EDUCATION- 1939
A. & M. COLLEGES

ALABAMA

Not Enough Water, So College Burns

Courier 1-7-39

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 5—(Special)—Fire of undetermined origin last night destroyed the combination shop and laboratory building at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, located near this city, with an estimated resulting loss of $35,000.

Inadequate water facilities which would not afford sufficient pressure to enable equipment to function effectively, seriously interfered with the efforts by Huntsville's Fire Department to extinguish the flames which completely razed the structure.

LAND GRANT PRESIDENTS MEET TO DISCUSS ADULT EDUCATION

——ADULT EDUCATION IS LEADING TOPIC OF COLLEGE HEADS

Annual Session Of Land Grant Presidents Will Open In Washington Monday

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges will hold its seventeenth convention, November 13, 14, and 15, at Howard university, Washington, D. C., Secretary William H. Bell announced this week. Addresses and discussions will be centered around the theme, "Adult Education and the Negro Land Grant College." Part i will deal with "The Need for Adult Education," Part 11, "Trends of Significance for Adult Education," Part III, "Teaching Adults," Part IV, "Projects in Adult Education," Part V, "The Philosophy of Adult Education."

On Wednesday there will be a panel discussion of the theme, "Is the College Responsible for Improving the Civic and Social Life of the Community?" Those appearing on program have gained national and international renown in education and related fields.

Officers of the conference are: R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State Industrial college, president; J. W Sanford, Oklahoma, vice-president William H. Bell, Alcorn A and M college, secretary; Felton G. Clark, Southern university, treasurer; J. W. Davis, West Virginia State college, chairman executive committee; M. F. Whitaker, State A. and M. college, South Carolina, chairman, committee on research; F. G. Clark, Southern university, chairman, committee on findings.

Consultants: Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in education of Negroes, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; E. R. Shinn, senior agriculturist, U. S. Cooperative Extension Service, Washington, D, C.; Charles H. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; Walton C. Johns, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Fred J. Kelly, chief, division of higher education, and director, Survey of Higher Education of Negroes will address the convention on "The National Survey of Higher Education for Negroes."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, (ANP)—Adult education in rural and urban areas, cooperation of colleges with community adult education programs, how land grant colleges can serve the Negro masses, the responsibility of colleges for improving the civic and social life of the community and many subjects of like nature will engage the attention of the presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges at their 17th annual convention to be held here, Nov. 13-15, in Douglass Hall Auditorium of Howard university.

Delegates will be honored by a banquet on Tuesday evening tendered by the faculty of Howard U., with R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college and Conference President, presiding. Banquet speakers will be Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president, Southern Education Foundation; Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy, Howard U.; Franklin Hooper, member executive board, American Association for Adult Education and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president Howard university.

Theme for the conference will be "Adult Education and the Negro Land Grand College," and presiding over the various sessions will be the following presidents:

John W. Davis, West Virginia State College and J. B. Watson, Arkansas State college.

Colleges and presidents of the conference represented at the meeting were the following:

Alabama A. & M. Institute, President J. F. Drake; Arkansas (Pine Bluff) State College, President J. B. Watson; Deleware (Dover) State College, President R. S. Crossley; Florida (Tallahassee) A. & M. College, President J. R. E. Lee; Georgia (Savannah) State College, President B. F. Hubert; Kentucky (Frankfort) State College, President R. B. Atwood; Louisiana (Baton Rouge) Southern University, President F. G. Clark; Maryland (Princess Ann) Princess Ann College, Mississippi (Alcorn) A. & M. College, President W. H. Bell; Missouri (Jefferson City) Lincoln university, president Sherman D. Scruggs; North Carolina (Greensboro) A. & T. College, President F. D. Bluford; Oklahoma (Langston) Langston University, Acting President B. F. Lee; South Carolina (Orangeburg) State College, President M. F. Whitaker; Tennessee (Nashville) A. & I. State College, President W. J. Hale; Texas (Prairie View) State College, President W. R. Banks; Virginia (Petersburg) State College, President John M. Gandy and West Virginia (Institute) State College, President John W. Davis.

Associate members are Alabama (Tuskegee) Tuskegee institute, President F. D. Patterson; District of Columbia (Washington) Howard University, President M. W. Johnson; Georgia (Fort Valley) N. & I. School, President Horace Mann Bond; New Jersey (Bordentown) Manual Training School, President W. R. Valentine; Ohio (Wilberforce) Wilberforce University, President D. Ormond Walker and Virginia (Hampton) Hampton Institute, President Arthur Howe.

HOWARD U. TO PLAY HOST TO CONFERENCE

Presidents Will Discuss Educational Program For Adults

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 10—The seventeenth annual conference of presidents of Negro Land-Grant colleges will be held here at Howard university November 13 to 15.

The addresses and discussions will center around the theme "Adult Education and the Negro Land-Grant College." The theme will be broken down into five parts.

Part one will treat the needs of adult education; part two, trends of significance for adult education; part three, teaching adults; part four, projects in adult education, and part five, the philosophy of adult education.

One of the outstanding addresses of the conference will be delivered by Dr. Fred J. Kelly, chief of the division of higher education and director of survey of higher education for Negroes.

On the closing day of the conference there will be a panel discussion on the subject "Is the College Responsible for Improving the Civic and Social Life of the Community?" This promises to be the outstanding feature of the conference.

The officers of the organization are: R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State, president; J. W. Sanford, former president of Langston, vice president; William H. Bell, Alcorn college, secretary; Felton G. Clark Southern university, treasurer; John W. Davis, West Virginia State, chairman of executive committee; M. F Whittaker, South Carolina State chairman of committee on research; Felton G. Clark, chairman of committee on findings; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, consultant; other consultants are E. R. Shinn Sr., Charles H Thompson. and Walton C. Johns.

Bell Named President Of Leaders

Delegates Hew Close as Possible To Set Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Twenty-three presidents and representatives of Negro land grant colleges in the United States closed a three day convention here Wednesday, after having heard some of the more brilliant minds in this section express their views on adult education and the Negro land grant colleges. Holding their sessions in Douglas hall at Howard university members of the convention heard the discussions which pointed toward a new field for expansion of their services.

Steering as far away as possible from any discussions of the Gaines decision as it affects their institutions, delegates made infrequent and chary references to the decision and hewed as close as possible to their prepared program.

"However," said John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, "this convention has accomplished two things of import. The first is bringing forcibly to our members, the proximity of adult education and its needs and values to the Negro. This is important because soon large sums of money are to be released by the federal government for the extension of this work and we want to be on the ground floor when such appropiations are made.

TALK WITH WALLACE

"Second, we had an interview with the secretary of agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, in which we placed the plight of the Negro land grant colleges right in his lap. The white South is not nearly so objectionable to progress in Negro education as are some representatives here in this section. The more money the government puts out for extension work, the less Negroes get progressively."

Thus, the charge of sidetracking the Negro was indicated and the secretary asked for some 600 additional field workers to be used in conjunction with this work.

Mr. Wallace listened attentively and promised that he would take the matter under advisement. The committee waiting on Mr. Wallace reported to the convention that some progress had been made and it was reasonable to expect some action on his part in the very near future.

The convention was divided into discussions which proved the need background, implications, problems involved; the various experiments conducted and the philosophy of adult education topped off on Wednesday by a panel discussion on the place of the college in a community.

ADULT EDUCATION NEEDED

Speakers in the first group showed the need for adult education in rural areas, urban areas, in employment and in the improvement of home life among Negroes. During one of the discussions following the initial meeting the subject of foreign languages as a necessity arose. Said one speaker in replying to Dr. Walter H. Gaumnitz of the Federal Security agency, office of education:

"Land grant colleges are too academically respectable. I fail to see the value of a language in this course. The world is full of practical experiences and languages are a window dressing from a dim and distant past."

Values of adult education were given a thorough going over and the conference heard a great deal of discussion on relative merits.

During the discussion of the background and implications involved, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard, gave a scholarly review of the social trends of significance for adult education. Said Dr. Frazier:

NOT RETURNING TO FARM

"The Negro upon completion of his education is not going back to the farm. There is no place for him to go on the farm when he finishes school. In the first place, they don't need Negro labor, and the Negro is not ready to participate in some steps the government plans and undertakes in the new system of agriculture in the south.

"The Negro marks progress," he continued, "to the extent in which he has been able to break down his isolation.

"One-third of the Negro population now lives in cities," Dr. Frazier continued," and old ideas of education do not fit the present pattern of Negro life. Today, Negroes are living in an entirely different world from that of their ancestors, and new conditions have arisen which make the old methods useless. By living in the city the Negro loses his sympathetic touch."

A. Ford Hinrichs, of the department of labor, speaking on the same program, discussed the economic trends of significance in adult education.

Discussion of the problems involved, training of teachers and kindred problems occupied the morning session Tuesday, when James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education, WPA, and Ralph M. Dunbar, chief library service, division, Federal Security agency, revealed some startling facts.

COLLEGE AREAS ILLITERATE

Mr. Atkins declared that the highest rates of illiteracy in several states serviced by land grant colleges were found in counties in which the colleges themselves were located. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia were named as particular examples. Mr. Dunbar said that facts indicated the average reading intelligence of the entire country was around the 6th grade and emphasized the need for traveling libraries to help rectify this situation.

NEW OFFICERS

Offices elected for the coming year were W. H. Bell, Alcorn A. and M. College,, president; Felton G. Clark, Southern university vice president; R. B. Atwood Kentucky State college, secretary; and J. M. Gandy, Virginia State college, treasurer.

EDUCATION- 1939
A. &. M. COLLEGES

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF LAND GRANT COLLEGES

WILLIAM H. BELL NEW PRESIDENT OF LAND GRANT GROUP

Call 11-24-39 Kansas City, Mo.

Educators Touch on 'Touchy' Gaines Decision, But Take No Formal Notice of It! Schools Too 'Academically Respectable'

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The panel discussion under the direction of Dr. Howard H. Long of the board of education of Washington attracted the largest audience of the convention. Taking part were R. O. Lanier, assistant director, division of Negro affairs, NYA; Doxey A. Wilkerson, staff member, Carnegie study of the Negro in America, President Felton G. Clark, Southern university, Louisiana and Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive director Y. M. C. A., Washington. 11-24-39

Whether or not the college was responsible for improving the civic and social life of the community evoked many interesting points. However, the general conclusion was that the college was not directly responsible for the civic and community life of the immediate community, although it could take a definite part in such activities and become an important factor thereby.

Dr. Frederick J. Kelly, chief division of higher education, U. S. Office of Education, told of the national survey of higher education for Negroes and Chester S. Williams of the Federal Security agency, office of education, also spjoke on this program.

Dr. Gandy Dissents

It was at this point that the discussions became more general. Dr. Gandy of Virginia State college, disagreed with the purpose of the survey and stated again, that just as he had voted against it when first proposed, he was against it. He also touched on the "touchy" Gaines affair here when he said that "states have their own ideas of what they are going to do. Colleges that opposed the plans are getting jittery already. I have no ill feeling to any college promoting its own welfare."

And again, President Watson, in discussing the merits of education in private and public schols of higher education:

"Negro schols are doing inferior graduate work because they try to cover to much ground." He also indicated that graduate work should not be attempted by Negro schools inasmuch as they are not prepared for it.

The question of whether or not the teachers of today, compared with the teachers of years ago, brought bitter arguments both for and against. The white teachers of yesteryear were compared with the present teachers in th colleges interestingly and as one member said: "The white teachers came out of the North with a Bible in one hand and a spelling book in the other. Today the moral side suffers."

New Officers

Officers elected for the coming year were W. H. Bell, Alcorn A. and M. college, president; Felton G. Clark, Southern university, vice-president; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, secretary and J. M. Gandy, Virginia State college, treasurer. Call 11-24-39

Attending the convention were Dr. J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M.; J. B. Watson, Arkansas State college; R. S. Grossley, Delaware State college; J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. and M. college; B. F. Hubert, Georgia State Industrial college; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college; F. G. Clark, Southern university; W. H. Bell, Alcorn A. and M. college, Sherman D. Scruggs, Lincoln (Missouri) university; F D. Bluford, A. and T. college, Greensboro; B. F. Lee, acting president Langston university, Oklahoma; M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina State college; W. J. Hale, Tennessee A. and I. college; W. R. Banks, Prairie View college; John M. Gandy, Virginia State college; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee institute; Mordecai W., Johnson Howard; Horace M. Bond, Fort Valley Normal and Industrial institute; W. R. Valentine, Bordentown, N. J., Ormond Walker, Wilberforce and Arthur Howe, Hampton institute.

Florida A. and M. Gets $35,000 Library Grant

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 3—Preside..t J. R. E. Lee reported this week that Florida A. and M. college is one step closer to realization of its building expansion program through the generosity of the General Education Board.

A total of $35,000 has been allotted to the college to be applied in two parts—$25,000 to the building of the library and $10,000 for library equipment. This is the first concrete evidence in the direction of the realization of this need, but sources for the remaining $145,000 to complete the proposed $175,000 structure will have to be contacted by President Lee before this part of the expansion program will be fully realized.

Farmerette

AGRICULTURE as a vocational pursuit has long been one of the most attractive features of the program of the Florida A. and M. College. The good looking, winsome lass pictured above is registered in the Division of Agriculture. Miss Jimmie Ellis, like the men registered in this division, has been interested in agriculture since her girlhood days when she planted gardens and peddled vegetables to the neighbors. Her ambition is to be a farm and home demonstration agent.

The enrollees in the agricultura division specialize in agricultura science, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture, poultry and teacher-training.

Seven Buildings Dedicated at Florida College

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Seven buildings of the Florida A. and M. College, erected at a cost of $823,000, were dedicated before 1,600 persons, in the auditorium, last week.

The Founder's Day-dedicatory address, delivered by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, emphasized preparation for the future. President J. R. E. Lee presided at brief services before the principal address.

Buildings Dedicated

The buildings dedicated were: Administration, erected in 1925, at a cost of $250,000; Davis and Young dormitories, erected in 1927 and 1928, respectively, at a cost of $90,000 each; College Commons, $50,000;

Lucy Moten Training School, completed in 1931, at a cost of $54,000; South Hall for Women and South Hall for Men, erected at a cost of $157,000 and $132,000, respectively, in 1938.

Former presidents of the institution were represented by graduates of each administration. The college was established on October 5, 1887.

EDUCATION- 1939
A. & M.COLLEGES

GENERAL

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

(By Wlilam Henry Huff for ANP)

The conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant colleges, though 16 years old, is something new under the sun, and bids fair to be the saving grace of advanced and technical education for Negroes in the southern and border states.

The United States supreme court decision in the case of Lloyd Gaines places the larger and greater responsibility upon the shoulders of the Negro Land-Grant colleges, and without exception the states involved are going to enlarge the physical plants and endowment of these institutions in order to meet the demands of this decision as well as a growing public opinion.

The burden of Negro education from high school upward and in many instances the grammar grades has ever been borne by northern philanthropy, but the day has come when it should be borne by the proper agency the state. It should have been borne by the state all the time and naw the supreme court says it must be.

Some church schools we shall always have, but those who insist that they must exist must pay the price in order to keep them in the accredited associations. We know of colleges and high schools in the South paying their teachers as low as $20 and $25 per month, and at the same time require them to teach three or four different subjects every day! For such schools the evening shade of doom has already appeared upon the nearby horizon, and their grave diggers, spades in hand, are standing at attention awaiting the nod of time.

One must not only peep at these land-grant colleges but he must visit them in fact and inspect them in full in order to know what they are doing for the elevation of the Negro race in America at large and in the South in particular. The old prejudices against attending schools that teach students to work with their hands has died from its own weight. Of course these schools teach the student how to use the "knife and fork," but they realize that some one must use the plow and the reaper before the knife and fork can be used, so they teach both.

These schools know that drawing room etiquette will come as a matter of course when one learns how to build the house and decorate the drawing room. The world is entirely too full of women who spend hours painting their faces, lips and finger nails, and minutes or less with problems of domestic science! The world and the Negro race in particular is too full of men who focus their whole attention to outside appearance while raising the funds for such appearance by questionable means. Education, home environment and spiritualization—the old Booker Washington idea—education of the head, heart and hand are the only insurance we know of against these fickle and nefarious conditions.

Land-Grant Colleges May Be Used To Train Aviators For Next War

Mississippi Representative's Bill Would Give Us a Chance To Get In On Ground Floor of Latest U. S. Defense Gesture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2—Under the terms of a bill offered in the House last Wednesday by Representative Dan R. McGehee, Democrat, of Mississippi, land-grant colleges would be lent airplanes and flying equipment to aid them in furnishing training in flying. All land-grant colleges entitled to the benefits of the Agricultural College Act of July 2, 1862, would be eligible for loans of airplanes and flying equipment.

There are 17 colored colleges in as many Southern States as compared with 52 institutions for white students in all sections of the United States.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to make such loans of airplanes and flying equipment to them as he may deem advisable, taking into consideration the demand at each college for flying instruction, the available ground facilities, and climatic conditions.

INSTRUCTORS WOULD HAVE TO BE WHITE

Before any loans of airplanes and equipment would be made, a college applying for such loans must enter into an agreement with the Secretary of War to provide instruction in flying under his supervision to enrolled students applying for such instruction and found eligible under regulations prescribed by him.

The college is also required to agree to employ as instructors Air Corps Reserve officers who have been approved by the Secretary of War as qualified, who have graduated from the Air Corps Advanced Flying School not less than five years prior to their appointment as instructors, and who have had at least one year of active duty with a tactical unit in the Army Air Corps or its equivalent.

Under this section, the instructors would have to be white. No colored commissioned or enlisted personnel has ever been detailed to duty with the Army Air Corps and there are no colored Air Corps Reserve officers.

None of the 17 colored land-grant colleges in the South has a mixed faculty. It has been regarded in most of them as against public policy to have mixed faculties and even in private institutions white [illegible] mixed faculties have been opposed

NEW COURSE AT GA. STATE IS SUCCESSFUL

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.—Feb. 2.—(ANP)—Dr. B. F. Hubert, president Georgia State college, announced this week that the apprenticeship teaching program in vocational agriculture, conducted in cooperation with the State Division of Vocational Education, is meeting with marked success.

F. M. Staley, teacher-trainer at the college, is in charge of the work, which began on Jan. 2 when 12 teacher-students were sent to 7 different centers in various parts of the state to get first-hand information on the many duties they will be expected to perform as teachers of agriculture.

Trainees are also required to make surveys of selected farms and obtain data on social life, the farm home, scope of production, value of farm enterprises, crop and livestock practices and farm expenses and income.

The trainees are being taught to set up farm programs, including food budgets for the family, feed requirements for animals, major and minor farm improvement projects and acreage requirements. Charts of this data, with accompanying recommendations, will be made to be used later in conduct of the classes.

After January 22, according to Director Staley, each trainee will be expected to have made operative and managerial job analyses and lesson plans for each of the 40 jobs to be taught. Actual teaching by the trainees will begin on Feb. 1, after all preparatory work has been finished. The apprenticeship teaching program, he says, is well-planned and offers a rich opportunity to traineees and a valuable service to the districts in which the seven teacher-training centers are located.

GEORGIA STATE STUDENTS TO TEACH IN WHITE SCHOOLS

STATESBORO, Ga., Feb. 9—(ANP)—Two Georgia State College students will do their practice and demonstration teaching at the Statesboro High Industrial school, white vocational school in Statesboro. The industrial school has for the past five years accepted students from Georgia State college to do practice teaching. This year the students, Marian D. Heath and M. C. J. Horton, began their work January 3, under the direction of M. M. Martin, vocational teacher.

During the past two weeks, the practice teachers have closely observed the academic and agricultural programs that have been set up for the students and farmers of Bullock county.

INITIAL PURPOSE OF PROGRAM EXPLAINED

The initial purpose of the program has been followed through successfully and a knowledge of the county has been obtained by the making of surveys and studying actual farming conditions.

During the next ten days, the trainees will check closely on information obtained and get in readiness for actual teaching.

M. C. J. Jorton will instruct the junior classes in the industrial high school, an evening class at Willow Hill public school and a part time class at the Piney Grove school. Heath will instruct the senior evening class and a part time class in the New Sandridge school.

In various schools and communities the students will give instruction, demonstrating and teaching, terracing, killing, cutting and curing meat, planning farm business and planning a year-round garden.

TRAINS FUTURE LEADERS, BELIEF

Prof. F. Marcellus Staley, State teacher trainer of Georgia State college, is pleased with the work being done in Statesboro and Bulloch county and says that he believes this to be an ideal situation for the training of students.

He authorizes and approves the surveys. The surveys have all been completed, summarized and tabulated and will be used as a basis for building up the State practice program for the individual farmer for 1939, and a long-time program which will extend through 1944.

In setting up the programs, an attempt was made to design them to meet the needs of the farmers and at the same time create a love for the farm by the boys who are the future leaders and upon whom depend the burden of prosperity.

Savannah, Ga., Press
April 6, 1939

INTER-COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IS INSTALLED

Students Complete Project at Georgia State.

An inter-communication system between the administration building and the agricultural building at the Georgia State College was completed today by students of the electrical division, Prof. B. F. Hubert, the president, stated.

The system will enable Professor Hubert to speak to the various departments in the agricultural building or listen in on the class periods from his office in the main building. The system will be extended to cover all the principal buildings on the campus, and will save much time now lost in sending messages across the campus from headquarters to the various buildings. The system provides for two-way communication and those in the other buildings can carry on a conversation with Professor Hubert and others in the administration office. Also included is a system of bells through which the change of classes can be announced simultaneously or the classes in all the buildings may be turned out on any special occasion.

The first line is 800 feet in length and is run underground. A test showed the work was a success, the boys having done a creditable job of designing and installing the entire system under the direction of Leroy Brown, the electrical instructor.

In the agricultural building are several departments, including the extension service with the farm and home demonstrations agents, the natural science laboratories and agricultural department classes.

Savannah, Ga., Press
April 8, 1939

DR. R. R. WRIGHT TO VISIT SUNDAY

Easter Programs Will Be Held at Georgia State.

The faculty and student body of Georgia State College near Thunderbolt is much interested over the prospective visit from Dr. R. R. Wright, Philadelphia bank president, who served as its first president. Dr. Wright is scheduled to arrive by airplane at the Municipal Airport about 10:15 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is understood at the college he owns the plane and uses it in his traveling despite his advanced years. He is on the way to Haiti, it is understood at the college, and plans to inquire into the Haitian coffee situation, being much interested in the sale of the coffee in the United States to aid the residents there.

Bishop D. H. Sims of the Alabama A. M. E. Church, a graduate of the college here and former president of Allen University, is to either meet Dr. Wright here or arrive with him. A delegation from the college has been arranged to meet them, President B. F. Hubert said. Leroy Brown is to head this delegation, he being head of the mechanical and electrical work at the college.

Tomorrow morning at 9:45 o'clock the students will have their Easter service and the Rev. J. O. J. Taylor, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, is to speak. There will be special music. Vesper services at 6 p. m., will feature an Easter program by the chorus and student body. It is expected Dr. Wright will attend this vesper service, though arriving too late for the morning service.

Meanwhile other phases of the college work is being pursued at the present time, President Hubert said. The college is featuring a realistic program of education, the main thought being to do for themselves as much as possible in the way of laundry work, building repairs, he explained. The students have put up booths for convention exhibits in Wilcox Hall, and they will be used at the state teachers' convention next week. The students have also installed an inter-communication system between the agricultural building and the main administrative building 800 feet away. It is telephonic and is wired underground. They have also worked over the old silent motion picture machine, made it a "talkie," and have perfected a booth in which operators can hear and determine that whatever films are being shown are properly synchronized.

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Atlanta World
2-3-39

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During the past two weeks, the practice teachers have closely observed the academic and agricultural programs that have set up for the students and farmers of Bullock county.

INITIAL PURPOSE

of the program has been followed through successfully and a knowledge of the county has been obtained by the making of surveys and studying actual farming conditions.

During the next ten days, the trainees will check closely on information obtained and get in readiness for actual teaching.

M. C. J. Jorton will instruct the junior classes in the industrial high school, an evening class at Willow Hill public school and a part time class at the Piney Grove school. Heath will instruct the senior evening class and a part time class in the New Sandridge school.

In various schools and communities the students will give instruction, demonstrating and teaching, terracing, killing, cutting and curing meat, planning farm business and planning a year-round garden.

TRAINS LEADERS

Prof. F. Marcellus Staley, state teacher trainer of Georgia State college, is pleased with the work being done in Statesboro and Bulloch county and says that he believes this to be an ideal situation for the training of students.

He authorizes and approves the surveys. The surveys have all been completed, summarized and tabulated and will be used as a basis for building up the state practice program for the individual farmer for 1939, and a long-time program which will extend through 1944.

In setting up the programs, an attempt was made to design them to meet the needs of he farmers and at the same time create a love for th farm by the boys who are the future leaders and upon whom depend the burden of prosperity.

EDUCATION- 1939
A.&.M. COLLEGES

LOUISIANA

Mrs. F. D. R. at Southern Univ.

(See Photo Page 2)

SCOTLANDVILLE, La.— Topping its silver anniversary celebration with a personal visit and speech by Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and an address by its founder, President-Emeritus J. S. Clark, Southern University returned to normal this week.

The First Lady was invited to the university on her southern tour by President Felton G. Clark, who previously along with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, had told her of the work of the school.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she was surprised to find an institution already worth more than $2,000,000 and still progressing as evidenced by a current building program of $1,250,000. She further congratulated the college upon having an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

When presented with a huge bouquet of roses by Dr. Felton G. Clark, Mrs. Roosevelt glowed over their beauty and kissed them tenderly. Her only stops in Louisiana were at the executive mansion and at Southern.

EDUCATION- 1939
A.& M. COLLEGES

MISSISSIPPI

COLLEGE HEADS ARE REELECTED

No Action Is Taken On Mississippi State Coaching Setup

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 27—(AP)—Presidents of Mississippi's six state supported colleges were reelected by the Board of Trustees of Higher Learning here Friday, but the board did not act upon the coaching situation at Mississippi State College where rumors have been rife on an impending shakeup.

Maj. W. Calvin Wells, of Jackson board chairman, said the State College coaching situation was not brought before the board.

Presidents relected by the board are:

Dr. A. B. Butts, University of Mississippi; Dr. Duke Humphrey, Mississippi State College; Dr. B. L. Parkinson, Mississippi State College for Women; Dr. J. B. George, State Teachers College; W. M. Kethley, Delta State Teachers College, and W. H. Bell, Alcorn, A. & M. College.

Jackson, Miss. News
January 23, 1939

CAPITOLIA

Under the Ding Dong Domes

by JACK HANCOCK

There's a quotation in the lead paragraph of the January issue of "Library News," publication of the State Library Commission, that's worth repeating tfor the reading of every Southerner; it's by Walter Lippman, who commented: "The adventure of American life today is in the South. Everything that was ever possible to civilized man is possible here."

Little known outside educational circles and among the negro race, Alcorn A. and M. College, the only state-supported college for the colored race, is taking some long steps ahead, all of them aimed at bettering agricultural training of the students. Prof. W. H. Bell, president of the institution, reveals some of the new program in a recent letter to the governor, commenting that, among other things, that "in order that the teachers of vocational agriculture may be better trained, we are sending the trainees into rural communities to spend from two weeks to two months, to work with and under a successful teacher of vocational agriculture, that they might get experience in the type of situation, with which they will be called upon to deal when appointed as teachers themselves." The college has also constructed a community cannery, a potato curing house, a community syrup mill, a poultry plant and do community incubating in a 1,400-egg capacity electric incubator. The college has also placed 769 acres of its land in a soil conservation project to extend over five years, in co-operation with the U. S. department of agriculture, "in order to set up a model farm to serve as an example to local farmers who visit the college."

Opening a very ordinary looking letter the other morning, Governor White was greeted with "Aloha to Your Excellency and the State of Mississippi from Hawaii." It was a note from a member of the House of Representatives of the territorial legislature, seeking some information about Mississippi affairs. Closing, Rep. Francis G. Aona says "In Hawaii we say 'Hahalo annui loa, meaning I thank you very much, and Aloha."

Dings 'n Dongs—On the theory that Jackson workers who come in contact with the traveling public ought to know all about state buildings and other points of interest, the Chamber of Commerce here is sponsoring a program of having employees escorted to and through the buildings . . . first group in the New Capitol were the women employees of the Edwards hotel * * * Col Erst Long of Ripley, member of the Electrification Authority, and member of Governor White's staff, was in the other day, accompanied by his wife . . . first visit here in several months * * * Rep. Marshall Perry of Choctaw dropped in the other day to see how things were going too . . . and Rep. Sam Lumpkin of Tupelo called by to say hello to Governor White and the office staff.

A. and T. Begins Second Quarter of Rural Work

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The rural engineering department of the Agricultural and Technical College recently announced that it has opened its doors to trainees of the community.

The engineering class has just finished one of its projects for the year. Four see saws were constructed, which added much needed equipment to the play ground of the Oak Ridge School. This project was financed by the NYA under the leadership of Mrs. B. Jones.

Time has been set aside to visit each trainee's community to aid them in constructing or repairing jobs of the shop. Preparations are being made to visit communities four times each week.

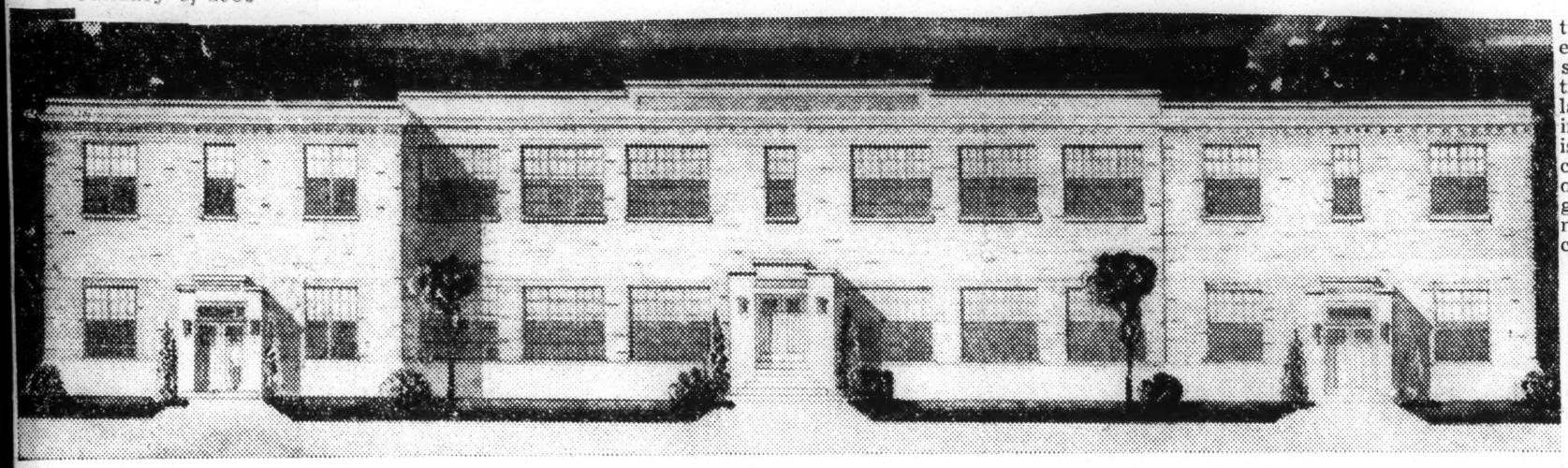
The addition of new trainees has made the prospect for the new quarter a brighter one. The new members show much interest in their work and are working hard to prepare themselves for the next quarters' work in their communities. Their work this quarter will be in the shop familiarizing themselves with the procedures of the work to be done next quarter.

Sound discussions of current events are to be found weekly on the Journal and Guide's editorial page.

EDUCATION- 1939
A.& M. COLLEGES

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, S. C. State
January 8, 1939



New Trades Building for State College, Orangeburg

Orangeburg, Jan. 7.—P. V. Jewell, dean of the division of mechanical industries at South Carolina State A. and M. college gives an account of the work, purpose, and objectives of this division in a reorganization plan that has recently been launched by the administration at the college.

The training of Negroes for gainful employment in skilled work is the primary function of the division of mechanical industries. In pursuance of the plan for the development of the college, provision is being made by President Whittaker for adequate and appropriate housing this division.

At the present time a new building (pictured above) is being constructed through the aid of the works progress administration. The central portion of the building is rapidly approaching completion and work on the two wings is expected to be released promptly. When completed the building will constitute a typical industrial layout consistent with its purpose—industrial training. Although the building is to be durably constructed, its interior finish is designed to approximate working shop areas. Simplicity and strength are the elements of its construction.

In these perplexing times when unemployment problems are of such great significance, it has been necessary for this division to critically examine its curriculum and to correct as far as possible any elements that might tend to turn out from the college any unemployables. This the members of the faculty of the division of mechanical industries under the leadership of the president of the college have endeavored to accomplish through its present reorganization program. The new building is but one phase of this reorganization. Under the reorganization plan, the division is divided into four fundamental departments, namely: (1) Building construction; (2) industrial education; (3) mechanics; (4) industrial administration.

All of these departments are co-ordinated by the dean of mechanical industries.

The functional head of the department of building construction is President Whittaker, who is a registered architect in South Carolina. The students in this department are trained in the construction and maintenance of small buildings and dwellings compatible with what experience proves to be required of competent skilled workers in South Carolina, more especially Negro skilled workers. The department offers fundamental classroom and laboratory experience for men involving basic training in drafting, carpentry, millwork, masonry, plastering, plumbing, painting and wiring.

In addition to the formal unit projects laboratories, the department uses the maintenance of the college property, buildings and grounds to give students working "experience under job conditions." This is not only an asset to the student but constitutes a great saving to the state of South Carolina in cash expenditures.

In all construction work on the college campus, properly qualified students have had an opportunity to contribute services and gain valuable experience. In the last few years students have constructed a dairy barn, cow shed, machine shed, tool house for the division of agriculture in keeping with designs approved by the United States department of agriculture bulletins.

Add to this the maintenance work in wood-frame and brick buildings on the campus and it is fair to assume that their training is definitely practical. The instruction in this department is offered by two professors and several specialized instructors. In the improved housing about 11,000 square feet of floor area is assignable to the work of these students specifically.

The functional head of the department of industrial education is Prof. H. W. Crawford, who is also connected with the division of vocational education of the state department of education. At the college his work consists in providing classroom instruction compatible with the needs of industrial teachers in the various Negro schools in the state of South Carolina. It also involves planning of laboratory shop courses and production experiences for those men who expect to become shop teachers. As an extension agent under the direction of the state supervisor of industrial education, he serves to give aid to "in service" Negro industrial teachers in interpreting the state plan of vocational education; to offer technical assistance in aiding industrial educational teachers to "put the program across"; to supply approved construction methods to teachers who are temporarily in need of engineering or architectural advice in pursuance of their practical training of high school boys; to assist the state department of education in any way possible in evaluating and standardizing Negro industrial education.

The instruction in this department involves the use of all shops and shop instructors plus one part-time professor of industrial education. In the improved housing program all shop areas and about 1,800 square feet of recitation floor space serve these students specifically before graduating. Students in this department are required to do "cadet teaching" for at least a month under specially selected shop teachers throughout the state to acquire teaching experience "under job conditions."

The functional head of the department of mechanics is Dean P. V. Jewell, a registered engineer. The students in this department are trained in the elements of engineering principles necessary for mechanical employment. Training is made accessible to students in this department in elementary land measurements, structural measurements, electrical measurements, and heat measurements which experience has proven to be required of competent skilled workers in South Carolina more especially Negro skilled workers in mechanical employment. Towards this end, the department offers fundamental classroom and laboratory experiences in practical physics, elements of surveying, machine shop practice, welding and forge work, electric wiring for illumination and motors, automobile and tractor repair, and steam boiler operations.

In addition to the formal classroom and laboratory experiences, the department uses the college power plant, illumination system, farm machinery, truck, tractors, fences, and other mechanical equipment to provide experiences for the students "under job conditions." This constitutes a valuable training to the students while at the same time it provides an element of economical maintenance for the college. The planned housing facilities provide for about 8,500 square feet of floor area planned specifically to meet the needs of these students.

The department of industrial administration is a co-operating unit in connection with the department of business administration in the division of arts and sciences. Its course of study is planned to substitute industrial experiences for certain special commercial and secretarial type subjects. Its objective is to train a student in the fundamental operations connected with a small business which will require of its operator part-time productive work and part-time business activity. Particular emphasis is placed on those businesses which experience has proven offer opportunities for one with limited capital to invest, more especially Negroes of limited capital. Industrial core offerings at present center around managing and operating tailoring shops, leather shops, electrical shops, printing and photographic shops, automobile repair shops.

In addition to these industrial courses students in industrial administration elect elementary courses in economics, business management, salesmanship, business English, introduction to accounting and business law. In the planned improved housing, 7,000 square feet of floor area is provided for these students. Curriculum requirements in this course are of necessity reasonably flexible and generally are designed to meet the need of the individual student according to his business plans.

In addition to the special training provided for students enrolled as majors in the division of mechanical industries, this division co-operates with the division of agriculture in providing agricultural shop training to all of its students. Units provided for agricultural students consist of specially designed courses in (1) Agricultural drafting; (2) farm wood shop; (3) farm metal shop; (4) farm forge shop; (5) farm painting and decorating; (6) farm leather shop.

The course in agricultural drafting represents a group of studies culled from the listed farm shop requirements. This work is offered by the division of mechanical industries as a matter of economy in housing and to assure that the farm shop instructors will have that breadth of experience and training necessary for farm shop work on an advanced level.

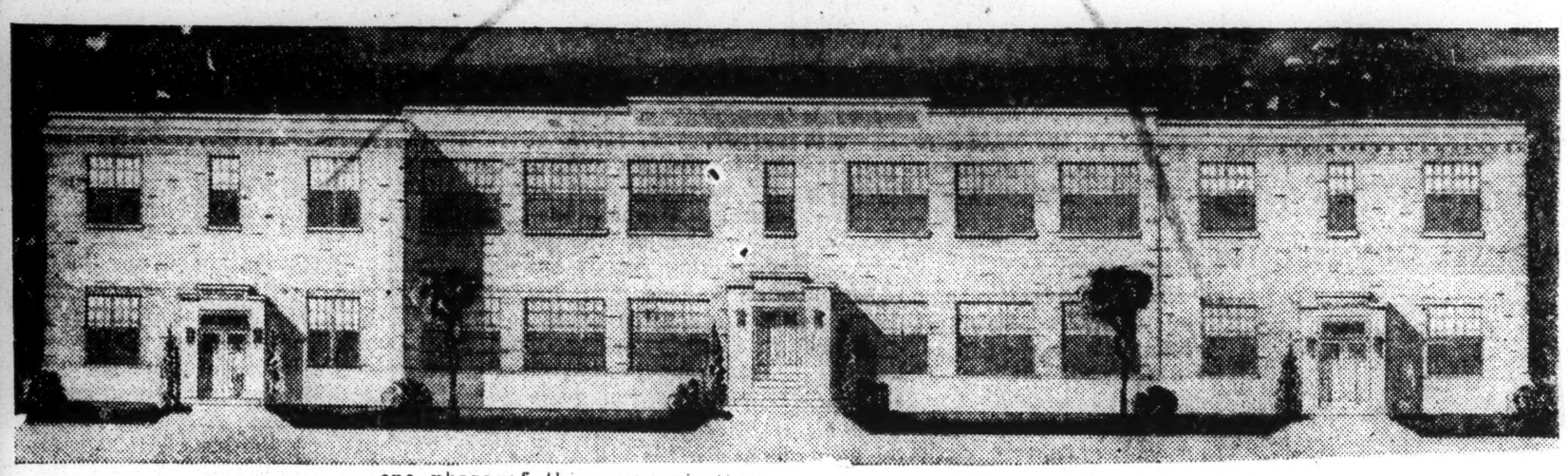
In order to assist the students of the division of mechanical industries in those non-technical aspects of an "employable," they are required also to get fundamental training in the practical aspects of English, mathematics, science and the fields of human behavior which will lead to making them better citizens. The improved facilities will no doubt provide a great incentive to our students and to prospective students of the college.

The primary objective of this division is training for employment. Hence, considerable attention is paid to each individual student. His needs, his interests, his aptitudes, and his peculiar personal opportunities finally decide his curriculum. Towards that end each course of study proceeds from general to specific subjects and experience. In the freshman year, general subjects constitute 78.5 per cent. of the time requirement and technical subjects 21.5 per cent. In the senior year, generalized technical or related subjects constitute 40 per cent. and specialized technical subjects 60 per cent. of the student's program.

In this way academic maturation proceeds with the student's maturation. The future of this division seems to be promising. With the provision of decent buildings and with the provision of modern equipment, a new impetus should be provided to both faculty members and students. The present trend of agricultural crop reduction and control seems to imply that more Negroes must look to specialized training outside of agriculture if they expect to become self-sufficient. The development of the Santee-River power unit will lead to more electrical work. More emphasis on low cost housing for elimination of rural insufficiencies should lead to further opportunities in building construction.

The limit of the service that this division can render to the state lies only in the limit imposed on the opportunity for employment of skilled Negro workers.

TRAINING NEGROES FOR GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT



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The training of Negroes for gainful employment in skilled work is the primary function of the division of mechanical industries at the State College in Orangeburg. In pursuance of the plan for the development of the college, provision is being made by President Whittaker for adequate and appropriate housing of this division.

At the present time a new building is being constructed through the aid of the Works Progress Administration. The central portion of the building is rapidly approaching completion and work on the two wings is expected to be released promptly. When completed, the building will constitute a typical industrial layout consistent with its purpose—industrial training. Although the building is to be durably constructed, its interior finish is designed to approximate working shop areas. Simplicity and strength are the elements of its construction.

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1. Building Construction .
2. Industrial Education
3. Mechanics
4. Industrial Administration

All of these departments are coordinated by the dean of mechanical industries.

Founders Day Observed At State A. & M. College

Orangeburg, S. C., March 3—A new library and boys' dormitory at South Carolina State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, S. C., were dedicated Founder's Day, March 3, with impressive services in the morning, inspection of build ings and grounds in the afternoon and an alumni program and banquet in the evening.

The boys' dormitory, which is the first unit of President Miller F. Whittaker's five-year plan to be completed is named Miller Hall, honoring the Dr. Thomas E. Miller, Founder and first president of South Carolina State A. and M. college.

The new $80,000 library, just completed is named Wilkinson Hall, in honor of Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, former and second president of the institution.

Prominent administrators and educators of both races, alumni and friends were present at the dedication exercises to congratulate the administration and trustees. Benj. F. Hubert, dynamic president of Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga., delivered the dedicatory address.

Dr. Thomas Best, prominent dentist, Orangeburg, S. C., (acting for Dr. E. H. McGill, President of Allen University, Columbia, S. C., who could not serve on account of illness) delivered the Founder's Day address.

The junior partner, Robert Lafaye, on behalf of Lafaye and Lafaye, Architects for the new buildings, presented the keys to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, C. F. Brooks, of Laurens, S. C., who accepted them on behalf of the Board.

In his address, President B. F. Hubert, Georgia State Industrial college, dedicated the two new buildings "to a new and deep appreciation of our obligations and our opportunities here in the South".

He stated that those who have enjoyed superior advantages and opportunities have obligations to those who made it possible for them to succeed.

These oblizations gave the basis for the subject of his address, which he called, "A Debt of Love".

In the library and dormitory dedicated, he declared, are tangible evidences of the fact that the South is beginning to realize that in the Negro, it has a chance to pay this debt of love.

He further stated that desirable progress in the South along approved lines must be initiated by the people of the South and aiding in this progress must be the Negro who has been provided real opportunity in such fields as soil technology, crop production home management, the technical arts, professions, and fine arts.

Dr. Thomas H. Best paid glowing tributes to the Founder, Dr. Thomas E.. Miller, and leaders who have made possible the present plant, buildings and grounds at South Carolina State A. and M. college.

The beginning of State college was the result of the determination of its founder, Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, the second president had left a rich heritage as a result of his 21 years service. President Miller F. Whittaker, the present president had accepted the challenge coming from these predecessors and is quietly building here a monument to eight hundred thousand Negroes and a million white people here in South Carolina.

Other prominent educators on the program included President J. J. Starks, Benedict college, Columbia, who gave the dedicatory prayer; President Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Palmer Memorial college, Sedalia, N. C., who stated she came out of love for her friends the late Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, Mrs. Marion Birnie Wilkinson, his wife and President Miller F. Whittaker. Prominent platform guests present were, I. D. Pinson, president, Morris college, Sumter; Miss Rossa Cooley and Miss Grace House, principal and vice-principal, Penn school, St. Helena Island; Dean M. G. Fraser and A. M. Graham, business manager, Winthrop college; President J. B. Randolph, Claflin college; L. L. McLain, editor Orangeburg Observer; J. B. Felton and W. A Schiffley, State Dept. Education; and E D. Smith engineer and inspector PWA.

At the conclusion of the morning program, H. W. Crawford, president of the local chapter of the Alumni association presented a gift of one thousand dollars on behalf of the S. C. State College Alumni to be used in purchasing books written by the Negro or written by others about the Negro. These books will be placed in the Alumni Reading room of the new library.

The new Wilkinson Library building is a modern fire-safe structure built of red brick, trimmed with limestone and covered with a red tile roof. The biulding is three stories in height with the main reading room on the 3rd floor. It was so placed in order that this room might have a maximum of light and quiet.

One enters the biulding to behold a commodious stairway leading to the second floor. On this floor are found the reading room for newspapers and magazines, and the Alumni room which will house the collection of works on the Negro and other rare and valuable books. Each of these rooms will accommodate 75 readers. The stairway leads on to the 3rd floor where one enters the main reading room with a seating capacity of 150 persons. In the center is the imposing circulating desk of the library, back of which are several shelves of references for immediate reference. The walls are lined with shelves for reference books of various kinds.

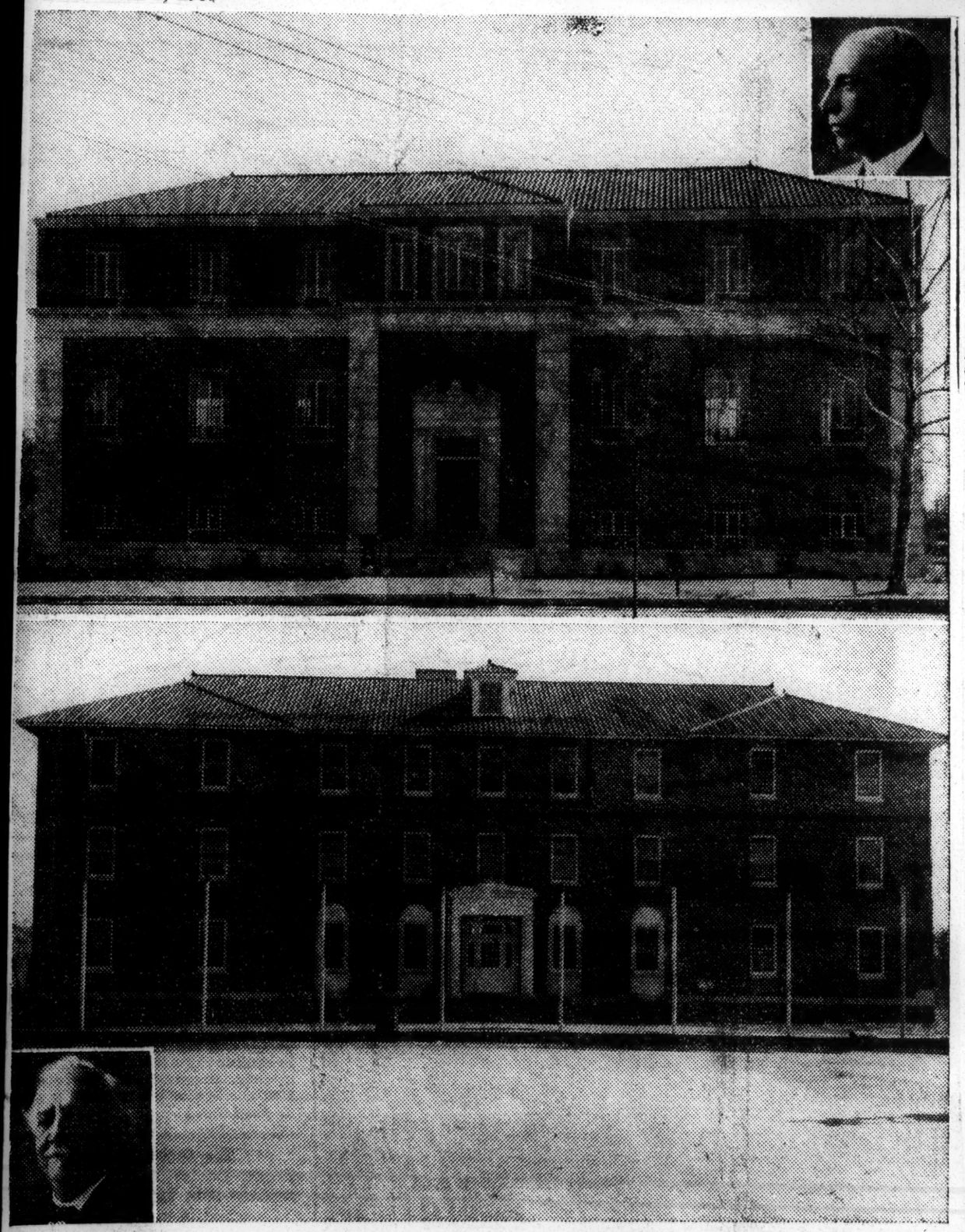
Back of this main reading room are found a work room, an office for the librarian and the tacks., The stacks are the latest steel type with concrete decks and extending through five stories Each story is easily accessible by a rear stairway and an electric service elevator. The stacks have a book capacity of 65,000 volumes. The first floor of the building contains two additional reading rooms, several seminar rooms and the administrative offices of the institution.

This lovely building was made possible by a donation from the General Education Board of New York City and supplemented by a grant from the State of South Carolina. It is named in honor of former President Robert S. Wilkinson.

Miller Hall, the new boys' dormitory, is a modern fire-safe building of brick with red tile roof and gray stone trim. It measures 46x118 feet and is three stories in height, with 48 rooms each accommodating two students. The rooms are light and airy, with two cclosets and modern steel dormitory furniture. There is a trunk room in the attic available by elevator and a pressing room in the basement. Each floor contains modern lavatories and show er rooms, and one enters the building thru a spacious lobby which is comfortably furnished.

The structure cost $65,000.00, which funds were supplie by the Federal Public Works Administration and the State of South Carolina. This is the first unit year expanision program. The in President Whittaker's five-year expansion program. The dormitory is named in honor of the first President, Thomas E Miller.

Columbia S. C. State
March 4, 1939



Two new buildings at S. C. State A. M. college, Orangeburg, dedicated yesterday.
Top: Kilkinson hall, the new library named in honor of R. S. Wilkinson (inset), former president of the college.
Bottom: Miller hall, the new boys' dormitory named in honor of Thomas E. Miller (inset), first president and ounder.

State College Dedicates Two New Buildings

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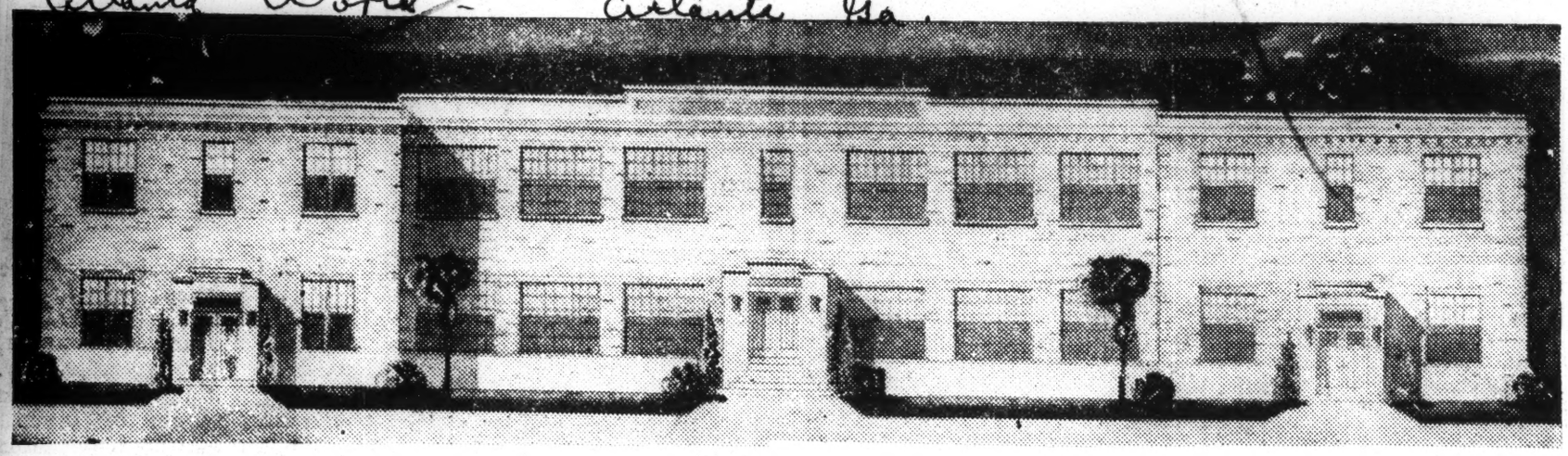
EDUCATION- 1939

SOUTH CAROLINA

A. & M. COLLEGES

New Mechanical Industries Building, A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S.C.

Atlanta World - Atlanta, Ga.



1-12

This new building is being constructed at State College, Orangeburg, S. C., to house the work of the new program of industrial training. P. V. Jewell is dean of the Division of Mechanical Industries. The WPA is helping in the construction of the building whose departments will include: building construction, industrial education, mechanics and industrial administration. There will be approximately 11,000 square feet of floor area in the new structure assigned to building construction work alone.

EDUCATION- 1939
A.&.M. COLLEGES

TENNESSEE

Governor Visits Campus

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—This interesting picture of President William J. Hale (holding his coat) and Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, was snapped as the two executives crossed the campus of Tennessee A. and I. State College where the Tennessee Education Association met recently. Mr. Hale is president of the institution.

EDUCATION- 1939
A.& M. COLLEGES

TEXAS

Prairie View College In Texas Focal Point For Problems Of Education and Trainin

AUSTIN, Tex.—The fog which drifts along the highway from Hempstead to Houston in the early morning frequently plays tricks with the traveler.

While going along about his business, engrossed in the affairs he must dispense with to keep his little world from collapsing on his hands, the spreading veils are likely to turn fickle and part long enough to show him through the rifts the mirage of a fortified city rising high on the last roll before the monotonous coastal plains set in.

Of course, it isn't a mirage. It is Prairie View Normal and Industrial College. Set off to itself, Texas' great and only state-supported educational and training institution for Negroes, only seems off at the edge of the world. Although since 1876 it has been a world of retreat, a world sufficient within itself for a group of 1200 young men and women and their instructors and leaders, its founders placed it where it is for a purpose. In the prairie secton of Waller County in southeast Texas it is in an area about which the State's Negro population is centered.

Twenty-eight buildings are situated on a campus of more than 1,000 acres. The college, under the direct supervision of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, offers practical courses in agriculture, homemaking and the mechanical arts, as well as full courses for the training of teachers. Its academic work leads to the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. Its faculty is composed entirely of Negro educators, eighty in number with W. R. Banks, one of the outstanding Negro educators in the South, as its principal.

There are approximately 1,000,000 Negroes in Texas today and Prairie View is the focal point for all their problems of education and training. It was founded to provide the best teachers possible to go out to spread the benefits of learning among their people in every section of Texas. From its beginning it has driven hard at this goal. Entrance requirements, other than potentialities for progress and absorption, have been made easy and light, within the power of any worthy, industrious, ambitious individual.

Side by side with education, training has always been emphasized.

Training Emphasized

"Prairie View has always believed that its program of training should drive directly at the necessary, rather than the wished-for, results," Principal Banks insists. "We must encourage intelligent young Negro women to look upon the home arts as a field of individual achievements, if their talents do not turn elsewhere. If they must make a living they should be expert in the fields where opportunities lie for employment. If they are to be homemakers they ought to be good homemakers. If those are domestic fields, they should be the best available to enter it. The same is true with our young men. If their abilities lie in the direction of porter service, butler service, helpers, mechanics, chauffeurs, gardeners, landscape artists and work of that kind, rather than in the educational and professional fields, then they should go into those fields prepared to make a living for themselves and their families and to be good citizens."

"The Negro may be condoned for the ignorance and illiteracy of his ancestors. But there is no excuse for any present-day man or woman who knows nothing."

Early in 1936 the National Youth Administration, established in Texas as a means of approaching the problems of Texas boys and girls cut off from school because of the depression or out of school and unemployed in the general business and industrial letdown, turned its attention to the specific problems of Negro youth.

"The NYA found that these boys and girls, as was the case with boys and girls of other racial groups, were thoroughly stymied," J. C. Kellam, state director, said. "They presented themselves as good material for their state, their counties, and their communities, but it was material which had to be put to use. It was material which couldn't be wasted. There were two means by which the NYA could start the ball rolling to do something By makng a start, laynig out a pattern, perhaps, it felt it would be cooperating toward the final goal of bringing all the forces of Texas together to utilize these potential citizens to the fullest degree."

Mr. Kellam pointed out that the thing the NYA could do was to keep those boys and girls between 16 and 24 who ought to be in school in the classroom. By making possible part-time jobs within the schools they attended with funds to pay them small wages, it has been able to keep a great many of them on the road to formal education and better preparation for life, he said.

"Besides these students in elementary, high school and college, there were many others out of school and through school who needed training, experience, help and encouragement to orientate themselves."

"We began looking around for some place where this sort of work could be set up and quite naturally we turned to Prairie View. It fulfilled all the requirements of a state-operated institution with full facilities."

For two years Prairie View has sponsored project after project, and the program today is emerging from the experimental stage.

"Two dormitories housing 50 NYA girls and 50 NYA boys now have been built and are in operation on the campus. The first work was begun with girls in 1936, and July 15, 1937, the boys' program was inaugurated. The courses are for six months each.

"During the time NYA groups are at Prairie View each member performs useful and necessary part-time work at the college to earn the wages which pay his or her way. By this means each member pays the college for room, board, laundry, and medical attention, and has approximately ten dollars in cash, also. This requires half the day. The other half is devoted to instruction under the supervision of the college staff. In order that a maximum of benefit may be wrung from the time spent, the work for wages is carefully keyed to fit into the training and educational program."

In the preparation and establishment of all courses, Mr. Kellam added, a thorough study was made of Texas employment records covering a long period of time. It was concluded that if these boys and girls were to be economically and socially rehabilitated they must be trained in fields which offered at least a prospect for earning a living and taking root in life.

Domestic Service Taught

"It was found that the domestic service fields offered a good opportunity for both intelligent young Negro women and men, as well. That field, like every other, had plenty of room for those who stood out from the crowd. For this reason, in training girls great emphasis has been laid on all branches of the homemaking arts. This is training both for life and for self-support."

"In the case of young men, vocational agriculture, courses in mechanics, woodworking and allied industrial fields were provided but, in addition to these, there were added landscape gardening, butler service, cooking, the driver's rudiments of auto-mechanics—in short, the things which would lead toward a good house man's job.'

The list of courses available to these NYA boys and girls at Prairie View is long and varied. It is better understood when seen first hand, in actual operation. On paper it becomes ponderous, heavy, academic. In practice it becomes intensive, progressive, living.

Boys and girls alike are called early every morning and before their breakfast is served them at the college dining hall they put their quarters in such order as will pass fussy examination. Order, method and cooperation all are taught in this commonplace duty. These things, and the rudiments of living together as neighbors, friends and co-workers.

Mornings are devoted to training or to work, depending upon the courses shaped for each individual. What is the procedure in keeping a house through the day? It can't be learned out of a book, but it can be learned in practice. So wherever one may turn about Prairie View campus during the day he will find NYA girls learning homemaking and domestic service. In the diet kitchen of the hospital? In the parlors and guest quarters of the dormitories? In all these places and under the eye and direction of competent teachers. There is classroom work, of course, but it is more rightly to be defined as the period of co-ordinating what practice has taught.

Learn By Doing

How may a young man train himself to be a good employee for someone? Perhaps he is, this morning, working on the athletic field under the supervision of a landscape gardener, learning about the soil, the grass, the shrubs, Or perhaps this gardener has him today in a campus corner where they are planning and planting a formal garden. Perhaps he is helping put in a garbage-shield of plants and shrubs for one of the campus houses. These are things a yard-man must know. In class the boy will learn the rudiments of botany and floriculture. Another boy is at the dairy barn, working in the vegetable gardens, mending fences, helping terrace wasting land, learning the fundamentals of farm carpentry, or judging animals or poultry. Yet another is in the shoe shop, the paint shop, the machine shop, the broom shop or the garage where he learns what a chauffeur ought to know about a motor car. Or he may be in the home economics laboratory learning to cook, to set a table for any kind of meal, select and buy foods.

So the day goes. The work weaves itself into the training, and when both are done, there are hours of social activity, recreation and entertainment. The whole, in the end, is a well-rounded experience in living.

Montgomery Al[illegible] Advertiser
January 16, 1939

State Teachers Have Program Of Expansion

Growth Of Institution Reflected In Need, Enrollment

To provide for the training of the 5,103 Negro teachers employed to serve the 230,892 Negro pupils enrolled in the public elementary and high schools of Alabama and to offer the only State-sponsored four-year college program for the 2,000 graduates annually from the 89 Negro high schools offering a full high school course, is the two-fold responsibility of the State Teachers College for Negroes located at Montgomery and now in its 65th year of operation.

This dual function was a part of the conception of the founding of the school as the "Lincoln Normal University for the Higher Education of Negroes" which was opened in 1874 at Marion and then removed after 14 years to Montgomery in 1887 and reopened first as the "Alabama Colored Peoples' University," and soon thereafter as the "State Normal School for Colored Students." Interest in the provision for the training of teachers had been uppermost in the minds of those responsible for the administration of affairs in Alabama back as early as 1868 when the State Board of Education in that year established 10 normal schools in the State, of which five were for the preparation of colored teachers. In 1870, colored normals were in operation at Huntsville, Talladega, Mobile and Montgomery. In 1871, provision was made for four normals at Montgomery, Marion, Huntsville and Sparta (in Conecuh County).

Normal After Lincoln

By 1873, more definite provision was made for the taking over entirely by the State of the American Missionary Association school at Marion and in 1874 it became the Lincoln Normal University for the education of colored people. However, not only was there the provision in the several legislative acts of the State Board of Education of that period for the training of teachers and their certification upon graduation from the prescribed course, but there was also the proposal to organize in connection therewith "a university department in which such a course of instruction shall be established as shall meet the wants of the colored race and provide for their education in the higher departments of learning, it being the intent and purpose of this act to provide for the liberal education of the colored race in the same manner as is already provided for the education of the white race in our university and colleges."

The first act of 1887, in providing for the removal of the school from Marion and its reopening at a suitable place (Montgomery), described the enactment thus: "That there is hereby created and established a University for the education of the colored people of Alabama to be called 'The Alabama Colored Peoples' University.'" The decision of the Alabama Supreme Court that a University could not be supported from the special funds set apart for public schools for Negroes made necessary another enabling act which styled the school as "The State Normal School for Colored Students," under which name the institution operated until 1929, when the addition of the upper two years at the five erstwhile normal schools at Florence, Jacksonville, Troy, Livingston and Montgomery resulted in the change to the present name, "The State Teachers College at Montgomery."

Teacher Training Predominant

The preparation of teachers has thus remained a predominating function of the institution as was the case at the very beginning when all six of the graduates of the first class of 1880 were reported by the late President William Burns Paterson in his annual report of June 24, 1881 as "all teaching now and doing well." Incidentally two of that first class of 1880 were employed at Pike Road in Montgomery County, one of whom after these 58 years is still in active teaching service in the public schools of Jefferson County.

A "five-year normal" based on the completion of a total of 13 grades of study was developed and administered by the late Prof. Paterson during his administration, which ended with his death in 1914. A total of 380 diplomas were issued to students completing this course and practically all of them, in addition to many other students who did not graduate, saw service in the public schools of Alabama. During the administration of the late Prof. J. W. Beverly from 1916 to 1920, the school operated on the remodelled basis of the normal schools of the State, in reality as a teacher-training high school that represented 12 grades of work.

With the administration of President George W. Trenholm came the reorganization of all the normal schools of the State and the initiation of a two-year junior college professional course from which the first class was graduated in 1922, beginning a new program of professional preparation of Alabama's colored teachers on the college level:

New Program Develops

This new program was destined to grow at a rapid pace as the opportunity developed not only for those who would be persuaded to postpone the beginning of their teaching career until after they had thus had 14 years of study, but quite as much for those teachers already in service who would be encouraged through Summer school (started on the full quarter basis in 1921) and through extension courses in the Winter months (begun in the session of 1921-22) to work toward graduation from high school and then from this two-year junior college professional course.

Enrollment Increases

The rapid growth of the regular year enrollment in this two-year course and the very large Summer school enrollments of the past 10 years attest to the appeal of this service and have resulted in the graduation of 1,831 students from this two-year course during the 17-year period since that first class of 1922. The most recent achievement in this direction has been the discontinuance of issuance of any type of professional certificate to any beginning teacher without the completion of this two-year course, and the elimination of the State examinations this past Summer has resulted in the minimum academic and professional qualification of a two-year course above high school for all those who are to begin teaching in the colored public schools of Alabama.

Need Increases Rapidly

The marked rise in the number of Negro high schools that numbered only 36 of any kind in 1916-17 but had reached the figure of 71 Negro high school offering some part of the high school program in 1926-27, along with the decision of the State Department of Education to make possible the opportunity for elementary school teachers to have four years of training, occasioned the addition of the upper two years of senior college in 1929 that would lead to the B. S. degree in education and that, in terms of the curriculum pursued, would enable the graduate to teach in the elementary schools or in the high schools. With the first class in 1931, the upper division of the college at the State Teachers College at Montgomery has grown rapidly and also has served both those who would graduate with a degree before beginning their teacher career and those who would use the Summer courses and extension courses to move on from the point of junior college graduation up to this achievement of the senior college diploma. Within the 16 graduating classes since 1931 (one class each Spring quarter and one class each Summer quarter) there have been 433 students thus far to qualify for the B. S. degree and for the class B certificate which now becomes the lowest certificate which a beginning teacher can obtain who desires to teach in the public high schools for Negroes in the State of Alabama.

To meet this demand for professional training as a part of Alabama's program that has moved at such a rapid pace since its inception in 1921, the State Teachers College has had to provide for an enrollment that has grown at a phenomenal rate. Just 14 college students were enrolled in that two-year program at its beginning in 1920-21. Ten years later, there were 430 in this college program during the regular year and for the past session of 1937-38, the college department reported 1,035 registrations for the regular year. The extension department started in 1921-22 with an enrollment of 363 teachers in four counties, reached as high a figure as 1,437 in 1930-31 and enrolled 1,017 teachers in 33 counties in 1937-38.

Summer School Popular

The Summer school started with 400 the first session of 1921, had reached the 1,100-mark within five years, moved up to 2,369 registrations for the Summer of 1930 and reached a new all-time high of 3,077 students in the Summer of 1936 with over 1,500 students for eight of the past 12 Summers. With a high school and elementary school maintained on the campus throughout this period, the high school being particularly large until the City of Montgomery embarked on a senior high school program in the Fall of 1937, the gross registration for the 12-month period has been quite high with a total of over 4,000 registration for 10 of the past 13 years and with the all-time high of 5,902 students for the 12-month period of 1935-36. It has thus been a service to be measured not only in terms of 2,264 graduates from the two-year or four-year course but quite as much as an opportunity for professional improvement for all the Negro teachers of Alabama, of whom over 80 per cent have received some training through this State-sponsored institution.

Plant Expands

To meet this demand for service, the plant has been expanding at an encouraging rate although not in proportion to the growth in enrollment. In 1922, a dormitory and a dining hall were erected and thereafter some alterations made to two other existing buildings. In 1928, the institution added the large area south of Thurman Street and extending from Union to what would be an extension of Seay Street on the east. At that time, a college classroom and administration building and a dormitory for women were erected. During the past year, a WPA-financed gymnasium has been in process of erection. Now, contracts have been let for a science and health building which should be ready for occupancy in September. Improvements have been made to the campus and the institution has begun to take on the appearance of a college of some proportions.

Outside Financial Aid

Fortunately for the State, most of this recent improvement has come through substantial financial assistance from the outside. Back in 1922, it was a grant of $30,000 from the General Education Board that was put with a State appropriation of $20,000 to get the two buildings of that period. Other additions of that period were made possible by solicitations of the late Prof. G. W. Trenholm. In 1928, it was a grant of $150,000 from the General Education Board and a gift of $21,632 from the Rosenwald Fund that was put with State funds and miscellaneous contributions to secure the improvements of that period that resulted in the expenditure of $534,414.13 at that time for capital outlay. Within the past three years, it has been the Works Progress Administration that has made six grants aggregating $207,765.50 toward a capital improvement program of $280,643.50 of which the balance has been financed through contributions without any specific appropriation from the State for this purpose.

Now, it is the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works that has made available a loan and grant of $89,100 of which the forty-five per cent loan will be paid through student fees extended over a twenty-five year period, without a specific cost to the State. Within the ten-year period since 1928, the State of Alabama has received capital outlay improvements at the college the extent of $915,000 of which the State has been called upon to contribute less than one-third or about $277,413.50 in special appropriations.

This function of higher education for negroes begins to be a matter of concern and of some proportions at this time. There were 944,834 negroes reported for Alabama by the 1930 Federal census — a negro population about the size of the State's total population for Oregon and larger than the total State population for each of the thirteen States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Dela-

ware, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and the District of Columbia, Alabama ranks third in the nation in the number of negroes in the State, only Georgia and Mississippi having each approxibately 50,000 more negroes. In the provision for higher education, Alabama is grouped with the five other States of Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina and West Virginia which sponsor more than one institution of some kind for the higher education of negroes in contrast to the ten States of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia that concentrated all their educational efforts for negroes, including the Federally supported land-grant college, in a single institution. North Carolina, with a negro population just below that of Alabama (918,647) sponsors five State colleges for negroes in which 2,316 students were enrolled in 1937-38.

Alabama's two institutions—a junior college and land-grant institution at Normal and the four-year teachers college here at Montgomery—enrolled 1,244 students between them in 1937-38 for the regular term. The State Teachers College at Montgomery in 1937-38 ranked fourth in size of regular-year enrollment of the State-supported institutions for the training of negroes. The 89 full high schools for negroes in Alabama which are graduating approximately 2,000 students annually, have created a demand for educational opportunity which the State Teachers College at Montgomery is being called upon to serve even beyond its function as a teacher-training institution. A per capita State expenditure of $75 per negro student in Alabama as compared with a per capita State expenditure of $99 in Georgia, $141 in Oklahoma, $160 in Kentucky and $169 in Louisiana is suggestive of the returns which have thus far come to the State and which can come in increasing measure as Alabama, in its forward educational program, finds it possible to meet in more adequate measure is obligation to the one-third of its constituency that is colored, and as the State Teachers College at Montgomery moves forward with another ten-year program for which the achievements of the past decade is it inspiration and its plea for continued confidence and increased support.

Pres. Lee Of Fla. To Speak At Ala. State

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— (SNS)—President J. R. E. Lee of the Florida A. and M. College will be the Founder's Day Speaker at the Alabama State Teachers College on Thursday afternoon, February 9, in exercises to begin at 2:30.

Founder's Day at Alabama State began with a sixth grade classroom program on the birthday of the late Professor William Burns Paterson in 1901 under the stimulus of Miss Mary Frances Terrell who is still an active member of the faculty after forty-eight years of service and who will give the history of the occasion at the 1939 exercises.

Tribute will be paid to the memory and contributions of the three deceased presidents—William Burns Paterson, John William Beverly and George Washington Trenholm—who served the institution during 47 of its 65 years of operation.

A feature of the observance will again be the annual contributions from alumni and friends who will share in the appeal for funds incident to the gymnasium building which is to be completed by May under direction of the Works Progress Administration. Alumni look forward annually to their contribution of a Founder's Day dollar as their participation in the constructive forwarding of the work so nobly projected by these preceding administrators whose memory is being honored on Founder's Day.

A basketball game between Alabama State and Tuskegee on that Thursday night will culminate the day's observance although the alumni in Birmingham will share in a similar occasion on the following day

Mobile, Ala. Register
January 29, 1939

Founder's Day Program Is Planned By College

The Mobile branch of the Alabama State Teachers' College, like the home institution in Montgomery, observes Founder's Day next week. The Mobile branch institution will have its Founder's Day program Wednesday evening, February 8, at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Colored Community Center. The president of the institution, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, will deliver the address for the occasion while music will be rendered by the choir of the branch school under the direction of Prof. Sandford D. Bishop.

Mobile, Ala. Press
February 6, 1939

TEACHER'S COLLEGE PLANS CELEBRATION

"Founder's Day" will be observed this week by the Mobile branch of the State Teachers' College simultaneous with the celebration of the home institution at Montgomery. The founder and two of the succeeding presidents will be paid tribute in a program Wednesday evening, February 8, at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Colored Community Center.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the institution, accompanied by several members of the faculty of Montgomery, will be in Mobile Tuesday evening to make their appearance on the program. Music will be arranged by Prof. S. D. Bishop assisted by the choir of the branch institution. The public has been cordially invited by the institution to attend this program

ALLADEGA COLLEGE VICTIM OF MEANNESS OF ALABAMA NATIVES

Unrest in Student Body Follows Acts of Police Brutality; Barn Burned

Talladega, Ala., Feb. 9 (ANP)—Race relations in this peaceful little Alabama area where Talladega college is located have been a bit strained in recent weeks and school and city officials are hoping for an early return to normalcy.

The current unrest began some months ago when a white man endeavored to rob the comptroller's office. The school's night watchman caught him after shooting the intruder in the leg. White people about the town, a small village near the school, were a bit indignant about the shooting, even though the police department backed the watchman. There was some talking about blowing up one of the buildings. A little later the barn belonging to the college did burn down rather mysteriously, causing some thousands of dollars worth of damage. There was no evidence pointing to the origin of the fire.

Then two weeks ago, there was a bit of disturbance at the local theatre, which has a section for its colored patrons. Because of the tension, the girls were not allowed to attend this particular show because it was a midnight performance, but a few college boys went. A little fracas arose between the colored and white crowds, composed almost entirely of townsfolk. A college boy was struck by the police and the boy fell back on a white woman knocking her nearly under a car.

The student body talked the situation over and at present is refraining from attending the theatre. Any disturbance in the economic relationships between the school and the town, which gets a good deal of its patronage from the institution normally, merely accentuates whatever feeling exists. The mayor and chief of police have been out to talk with President Gallagher. For a time a few students were apprehensive. The situation seems to be quieting down, however, and it is hoped will soon blow over.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
February 8, 1939

Negro Leader To Speak Here

A veteran in the field of education as well as a professional contemporary of the former Presidents William Burns Paterson, John W. Beverly and George W. Trenholm will be heard at the State Teachers' College auditorium on Thursday afternoon when Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee will make the annual founder's day address for the college in public exercises scheduled to begin at 2:30.

A native of Texas and a graduate of Bishop College at Austin, Texas, Dr. Lee started his teaching career at his Alma Mater from which he was drawn in 1899 by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington to Tuskegee Institute to begin a period of 16 years of service there as director of the academic department. While at Tuskegee, he helped Dr. Washington to organize the National Negro Business League at St. Louis in 1900 and then with the assistance of several negro educators, including the late President George W. Trenholm, of the State Teachers College, organized at Nashville in 1904 the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. In 1915, Dr. Lee became principal of the Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Mo.; in 1921 he became extension secretary of the National Urban League and in 1924 he took his present post at Tallahassee, Fla., where he has been responsible for an extensive program of development, including a physical expansion at an aggregate cost of $1,320,000 at the Florida A. and M. College.

Following the initial radio program over WSFA last night, the observance by the college authorities is including this afternoon a radio program over WALA at Mobile and a public program tonight at the State Teachers College Branch Junior College at Mobile preceding the public program to be held here in the college auditorium on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 when Dr. Lee will speak and when tribute through sketches and song will be paid to the memory of the former deceased presidents, William Burns Paterson, John William Beverly and George Washington Trenholm

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
February 24, 1939

FOUNDERS DAY OBSERVED BY SELMA P. T. A. COUNCIL

A large audience composed of members of the parent-teacher associations of the city observed the annual Founder's Day celebration at the junior high school Thursday evening. Mr. Walter M. Jackson, superintendent of city schools, presided at a program which opened with Invocation pronounced by Dr. O. V. Calhoun, pastor of Church Street Methodist Church. Addresses were made by Mrs. David Pierson, president of the P. T. A. Council, who spoke on the founding of the association and it growth into a national organization, and by Mrs. Edward Anderson, whose topic was Adult Education and the Day Nursery for Negro Children as they function in this city under her supervision.

Sixteen girls from the junior high school health class taught by Miss Jewell Spears, head of the girls' physical education department, gave exhibition dances and musical selections were given by Mrs. Blanche Carter, soprano, and Mr. Alonzo Meek, organist.

After the program a reception was held in the school library with presidents of the several parents teacher associations receiving assisted by Mrs. Frank Hutchings, Mrs. Roy Moore and Mrs. W. M. Jackson.

ALABAMA STATE HAS FOUNDERS DAY PROGRAM

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23—Declaring that every one cannot be a founder, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, climaxed the series of programs for Alabama State Teachers College that featured the observance of Founder's Day and of National Negro History Week.

The program had begun on Sunday afternoon with a combination vesper program in tribute to Julius Rosenwald Memorial Day and to the beginning of National Negro History Week. President H Council Trenholm spoke over WSFA in Montgomery Tuesday night, and over WAIA in Mobile Wednesday afternoon as well as at the public program at the State Teachers College Branch at Mobile on Wednesday night.

The Founders' Day occasion at Alabama State dates back to 1901 when Miss Mary F. Tarrell, still a member of the faculty, gave a surprise birthday program on Feb. 9 of that year in tribute to the service of the then President William Burns Paterson. These programs have continued over the years and have become the occasion for tribute to the service of William Burns Paterson, president from 1878 to 1915, John William Beverly, president from 1915 to 1920, and George Washington Trenholm president from 1920 to 1925. Life sketches of the honored president and a review of "The State Teachers College as an Institution of Destiny" were a part of the program of this past Thursday afternoon.

In paying tribute to the founders, President J. R. E. Lee developed the proposal that "every one cannot be a founder" with emphasis upon the requisites of sincere love for people, far-sighted vision, patience and faith in one's self as well as in all people as the four requisites for the founding of any institution—particularly where the return is in satisfaction of the people for whom the institution is set up. President Lee urged that one come not to such services to pay "last respects" but rather to reconsecrate one's self to the forwarding of the task set up and to the vision which the honored leaders had.

A customary feature of the observance was the series of alumni Founder's Day Dollar contributions which were being reported on Founder's day and for which the campaign continues during the next few weeks to give opportunity for a wide-spread participation in this effort.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AND 75 YEARS OF RACE FREEDOM IN ALABAMA

By Ernest J. Leach

It is indeed a source of pleasure for me to write an article at the request of Bishop H. P. Porter, setting forth and describing the significance of the Diamond Jubilee Drive, celebratingter the 75 years of race freedom at Miles Memorial College, April 26, 1939.

The pleasure comes not merely from the privilege it affords to me, but more from the information and inspiration I have gained from a special study and observation of the progress that Miles Memorial College has made since its organization.

In 1619 there left a little wandering Dutch vessel from the colony of Africa with its sails set for America Landing at Jamestown, Va., off came about twenty Negroes. It was soon thought by the whites that the southand was better suited for the Negro than the north, because of the previous conditions under which the Negro had lived. Therefore, a movement was started, to localize the Negro in the south, where tobacco, cotton and corn, etc., soon became the chief products. They were driven to the fields as cattle are nowaday driven to the meadows. They had to go when their masters said go and come when they said come, but may it be everlastingly said to the credit of the Negro, that the south was made to bud and blossom like a rose, because of their laborous toil. However, these conditions could not be endured, for the Great God of the universe did not intend that one man should live by the sweat of another's brow. With this rising spirit, in great men like Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Nat Turner, John Brown and others in sermon, speech and addresses, swept on by the spirit of Jesus the Christ, enabled Abraham Lincoln, who was at the helm of state, to denounce the great monster slavery and delivered the Emancipation Proclamation setting free the Negroes in America.

Then the Negroes were like the impotent man, who was healed at the gate "Beautiful" of the temple by Peter and John who leaped and walked to satisfy the certainty of his cure sed some time to realize that he was free and to adjust himself to the new state of his freedom.

The Negro being religious by nature, soon began to establish churches in which to worship his God, as a further expression of his freedom.

As years rolled by our fathers saw the need for a better prepared ministry. As an outgrowth of this need they established religious schools to train men for Christian leadership and the ministry.

The Colored Methodist Church imbued with this spirit, likewise has established great religious schools and colleges.

The fathers of Alabama were not deaf to this awakening spirit for about 40 years ago, they became the founders of Miles Memorial College, a great Christian institution whose aim is to train men and women for Christian leadership. Since its organization, Miles has grown by leaps and bounds in the sending out of men and women who may be found in nearly every profession of life—ministry, medicine, dentistry, civil service, law, insurance, education (teaching) and agriculture.

Due to the meager funds of the church, Miles has been limited in adequate building facilities. This growing need and the foreseen nowaday demands, caused Bishop Brown who was at the helm of state and the supporters and lovers of Miles Memorial College to erect a new administration building at an approximate cost of $150,000. A few years passed by leaving a debt of about $100,000 on the school. Bishop H. P. Porter came to the helm of state found this condition, organized the forces of Alabama and raised about $80,000 in a period of four years, reducing the debt to $20,000.

Bishop Porter has named the obliteration of the $20,000 a part of our unfinished task in Alabama. In order to give credit to the 75 years of race freedom and to give uniqueness to the name of our final anticipated effort to clear Miles Memorial College of debt, it became fitting to name this drive the "Diamond Jubilee Drive," covering years 1939 and 1940.

The plan is simple, yet far reaching in its scope. Every supporter and lover of Miles College is being contacted in Annual Conferences, district meetings and local church meetings to raise 10c for each year of race freedom.

The Montgomery district will play her part in the liquidation of the Miles Memorial College Debt.

Montgomery, Alabama

Miles Memorial College: A Challenge To Birmingham

For 38 years Miles Memorial College has been struggling to provide for the Negro youth of the Birmingham district an opportunity to attend college without having to go a distance from home.

Throughout that period the institution has faced many handicaps, and despite the sacrifices that have been made by its supporters the college has been substandard—when measured in academic terms.

In the last three years remarkable progress has been made in retiring the accumulated indebtedness of the college, which had reached a staggering total, in reorganizing its administration and in building up such facilities as its library as a preliminary to becoming accredited.

W. A. Bell, who is recognized as one of the ablest Negro educators in the South, is president of Miles. He is providing an able and energetic leadership for the institution, and to talk to him is to be impressed with the determined effort that has been made and is being made to develop Miles into a recognized college.

The Birmingham district should have a Negro college of first rank. The vast Negro population of this area plays a vital part in every phase of our life. Whether the Negro develops his full potentialities and thereby makes his maximum contribution to our community is of vital importance to every man, woman and child, black and white, in this area.

Without an opportunity to develop leadership, the Negro suffers, and every white person who is dependent upon him in one way or another—and that includes us all—suffers likewise.

Without attracting much attention, Miles has been doing a good job and a sound one. In terms of its resources it has been doing a remarkable job. But it is not qualified in some respects for recognition as an accredited institution. The principal obstacle to that goal is the present indebtedness of the institution, an indebtedness which accumulated over a period of years, and which has already been reduced considerably.

Once the college is accredited, it will be in a position to serve the Birmingham district more effectively. Its students who are preparing to teach will be given certification for four years of college work, and its undergraduates will be assured of the privilege of receiving full credit when transferring to other colleges. The college would also be in a position to receive help from various philanthropic foundations.

Miles was established in 1901 by the Colored Methodist Church. It has received support from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, throughout its history. But Miles should not be looked upon as a purely denominational college. Its student body is composed of members of various denominations, and other groups in Birmingham have helped in supporting it.

The challenge to establish Miles on a standard basis is one which is made alike to all groups in the Birmingham district — white and Negro. To build up an institution which would serve as a center for Negro leadership in this area and which would be a source of pride and inspiration to the members of that race will improve the welfare of all.

This week the Colored Methodist Church is sponsoring a statewide rally in Birmingham which will inaugurate a "home-stretch" drive for retiring the indebtedness of the college. The response to that drive should provide the impetus for the success of the undertaking.

The Miles Campaign

One of the most important responsibilities in this district is that of Miles Memorial College for Negroes. Its opportunity for human service is so great as to be beyond all calculation. It—and only Miles—is seeking to provide higher education and college training for leadership in one of the most densely concentrated centers of Negro population in the nation.

That endeavor, now being carried out with intelligence, courage and devotion under the leadership of W. A. Bell, president of the college, is nevertheless severely handicapped by an old heritage of debt. The amount in recent months has been greatly reduced. But if the college is to qualify for further financial assistance from the great educational foundations and is to achieve standards and ratings essential to the adequate fulfillment of its purpose, it is imperative that their remainder of the debt be eliminated as rapidly as possible.

A five-day rally began Wednesday during which a concentrated attack on the debt will be made. This undertaking deserves the interest and support of all the people of this community, regardless of color.

It is a brave fight for a high cause under heavy handicaps that is being carried forward. It is the kind of fight that, when imaginatively understood, summons the admiration and support of all humanitarian citizens.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 27, 1939

Vigorous Drive On To Erase Debt Of Miles Memorial

A DETERMINED effort on the part of Alabama Negroes to free Miles Memorial College, in Vinesville, from debt was begun here Wednesday with the first meeting of a five-day rally held at Theirgood Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

An offering of 6,000 dimes resulted from an appeal to members of the denomination all over the state to contribute one dime for each year the race has been free. Bishop H. P. Porter, head of the church in Alabama, said some members made partial payments, others paid more and some paid as high as 500 dimes.

The rally will continue through Sunday and will close with a city-wide meeting at the Industrial High School at 3 p.m. Sunday, when Bishop C. H. Phillips, senior bishop of the church, will speak.

An announcement was made during the first meeting that anyone desiring to help Miles Memorial College free itself of debt, may mail their contribution to Robert Owen, manager of the Fairfield branch of the First National Bank, custodian of the fund.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 28, 1939

Negroes Solicit Dimes To Pay Off College's Debts

Alabama Negroes today had begun a march of dimes to pay off the indebtedness of Miles Memorial College, in Vinesville.

The first meeting of a five-day rally was held at Thirgood Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, when Bishop H. P. Porter, head of the church in Alabama, reported an offering of 6,000 dimes had been contributed.

The denomination is asking its members to give one dime for each year the race has been free. Bishop Porter reported some members made partial payments, while others paid as high as 500 dimes.

Closing session of the rally will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday in the Industrial High School. Bishop C. H. Phillips, senior bishop of the church, will be the speaker.

Anyone desiring to contribute support to the drive may mail contributions to Robert Owen, manager of the Fairfield branch of the First National Bank, custodian of the fund.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 23, 1939

MILES MEMORIAL RALLY SCHEDULED

Ministers And Laymen Will Come Here In Interest Of School Finances

Marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of Negro freedom and dedicated to the payment of the indebtedness of Miles Memorial College, the four Alabama conferences of the Colored Methodist Church will have a rally in Birmingham April 26-30.

The call for the rally was sent out by Bishop H. P. Porter, presiding bishop of the C. M. E. Church and also president of the board of trustees of the college.

Delegations of ministers, lay members and their friends from over the state are expected to attend. The first session is to be held at noon Wednesday in the Thirgood C. M. E. Church, and will be presided over by Bishop Porter.

Other denominations of the city will participate in the rally, and Dr. D. F. Thompson, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, will make the address at the Wednesday night session, speaking on "What It Will Mean to Birmingham and Alabama to Have a Standard College for Negro Youth—Miles College."

W. A. Bell, president of the college, will outline the present status of the institution, the progress made in recent years and the steps which must be taken to gain an accredited standing. Considerable progress has already been made in reducing the indebtedness of the college, it is reported, and it is believed that if the remaining amount can be retired the school will be in a position to receive grants from various philanthropic foundations.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 23, 1939

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For 38 years Miles Memorial College has been struggling to provide for the Negro youth of the Birmingham district an opportunity to attend college without having to go a distance from home.

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This week the Colored Methodist Church is sponsoring a statewide rally in Birmingham which will inaugurate a "home-stretch" drive for retiring the indebtedness of the college. The response to that drive should provide the impetus for the success of the undertaking.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
June 8, 1939

The Fifty-sixth Annual Commencement of Selma University closed one of the most successful years of this school at Selma Alabama. Wednesday, May 31. Sixty graduates from the High School and Junior College received diplomas. Rev. C. W. Kelly delivered the Commencement address Wednesday. Local people are especially interested in the progress of this institution because it is almost solely supported by contributions from Negro Baptists of the State of Alabama. Selma is one of the few Negro Denominational schools that still survives. While struggling greatly and in need of funds it continues to carry on under the efficient management and presidency of Dr. William H. Dinkins. Friends of race education and especially of this splendid institution are asked to think of helping to support Selma University as a great privilege as well as a duty

TRENHOLM APPEALS Courier FOR AID

9-29-39

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27 —(Special)— An earnest appeal to the Alabama Legislature which reconvened at the Capitol Tuesday, to increase the appropriation by the State for the support of the Montgomery State Teachers' College, was issued on the day following by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the institution.

The college, which this year had a total enrollment of 1,094, compared with 404 ten years ago, now receives a smaller appropriation from the State than it did then, Dr. Trenholm pointed out. Though 40.2 per cent of the students at all five of the State-supported teachers' colleges, attend the college here, he said, it receives only 18.5 per cent of the annual appropriations distributed among them.

He cited further that the college he heads has the highest proportion of income from students' fees—51 per cent—of any other State educational institution, and is first of the five teachers' colleges in both enrollment and graduates.

Dr. Trenholm's appeal was submitted to the Legislative Recess Committee on Finance and Taxation, which promised to give it serious consideration before drawing and submitting the educational appropriation bills it will recommend.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

AMERICAN COMMISSION ON TEACHER EDUCATION

Dr. H. Bond Named To Teachers' Body

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Dec. 8—It was announced here this week that Dr. Horace Mann Bond had been appointed special consultant for the American Commission on Teacher Education, a four year study now being sponsored by the American Council on Education.

The four year study includes 34 leading state, county and city school systems, with a highly selected number of colleges, teachers colleges, and universities. Tuskegee institute and Prairie View State college are the only Race institutions selected to participate in the four year program of the commission, which is designed to help revolutionize methods of teacher education in America.

The appointment of Dr. Bond president of the Fort Valley state college, marks the first appointment of a consultant by the commission now headed by Dr. Carl Bigelow formerly of Columbia university.

ARKANSAS STATE COLLEGE ADMITTED TO ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 26 — (Special) — Arkansas State College was voted membership in the Association of American Colleges at a recent meeting held at Louisville, Ky., Dr. J. B. Watson, president of the college, announced this week upon his return from Washington where he attended the third meeting on problems incident to the association.

Seventeen other American colleges and universities and one Canadian university received similar recognition.

ARKANSAS STATE COLLEGE MEETS ENGLISH TEAM IN INTERNATIONAL DEBATE

Englishmen Represented Manchester and Liverpool Universities; Discuss Advisability of Third Term

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—(Special)—Arkansas State college held its second interracial, international debate Thursday, December 14, in the college auditorium, the topic for discussion being, "Resolved, That the American People Should Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency of the United States for a Third Term." The affair was non-decisional.

Upholding the affirmative side of the question, the Englishmen maintained that (1) because of the remarkable record he has made in an extremely difficult situation, (2) because it is inadvisable to turn over to another man our Roosevelt-initiated program, and (3) because there is no other man in America to fill his shoes in their own interests, the American people shuold return President Roosevelt for a third term.

Representatives of Arkansas State college, defending the negative, held that (1) such a move is out of harmony with our experience of 150 years, (2) that the logic of a third term makes a fourth term necessary, (3) that already Roosevelt has done his bit for the country, and (4) that the third precedent might prove dangerous in the hands of a man with less power and personality. From beginning to end, there was a generous display of logic, humor, wit and repartee. At the conclusion of the debate, the house was turned into an open forum on questions of national and international import.

Arkansas State was represented by two experienced college debaters—George T. Sims, senior of Birmingham, Ala., who also is president of the senior class, and Earl E. Evans, junior, of Wilmot, Ark., who is president both of his class and of the local Y.M.C.A. Evans debated against the Oxford-Cambridge team last year.

Composing the English team were Victor H. Parkinson of New South Wales, Australia, and a graduate of the University of Manchester, and George J. Bean, a Londoner who is a graduate of the University of Liverpool. Both hold degrees in law and both are close students of current political problems, national and international.

The English debaters, travelling under the auspices of the National Student Federation of America, are representing the National Union of Students of England and Wales. On their current tour, they have held debates in 26 American colleges and universities, in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Kentucky.

The debate was a gesture in the direction of better interracial and international understanding.

jim crow edicts. The petitioners Charles Stone, William J. Brock

EDUCATION-1939
COLLEGES

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE DEANS AND REGISTRARS

College Deans, Registrars To Meet at Bluefield

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Ninety delegates are expected to attend the forthcoming meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, to be held at Bluefield State Teachers College, March 29-31.

An interesting program has been arranged, and will bring to the campus of Bluefield State Teachers College such personages as: Dr. F. B. O'Rear, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Charles Wesley, dean of the graduate school, Howard University Dr. Whittaker of Atlanta University; George W. Gore, Jr., of Tennessee State College; F. D. Wilkerson, of Howard, and Hulbert, librarian of Atlanta University. Deans Brawley, McKinney, and Parker will preside over sectional meetings and seminars.

The present officers of the association are president, J. B. Brawley, Clark University; first vice president, A. L. Kidd, Florida A. and M.; second vice president, J. P. Whittaker, Atlanta University; secretary, S. Herbert Adams, Johnson C. Smith; assistant secretary, J. B. Cade, Prairie View State College; treasurer, J. H. Taylor, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama.

ACSS Meets At Atlanta U. Thursday

Daily Record

The Executive Committee of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will meet Thursday at Atlanta University, it was announced last night. President Rufus E. Clement, of the Atlanta University System, is president of the association. 10-11-39

The Special Control Committee of the Secondary School Study is scheduled to meet here on the same day. Atlanta

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, National Youth Administration representative, is expected to attend these committee meetings.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

College Business Managers To Organize

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Business officers in schools and colleges for Negroes will hold an organization meeting here at Howard University April 13-14-15. L. H. Foster, treasurer-business manager of Virginia State College, will preside at the opening session.

Among others who will participate in the organization of the business managers are A. H. Turner, business manager of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.; J. Harvey Cain, director, financial service, American Council on Education; Frank B Adair, Arkansas State College; J. R. E. Lee, Jr., Florida A. & M. College; J. C. Tull, Lincoln University; C. W. Lewis, Prairie View State College, Texas; Dr. R. B. Robbins, vice president and actuary, Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association; Doxey A. Wilkerson, Howard University; Lloyd Isaacs, Tuskegee Institute; Edward S. Hope and V. D. Johnston, Howard University.

Among the college presidents who will address the conference are Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard and John W. Davis, W. Va. State.

Business Colleges

Vital Problems Discussed At Howard Univ.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—first or organization meeting of the Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes was held at Howard University Thursday to Saturday, April 13 to 15, with an attendance representing the better known schools in the country.

Devoted to an exchange of ideas and general information, the sessions were interesting and conducted in the forum manner with prominent business managers presiding at each session.

Accounting, the use of student labor, co-ordinating the budget, uniform college financial reports, bookstore operation, standards for operation of dining halls and dormitories, allocation of public funds for higher education among Negroes, standards and specifications and their value to purchasing were among the topics of vital interest to the delegates discussed. All meetings were held in Founders library at Howard.

In attendance were Frank B. Adair, Agricultural Mechanical and Normal College, N. C. Webster Agricultural and Technical College; H. W. Norris, Alcorn A. and M. College; Robert E. Carroll, Bluefield State Teachers College; F. P. Kittrell, Bennett College; George H. Valentine, Bordentown Industrial School; Mrs. L. N. Conway, Cheney Training School for Teachers; J. R. E. Lee, Jr., Florida A. and M. College; Robert Ogden Purves, Don A. Davis and W. E. Carter, Hampton Institute.

W. G. Morgan, Johnson C. Smith University; J. T. Johnson, Lincoln University, Mo., Susan Lighston, Lincoln University; H. Carter, Morgan College; W. A. Hamilton, Morris Brown University; Chares C. Amey, N. C. College for Negroes; Glenwood E. Jones, Shaw; S. Leon Notteville, Southern University; J. I. Washington, State A. & M. College; J. B. Clark, State College for Colored students.

Lloyd Isaacs and Edmund H. Burke, Tuskegee Institute; L. J. Foster, Sr., James B. Cophas, Virginia State College; L. W. Davis and E. M. Frazier, Virginia Union University; John W. Davis, Charles R. Rutherford, Newman Goldston, West Vrginia State College; Harold K. Logan, Wiley College; V. D. Johnson; Gustave Auzenne, Jr., Edward S. Hope, Daniel W. Edmonds, Luther H. Foster, Jr., Lawrence L. Whaley, Alida P. Banks, Gwendolhn C. Goldsten, all from Howard.

A committee to effect the permanent organization of the group was organized, consisting of J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. & M. College; Lloyd Isaacs; Tuskegee Institute; J. Harvey Cain, director financial advisory service, American Council on Education; R. Rutherford, W. Va. State College and V. D. Johnston, Howard.

The report of the committee will be made to the members of the organization as soon as they are discussed in their entirety.

Many firms displayed fine exhibits during the meeting, showing the latest and most improved lines of office equipment.

Business Administrators Of Colleges In First Meeting

Business Officers From 25 Schools Attend Meet

WASHINGTON, April 28— The organization meeting of the Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes was held at Howard university, here, April 13, 14, and 15.

Representatives from 25 schools of higher learning were in attendance from nearly every section of the country.

At a dinner meeting of the Association, attention was given to the subject "Financial Support of Higher Education Among Negroes." Speakers were Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State college; Dr. Jacison Davis, associate director, General Education Board, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president Howard university.

Special consideration was given at the opening session to problems involving student labor. Edmund Burke, Tuskegee institute, spoke of the accounting and other administrative problems in vocational education. J. H. Carter, Morgan college, discussed practices in the employment of student labor. A talk by R. O. Purves, Hampton institute was given on the subject "Student Labor as Applied to Construction Work."

Others who gave addresses were Dr. J. Harvey Cain, American Council on Education; Frank B. Adair, Arkansas A. and M. college; Glenwood E. Jones, Shaw university, and Dr. F. P. Kittrell, Bennett College for Women.

At the afternoon session on the second day, the Association heard Dr. Rainard B. Robbins, vice president and actuary of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, and D. A. Wilkerson, Howard university.

At the final session, E. S. Hope, Howard university, discussed the operation of the power plant and distributive system at Howard. The final address was made by Robert A. Martino, United States Department of Commerce.

The following officers were elected: president, L. H. Foster, Sr., treasurer-business manager, Virginia State college; vice president, J. R. E. Lee, Jr., business manager, Florida A. and M. college; V. D. Johnston, treasurer, Howard university; Charles R. Rutherford, business manager, West Virginia State college; R. O. Purves, treasurer, Hampton Institute; Edmund Burke, comptroller, Tuskegee Institute, and Harold K. Logan, business manager, Wiley college, were elected as additional representatives to the Executive Committee of the Association.

The organization voted to hold its next session at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

EDUCATION-1939
COLLEGES

COLLEGE CONFERENCE DAY

MUNCIE IND STAR
TUESDAY MARCH 28 1939

LEADING COLLEGES SENDING SPEAKERS TO CENTRAL APRIL 4

An explanation of the plan of College Conference Day at Central High School to be given at a meeting of the senior class this morning by Mrs. Gladys Townsend, teacher of social science, and counselor of the class. Dr. Clyde E. Wildman, president of DePauw University, is to be the principal speaker on College Conference Day, which is set for Tuesday, April 4. Seniors in all high schools in Delaware County and interested parents are invited. There will be a general meeting at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon with Dr. Wildman speaking, following which group meetings will be held with the representatives of various colleges.

Colleges expected to be represented include: Purdue University, University of Cincinnati, Antioch College, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Indiana Technical College, Tri-State College, Wabash College, Kenyon College, Lindenwood College, Christian College, MacMurray College, Western College Frances Shimer School, Gulf Park College, National College of Education, Butler University, Cleary College, Earlham College, DePauw University, Franklin College, Hanover College, Indiana Central College, Lake Forest College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Taylor University, Tuskegee Institute, and Northwestern University. No active part in the day's program will be taken by Ball State College which will present its program on "Ball State Days" later.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

Cobb Tells Young He'll Prove Facts About H.U.

WASHINGTON

A hitherto undisclosed report sent to Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior following his department's investigation of administration matters at Howard University was revealed, this week, by former Judge James A. Cobb.

Mr. Cobb, who was recently removed from his post as professor of law at Howard, made the revelation in answer to a letter from B. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide, and a trustee of the school.

Takes Issue With Young

Last week, former Judge Cobb taking exception to an editorial appearing in the Journal and Guide reviewed certain charges of mal-administration and told Mr. Young:

"If the facts with respect to the mal-administration of the university affairs were given to the public, public opinion would be such that it would force a reluctant board to do its duty."

In reply, Mr. Young said, among other things:

"Having served on the board (Howard University) since April, 1934, I am familiar with all the matters covered in your letter.

"You are aware, of course, that all of the alleged acts of maladministration, with which you charge President Johnson, have been investigated, heard, reviewed, and disposed of by both the Department of the Interior and the board of trustees, and in each and every case the president has been exonerated.

"Your continued ventilation of refuted and repudiated charges in an apparent effort to persecute the university head seems at variance with your proclaimed desire to 'serve the cause of truth.'"

The text of Mr. Cobb's reply to Mr. Young follows:

Cobb's Letter

Dear Mr. Young:

While I have no desire to prolong this discussion with you, there are two or three things which you and the board members know but the public does not.

I want to say, that if the case against President Johnson has been disposed of by the board and the Secretary of the Interior, it was not rightly disposed of and any honest mind viewing the facts can come but to one conclusion, and that is, that Johnson is guilty of malfeasance and misfeasance.

You cannot deny that the university paid back some $40,000 for improper and mis-use of government funds and that money came out of the treasury of Howard University.

Recalls Lumber Incident

Nor can you deny that $545 worth of lumber mysteriously disappeared and has not been explained.

You cannot deny that the investigation was made by Mr. Glavis and a number of agents working under him and that he recommended the removal of President Johnson, which recommendation was approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

You cannot deny that Dr. Flexner got that recommendation and sought to suppress it until he could get in touch with the secretary with political influence and have him change his mind.

Driven off Board

You cannot deny that Dr. Flexner was driven off the board because Mr. Crawford and a number of the trustees refused to stand for that sort of thing.

After political influence was brought to bear upon Mr. Ickes he placed the report in the hands of one Samuel Taylor, a lawyer in the Department of the Interior who sought to exonerate Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president. I need not here characterize the whitewash and special pleading of Taylor because it is done by E. K. Burlew, then administrative assistant, and now Under-Secretary of the Interior Department.

Burlew's Memorandum

In a memorandum to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Burlew wrote:

"Supplementing my previous memorandum, I desire to express my views on the report of Samuel Taylor, giving the results of his study of the difficulties at Howard University.

"I consider his report a special pleading for the university authorities rather than a judicial appraisal of the facts. It consists mainly of explanations of why Mr. Johnston, the treasurer, made so many mistakes. I think Mr. Johnston should do his own explaining and that the report of a judicial review should evaluate the conflicting views and reach sound conclusions rather than to repeat excuses for inefficiency from one of the persons involved.

"It is admitted that the university could not account for $545 worth of lumber which is said to have disappeared. It seems to be sufficient for Mr. Taylor to say that since no records were kept that the transaction was clear."

I may here add, if you and others of your way of voting, had not circumvented the investigation voted by the trustee board, we, the committee, were going to prove at whose instance that lumber was taken away from Howard University and where it went and who benefited by it. Should you give us the opportunity we are in a position to prove it now.

It is illuminating and vital to this discussion to note that a large number of the trustees of the board who have been connected with Howard University long before you and who have spent and are willing to be spent for Howard, are of my opinion respecting Mordecai Johnson and his administration.

Without prolonging this letter as there are so many things could go into, I want to repea that I believe in the long ru that righteousness will prevai and to that end that some of u are going to work until this whol thing is brought into the light.

(Signed)
JAMES A. COBB.

SENATOR TAFT TO DELIVER HOWARD CHARTER DAY DINNER ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Senator Robert A. Taft has accepted an invitation to deliver the Charter Day Dinner address at Howard university, the evening of March 2, 1939, President Mordecai W. Johnson announced here on Monday.

Senator Taft who was elected from Ohio last November is the son of former President Wm. Howard Taft and is prominently mentioned among those who are being considered for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1940.

Washington, D. C. Post
March 27, 1939

D. C. Colored Schools Mark 75th Birthday

A special service observing the seventy-fifth anniversary of public education for colored children in the District of Columbia was held yesterday at Ebenezer Methodist Church, Fourth and D streets, southeast, site of the first free school.

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of schools, was the principal speaker. He related incidents of the organization of the first free school for colored children, in 1862, and told of the subsequent development of the D. C. school system, first under separate white and colored boards of education within the city limits, and later as a dual system.

Greetings were extended by Col. West A. Hamilton and John H. Wilson, members of the Board of Education; Assistant Superintendents A. Kiger Savoy and Howard H. Long; John C. Bruce, supervising principal; the Rev. A. J. Edwards, the Rev. F. F. King, the Rev. J. M. Harrison and Miss Corinne Martin, who introduced several former pupils of the early free schools.

Musical numbers were furnished by the Boys' Glee Club of Dunbar High School, the Girls' Glee Club of Cardozo High School, and by R. F. Ovelton.

GERMAN PROF. TAKES ANOTHER SHOT AT H. U.

WASHINGTON, June 29—(ANP)—"It seems to me," says Dr. Julius Lips, famed anthropologist, "that the letter written by Dr. Thompson of Howard in reply to my statements on my leaving the school, is the best proof of conditions at Howard university. His statement about allowing me to 'save my face' by resignation is a joke."

Dr. Lips insists he resigned because of dissension and jealousy among the staff members and confirmed his previous story. He said he knew nothing of what was going on behind his back, and that is with particular reference to Dean Thompson's request for a memorandum on him from the department heads.

On the contrary, Dr. Lips pointed out, the only memorandum he knew about was one lauding him very highly. That one, he said, was signed by two of the very department heads who are supposed to have signed the anti-Lips memorandum cited by Dean Thompson. The names of Dr. Abram L. Harris and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier appear on both memos.

Commends 'Leadership'

The favorable memorandum of the faculty's committee on anthropology recommends that Dr. Lips, formerly a visiting professor at the university, be made a full professor and head of the department, citing his very "competent leadership."

"No person of whom we have knowledge is better qualified to undertake this task than Prof. Lips", said the report. "He has demonstrated his understanding of and sympathy with the aims of the various departments and the problems unique to Howard university. Furthermore, he is a scholar of international reputation."

Another memorandum submitted by Dean Thompson of the college of liberal arts denounced Dr. Lips and the same memo bore the signatures of both Dr. Harris and Dr. Frazier as heads of their respective departments.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

Cobb Tells Young He'll Prove Facts About H.U.

WASHINGTON

A hitherto undisclosed report sent to Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior following his department's investigation of administration matters at Howard University was revealed, this week, by former Judge James A. Cobb.

Mr. Cobb, who was recently removed from his post as professor of law at Howard, made the revelation in answer to a letter from P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide, and a trustee of the school.

Takes Issue With Young

Last week, former Judge Cobb taking exception to an editorial appearing in the Journal and Guide reviewed certain charges of mal-administration and told Mr. Young:

"If the facts with respect to the mal-administration of the university affairs were given to the public, public opinion would be such that it would force a reluctant board to do its duty."

In reply, Mr. Young said, among other things:

"Having served on the board (Howard University) since April, 1934, I am familiar with all the matters covered in your letter.

"You are aware, of course, that all of the alleged acts of mal-administration, with which you charge President Johnson, have been investigated, heard, reviewed, and disposed of by both the Department of the Interior and the board of trustees, and in each and every case the president has been exonerated.

"Your continued ventilation of refuted and repudiated charges in an apparent effort to persecute the university head seems at variance with your proclaimed desire to 'serve the cause of truth.'"

The text of Mr. Cobb's reply to Mr. Young follows:

Cobb's Letter

Dear Mr. Young:

While I have no desire to prolong this discussion with you, there are two or three things which you and the board members know but the public does not.

I want to say, that if the case against President Johnson has been disposed of by the board and the Secretary of the Interior, it was not rightly disposed of and any honest mind viewing the facts can come but to one conclusion, and that is, that Johnson is guilty of malfeasance and misfeasance.

You cannot deny that the university paid back some $40,000 for improper and mis-use of government funds and that money came out of the treasury of Howard University.

Recalls Lumber Incident

Nor can you deny that $545 worth of lumber mysteriously disappeared and has not been explained.

You cannot deny that the investigation was made by Mr. Glavis and a number of agents working under him and that he recommended the removal of President Johnson, which recommendation was approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

You cannot deny that Dr. Flexner got that recommendation and sought to suppress it until he could get in touch with the secretary with political influence and have him change his mind.

Driven off Board

You cannot deny that Dr. Flexner was driven off the board because Mr. Crawford and a number of the trustees refused to stand for that sort of thing.

After political influence was brought to bear upon Mr. Ickes he placed the report in the hands of one Samuel Taylor, a lawyer in the Department of the Interior who sought to exonerate Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president. I need not here characterize the whitewash and special pleading of Taylor because it is done by E. K. Burlew, then administrative assistant, and now Under-Secretary of the Interior Department.

Burlew's Memorandum

In a memorandum to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Burlew wrote:

"Supplementing my previous memorandum, I desire to express my views on the report of Samuel Taylor, giving the results of his study of the difficulties at Howard University.

"I consider his report a special pleading for the university authorities rather than a judicial appraisal of the facts. It consists mainly of explanations of why Mr. Johnston, the treasurer, made so many mistakes. I think Mr. Johnston should do his own explaining and that the report of a judicial review should evaluate the conflicting views and reach sound conclusions rather than to repeat excuses for inefficiency from one of the persons involved.

"It is admitted that the university could not account for $545 worth of lumber which is said to have disappeared. It seems to be sufficient for Mr. Taylor to say that since no records were kept that the transaction was clear."

I may here add, if you and others of your way of voting, had not circumvented the investigation voted by the trustee board, we, the committee, were going to prove at whose instance that lumber was taken away from Howard University and where it went and who benefited by it. Should you give us the opportunity we are in a position to prove it now.

It is illuminating and vital to this discussion to note that a large number of the trustees of the board who have been connected with Howard University long before you and who have spent and are willing to be spent for Howard, are of my opinion respecting Mordecai Johnson and his administration.

Without prolonging this letter as there are so many things could go into, I want to repea that I believe in the long run that righteousness will prevai and to that end that some of u are going to work until this whol thing is brought into the light.

(Signed)
JAMES A. COBB.

SENATOR TAFT TO DELIVER HOWARD CHARTER DAY DINNER ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Senator Robert A. Taft has accepted an invitation to deliver the Charter Day Dinner address at Howard University, the evening of March 2, 1939, President Mordecai W. Johnson announced here on Monday.

Senator Taft who was elected from Ohio last November is the son of former President Wm. Howard Taft and is prominently mentioned among those who are being considered for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1940.

Washington, D. C. Post
March 27, 1939

D. C. Colored Schools Mark 75th Birthday

A special service observing the seventy-fifth anniversary of public education for colored children in the District of Columbia was held yesterday at Ebenezer Methodist Church, Fourth and D streets, southeast, site of the first free school.

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of schools, was the principal speaker. He related incidents of the organization of the first free school for colored children, in 1862, and told of the subsequent development of the D. C. school system, first under separate white and colored boards of education within the city limits, and later as a dual system.

Greetings were extended by Col. West A. Hamilton and John H. Wilson, members of the Board of Education; Assistant Superintendents A. Kiger Savoy and Howard H. Long; John C. Bruce, supervising principal; the Rev. A. J. Edwards, the Rev. F. F. King, the Rev. J. M. Harrison and Miss Corinne Martin, who introduced several former pupils of the early free schools.

Musical numbers were furnished by the Boys' Glee Club of Dunbar High School, the Girls' Glee Club of Cardozo High School and by R. F. Ovelton.

GERMAN PROF. TAKES ANOTHER SHOT AT H. U.

WASHINGTON, June 29—(ANP)—"It seems to me," says Dr. Julius Lips, famed anthropologist, "that the letter written by Dr. Thompson of Howard in reply to my statements on my leaving the school, is the best proof of conditions at Howard university. His statement about allowing me to 'save my face' by resignation is a joke."

Dr. Lips insists he resigned because of dissension and jealousy among the staff members and confirmed his previous story. He said he knew nothing of what was going on behind his back, and that is with particular reference to Dean Thompson's request for a memorandum on him from the department heads.

On the contrary, Dr. Lips pointed out, the only memorandum he knew about was one lauding him very highly. That one, he said, was signed by two of the very department heads who are supposed to have signed the anti-Lips memorandum cited by Dean Thompson. The names of Dr. Abram L. Harris and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier appear on both memos.

Commends 'Leadership'

The favorable memorandum of the faculty's committee on anthropology recommends that Dr. Lips, formerly a visiting professor at the university, be made a full professor and head of the department, citing his very "competent leadership."

"No person of whom we have knowledge is better qualified to undertake this task than Prof. Lips", said the report. "He has demonstrated his understanding of and sympathy with the aims of the various departments and the problems unique to Howard university. Furthermore, he is a scholar of international reputation."

Another memorandum submitted by Dean Thompson of the college of liberal arts denounced Dr. Lips and the same memo bore the signatures of both Dr. Harris and Dr. Frazier as heads of their respective departments.

Dr. Johnson Honored With Birthday Supper

WASHINGTON, D. C. — On Thursday evening, January 19, the parlors of Truth Hall, Howard University, were beautifully decorated with fresh cut flowers, when the graduate students, with their hostess, Mrs. Sadie E. Gough, entertained at a formal buffet supper in honor of President Mordecai Johnson's birthday. At a table artistically set with a lace cover, a low silver bowl of pink sweet peas, and pink candles in silver holders, the Misses Mayme Brown and Waldean Stewart presided.

After the serving, Miss Mary Lou Phillips presented Mrs. Mordecai Johnson, wife of the president, with a beautiful bouquet of pink roses, and Miss Agnes Hardie read congratulatory letters, cards, and telegrams to the president.

The evening was spent in chatting and listening to intervals of music under the direction of the Misses Carolyn V. Grant and Madeline Coleman. The music included violin solos by Ursule Plinton; vocal solos by Margaret Montgomery, and selections by the Women's Quartet composed of Elizabeth Ellison, Geraldine Patterson, Berenice Norwood, and Florence Suggs.

FAMED SCIENTIST RESIGNED TO KEEP OUT OF INTRIGUE

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22—Rumbles of dissension in the administration and faculty of Howard University were heightened last week by the resignation of Dr. Julius Lips, famed scientist and voluntary exile from Nazi Germany, it was learned Monday.

Dr. Lips, who headed the anthropology department, left Washington Saturday. Discussing his resignation, he indicated that he was motivated largely by conditions at the school.

"I dislike the ethical and scientific approach of some of the staff members," he said. "To keep out of intrigue and factionalism takes all ones' energy, and since my job was to do scientific work, my only recourse was to resign."

FOLLOWS JUDGE CAYTON

Dr. Lips' resignation followed by several months that of Judge Nathan Cayton as a law instructor. Judge Cayton made known in his letter of resignation that he was displeased with the same conditions that annoyed Dr. Lips.

A case is now pending in the Appellate Court in which former Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court is contesting his ouster from the schools' staff.

Dr. Lips was reluctant to go into details about conditions at the school but he constructed his own picture of jealousy, toadying and general pettiness.

ONE PROFESSOR'S VIEW

He suggested that some idea of what is going on may be gleaned from an article written by a Negro professor in the Journal of Negro Education, published at Howard, in which it is stated:

"The Negro college is not serious about the matter of educating the youth entrusted to it . . The Negro college has no program, no one central idea. The lack of harmony and co-operation among its teaching staff is tragic. Petty jealousies, eternal conflicts, cheap competition consume the energies of its teaching force . ."

The article is, perhaps, exaggerated because of the enthusiasm of its author, said Dr. Lips, but he indicated that where there is so much smoke there must be same fire.

JOHNSON CRITICIZED

It is known that some of the faculty have shown displeasure over the emotionalism that prevails at staff meetings. The fervor works two ways, both in the tongue-lashings President Mordecai Johnson administers to some instructors, and in the oratorical heights he reaches in holding out promise to staff newcomers, according to reports.

'Faculty meetings have a kindergartenish tenor," said Dr. Lips, who made it plain he did not relish the tendency of faculty members to align themselves in cliques, laboring to cadge another ounce of influence for themselves; "trying to curry favor with Dr. Johnson one moment and betraying themselves as his sliest enemies the next."

ARROGANCE TO STUDENTS

Dr. Johnson seldom is free from attack by the alumni. Only recently alumni members circulated a diatribe against the college president.

One thing Dr. Lips found hard to understand was what he termed the arrogant attitude many of the professors adopted toward the sudents.

"There's no friendliness," he said. "The professors remain cold and aloof and seem to look down on the student as though to say, 'You are only a student and I am a professor, with a Ph.D. degree.'

"There is little spirit of helpfulness. And that is a shame, for the student body on the whole deserves something better. My association with the students themselves has been a happy one, and for their sake I can only hope that there will be a housecleaning soon."

RETIRING TO RESEARCH

Dr. Lips is planning to devote his time to research in primitive law and in that connection will go to England to collaborate on a three-volume work.

Known principally as an anthropologist and ethnologist, Dr. Lips has considerable stature as an author, having written plays and poems and scientific works, the best known of which is "The Savage Hits Back." His wife, Eva, has written a best seller, "Savage Symphony."

Both Dr. Lips and his wife are to become American citizens two months from now, when they get their final papers. The story of their thrilling escape from Germany, where Dr. Lips quit his lifetime professorship at the University of Cologne rather than bow to the dictates of the Nazis, is told in Mrs. Lips' book.

University Is Sustained In Dropping Cobb

Appellate Court Affirms Ruling; Appeal Is Lost

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Without defining the limitations of the trustee board of Howard University in according permanent tenure to faculty members, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia last Monday affirmed the judgment of the District Court dismissing the suit of James A. Cobb for a mandatory injunction to prevent his dismissal as a teacher in the Howard Law School.

In the opinion, delivered by Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge, the court held that section 7 of the original act of incorporation, which gives the trustee board the power to remove any professor, tutor, or officer of the university when in its judgment the interest of the university shall require it, precluded Mr. Cobb from having a permanent tenure status, which he claimed.

The court did not pass upon the effect of the policy of tenure adopted by the trustee board on April 28, 1933. It took the position that the tenure regulations of 1933 were not applicable in the case of Mr. Cobb and that the annual resolutions of reappointment put him on an annual basis.

JUDGE J. A. COBB

Mr. Cobb was a part-time teacher in the Howard Law School from 1917 to June 30, 1938. He was also vice-dean of the school from 1923 to 1931.

On March 23, 1938, after a telephone call from the office of Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mr. Cobb appeared before a subcommittee in opposition to an item of $3,000 in the university appropriations for the employment of a field agent.

The trustee board on April 12, 1938, voted to terminate his services effective June 30, 1938, with the explanation that its action was taken because of his appearance before the Senate appropriations subcommittee in opposition to that item of the university's apropriations.

Mr. Cobb filed suit on May 27, 1938, for a mandatory injunction to direct the university to continue his services as a part-time professor and accord him permanent tenure as such.

The District Court held that by a letter of July 14, 1931, Mr. Cobb expressly accepted reappointment on an annual basis, that successive appointments after the adoption of a policy of tenure on April 28, 1933, were on an annual basis, and if there had been any contract giving him a permanent tenure, his action in opposing an item in the appropriations for the university justified his dismissal. From this decision he appealed.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

D.C.

Senator Taft Points Out Contributions of Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exclusion of Marian Anderson from the use of two auditoriums in the city of Washington was referred to as one of the "narrow prejudices" against which the Negro must continue to fight in his efforts to attain the goal of equal opportunity by Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio in a speech before alumni and friends of Howard University at the Charter Day Banquet held on March 2.

The banquet featured the celebration of the seventy-second anniversary of the founding of the college. The address was broadcast over a nationwide NBC hookup.

Senator Taft pointed out that the nationwide attempt to get federal anti-lynching legislation passed was a related example of this effort on the part of the Negro to get full equality.

Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., was the principal Charter Day speaker. Dr. Spaulding, who is a trustee of Howard, spoke in the afternoon in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel.

Others on the program included the Rt. Rev. William Y. Bell, CME Bishop of Georgia, invocation; Miss Elizabeth Ellison, soprano soloist; Frances Marie Johnson, soprano student; George Morton Lightfoot, professon of Latin; William Goodwin, Mary Formwalt, and Roy W. Tibbs, music.

The banquet was held at night in the gymnasium. The following speakers brought greetings: Mrs. Mary R. Parker, Miss Effie Simmons, Emory B. Smith, Mrs. Jimmie Middleton, John C. Payne, Nelson E. Weatherless, and Dean Emeritus Edward A Balloch.

Dr. William M. Cobb spoke briefly. The University glee club rendered selections. Remarks by President Mordecai W. Johnson preceded the address by Senator Taft.

Senator Taft, son of the late President William Howard Taft, reviewed some of the early history of the college and told of its growth into one of the greatest educational institutions of America.

The speaker said that of the 10,266 graduates of the university more than half were teachers who were spreading the influence of the university to thousands of boys and girls of their race. He pointed out that Howard University accounted for a large percentage of the Negro professionals.

PROGRESS OF RACE

"It may well be said that no institution in the world has had more to do with the progress of the colored people than has Howard University," he asserted.

Continuing, Senator Taft said: "To what has this progress been due? You have had the assistance of men like General Howard and many others. Howard University has had the assistance of the United States Government, but not to any extraordinary extent. The money appropriated, for instance, is hardly more than the money appropriated by the City of Cincinnati for its municipal university, serving both white and black citizens of Cincinnati; much less than most of the State Universities. The progress has been due to the colored people themselves, and to the inherent qualities which they posses. possess.

"Today it has become fashionable to look to the government to solve our problems and rely on government action and laws to advance the welfare of the people, both white and colored. We are too much inclined to lean on the government, which in fact amounts to leaning on other people; but very little real progress has ever been made except thru the earnest and sincere effort of those who make that progress. The government must assure the opportunity for progress. It must create conditions in which every man who has the ability to be a leader of other men can forge his way ahead, regardless how humble his origin, and furnish the inspiration on which all progress is based.

"The foundation for the progress of the colored people is found in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and particularly in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. They ask nothing more than every other citizen is entitled to, the right to life, liberty and property, the right to vote, the right to a fair trial, and all the other rights which are guaranteed to every citizen. It is to guarantee these rights that the colored people are asking for and are entitled to an anti-lynching bill, to protect those federal constitutional rights which they now have in theory, but which in some places they do not have in fact.

"Abraham Lincoln said in the famous Lincoln-Douglas Debate, 'In the right to eat the bread which his own hand earns, the Negro is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man.' But we must see also that he is also the equal of every living man in the right to earn that bread.

WHITES WILL HELP

"And so the colored people, even more than anyone else, are interested in government policies which will stimulate private industry, and stimulate the creation of more jobs and more prosperity. If those are provided then the education provided by Howard University and many other institutons will show to colored leaders the means by which they can go forward.

"They will always have to fight against certain narrow prejudices, such as that which seems to have excluded Marian Anderson from a proper auditorium in the City of Washington, and has excluded them from employment in various industries. But in that fight they will have the support of the great majority of the white people, and all of the intelligent white leaders. Your goal is equal opportunity, the same goal as that of every other American."

HOWARD ADDS TWO REFUGEE PROFESSORS TO ITS FACULTY

WASHINGTON, April 20. (A. N. P.)—The addition of two refugee professors to the faculty of Howard university was the most startling announcement made after the annual meeting of the board of trustees held Tuesday. Dr. Seigfried Berliner, University of Goettingen, who will be lecturing professor in the department of commerce and finance; and Dr. Ernest L. Abrahamson, University of Prague, who will be an instructor in Latin and Romance languages, are the two distinguished scholars appointed to the faculty.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, head of the department of political science, was granted a year's leave of absence so that he can join a Carnegie project during 1939-40. Morris A. Raines, associate professor of botany, was promoted to a full professorship; George M. Lightfoot, professor of Latin, was retired with a rating of professor emeritus as of June 30. Professor Lightfoot has the distinction of having served the university longer than any other member of the faculty. At the recent Founder's day exercises, a full length portrait of Professor Lightfoot was presented the university.

In the school of law, Leon A. Ransom, associate professor, was raised to professor; Bernard S. Jefferson and James M. Nabritt, assistant professors, promoted to associate professors.

Despite the bitter protests over the dismissal as of June 30 of Dr. Henry A. Callis, of the college of medicine, the board refused to reconsider the previous action and reaffirmed the dismissal. Dr. Callis is now on a year's leave of absence.

An appropriation was made for development of a university social work curriculum, and for research and publication at the graduate school. The board authorized the holding of a conference on Negro life at Howard during the coming year and the appointment of a field agency to stimulate interest in the university activities.

The following trustees were re-elected for three year terms: Dr. Louise C. Ball, New York; Dr. George W. Coleman, Boston; George W. Crawford, New Haven; Dr. Y. G. B. Pierce, Washington; Dr. Chas. H. Garvin, Cleveland, Dr. John R. Hawkins, Washington; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Chapel Hill, N. C. W. Justin Carter was elected to the board for three years as alumni trustee.

TEACHERS RAP DISMISSAL OF HOWARD PROF.

Board OK's Ouster Despite Protest

WASHINGTON, Apr. 20—(ANP)—A determined effort on the part of the Teachers' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, on behalf of Dr. Henry A. Callis, failed to impress the members of the board of trustees of Howard university in the annual meeting Tuesday, when the dismissal of Dr. Callis was upheld.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, and Richard H. Hill, secretary, received numerous letters from college locals of the American Federation of Teachers and from local fraternal, civic and trade union organizations.

Not Given Hearing

Dr. Callis, for nine years associate professor of medicine at Ho-

ward, is alleged not to have received any written statement of charges nor has been granted the privilege of a hearing. The Howard Teachers' union recommended to the trustees that Dr. Callis be granted a suitable hearing prior to June 30, the date set for his severance of service with the school, and that if this could not be done, that he be reappointed.

Among those sending letters supporting this recommendation were the Minnesota Federation of College Teachers; University of Wisconsin Extension division; Chicago College Teachers union; Cambridge Union of University Teachers; Ingram County Michigan local; Ohio State university local and the New York College Teachers' union.

Nazi Exile Charges School Not Interested In Educating Youth

Dean Ch..es H. Thompson Defends School; Asserts Lips Had Wrong Temperament

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Howard university once again is on the defensive—this time answering charges publised in daily papers here made by Dr. Julius Lips, Nazi exile and former professor in the University of Cologne.

Dr. Lips had been a teacher in the university for a period of two years. His contract, according to officials of the university, called for a one year term and rather than dismiss the professor, the school gave him the opportunity of resigning in order to cover his case.

However, Dr. Lips immediately proceeded to the newspapers with his story.

DOESN'T LIKE APPROACH

Said Dr. Lips, "I dislike the ethical and scientific approach of some of the staff members. To keep out of intrigue and factionalism takes all one's energy. and since my job was to do scientific work, my only recourse was to resign."

The professor declared he found his two years at Howard "x-ing", despite the administrative turmoil. Quoting from the Journal of Negro Education, published at Howard, Dr. Lips pointed to the following:

"The Negro college is not serious about the matter of educating the youth entrusted to it. The Negro college has no program, no one central idea. The lack of harmony and cooperation among its teaching staff is tragic. Petty jealousies, eternal conflicts, cheap competition consume the energies of its teaching force."

Much criticism was leveiled at Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the university, by the professor.

CRITICIZES FACULTY MEETINGS

"Faculty meetings", said Dr. Lips, "have a kindergartenish tenor," as he made it plain that he did not relish whatever tendencies there were among faculty members to align themselves in cliques, "trying to curry favor with Dr. Johnson one moment and betraying themselves as his sliest enemies the next."

Speaking of the attitude of the professors toward the students, Dr. Lips says: "There is little spirit of helpfulness. And that is a shame, for the student body on the whole deserves something better. My association with the students themselves has been a happy one, and for their sake I can only hope that there will be a housecleaning soon. "There's no friendliness", he said. "The professors remain cold and aloof and seem to look down on the student as though to say, 'You are only a student and I am a professor, with a Ph. D. degree.'"

CITES DISMISSALS

In the published article, references were made to Judge James A. Cobb, formerly identified with the Howard Law school, and two other cases where professors were dismissed from the institution.

However, in a reply to the article, Charles H. Thompson, dean of the college of liberal arts, declares that "Dr. Lips did not quit the university. At the suggestion of a member of the board of trustees, Dr. Lips was permitted to resign instead of face a recommendation for his non-appointment for cause, which had been made by the dean of the college of liberal arts, concurred in by a committee of the heads of the social science departments, and approved by the trustee committee, having direct supervision over this college."

Here follows in part the recommendation made by the dean which was approved by the committee as far back as April 11.

"Recommended, that the services of Julius E. Lips, visiting professor of anthropology, be terminated June 30, 1939.

NOT RIGHT TEMPERAMENT

"First, Dr. Lips possesses an unfortunate temperament and personality which make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for him to get along amicably with his colleagues. At the present time his relationship with his colleagues in the social sciences is either one of polite indifference or suppressed hostility, so that any sort of real collaboration is highly improbable.

"Third, Dr. Lips for some reason has attracted very few students to his courses, even after a two-year stay at the university. It will be observed that Dr. Lips has never had more than 38 students during any one of the five semesters he has been in the college, and during the current year he had only 15 students the first semester and 16 students are registered during the second semester.

Dean Thompson here introduces a statement signed by the heads of the various departments of the school of liberal arts, including Dr. Abram L. Harris, department of economics; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, department of history; Dr. Alain J. Locke, department of philosophy; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, department of political science, and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, department of sociology.

Concluding his communication to the editor of the paper, which published the story, Dean Thompson says:

CALLED DELIBERATE EFFORT

"The number of extraneous incidents dragged into this account would lead one to believe either that your correspondent was misinformed or that there was a deliberate attempt to make a gratuitous attack upon Howard University. Dr. Lips' case has absolutely no similarity to the cases of two other former teachers mentioned in this account, and the quotation from the Journal of Negro Education is so introduced as to lead the reader to believe that the article referred to Howard University, when as an actual fact, Howard is the last institution to which such a statement could refer. I am the editor of the Journal."

Time after time, the administration at Howard has been assailed either from one angle or another. Evidences of a determined effort against certain accepted practices at the institution are shown in the continuance of these bitter and pointed attacks. Criticism of the administration, suits against the school give rise to queries as to just what is right and what is wrong at Howard that it should be so constantly placed on the defensive.

EX-JUDGE COBB LOSES HOWARD U. JOB FIGHT

Law Professor Definitely Out; Appellate Court Upholds Discharge

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21—Former Municipal Court Judge James A. Cobb lost his appeal this week to be re-instated in his former position as professor of Howard university's law school, with permanent tenure. In giving the decision Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge of the United States Court of Appeals, affirmed the finding of the lower court which dismissed Cobb's bill seeking an injunction to compel Howard university to re-employ him.

Judge Cobb, who now practices law with the firm Cobb, Howard and Hayes, was fired from the Howard university faculty last year, where he was part-time instructor, because he appeared before a Congressional committee in an effort to thwart an appropiation for Howard university and at the same time criticized the administration, specifically Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson.

The tribunal cited section 7 of the original act of incorporation of the university, providing that "the board of trustees shall have power to remove any professor or tutor or other officer connected with the university when, in their judgment, the interest of the university shall require it."

Justice O'Donoghue, who presided, issued the opinion that for a professor of a university to appear before a Congressional committee and oppose an appropriation showed that his action was not loyal to the university and merited suspension.

Following the decision, Attorney Cobb said that it meant that no professor or teacher at Howard university had any security.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

D.C.

Howard U. Will Launch Its 72d Year

Post

Many Fine Buildings Form Quadrangle Of Government-Aided Institution

9-10-39

Howard University will begin its seventy-second year of instruction September 26, with prospects for an increased enrollment over that of last year.

Washington

With the support and help given by the National Government, Howard University is pre-eminently fitted to train and send out its students into the various fields of endeavor. With such support Howard has been able to give its students the best in the matter of instruction and equipment.

Howard University's total assets are approximately $8,200,000. The physical plant is composed of 25 buildings estimated to be worth nearly $6,000,000, exclusive of furniture, laboratory and special equipment. Nine of these buildings are so located as to form a quadrangle which is defined by the Founders Library and Rankin Memorial Chapel on the south; by the Carnegie Building and Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall on the west; by Clarke Hall and the gymnasium on the north; by Applied Science Building, Spaulding and Miner Halls on the east.

Library Impressive

The Founders Library, a gift of the Government, costing $1,106,000, was dedicated last May. Distinguished librarians from several of the leading educational centers of the country have declared this to be one of the very best libraries in the entire field of higher education.

A unique feature of this library is the Moorland Foundation, a collection of material on Negro life and history, the nucleus of which consisted of a gift of 3,000 books pamphlets and other material combined with smaller collections on various phases of Negro life which were donated by Gen. Howard, Lewis Tappan, William Lavalette, Francis J. Grimke and others

The collection at present consists of more than 10,500 items of al kinds. Recently, there has beer added a union catalogue of 30,000 cards which is a full index of printed material on the subject of the Negro to be found in eight colleges and public libraries, including the Library of Congress. In addition, there is a special index of the 8,000 volumes of Henry P. Slaughter, which is the largest private collection on the Negro.

This central catalogue, the development of which has only begun, places at the disposal of research scholars a total of 100,000 references on Negro life and history. Combined with the special Moorland collection and other facilities in Washington, it offers the best opportunity for research in Negro life and history that can be found anywhere in the world.

In addition to the new Founders Library may be found the school of music library with more than 5,500 compositions for piano, organ, voice, violin and the orchestra; 10,000 copies of octavo music for male, female and mixed voices; 500 copies of oratorios for mixed voices and 50 volumes of phonograph records.

There are also the school of law library, containing 20,224 volumes, and the school of medicine library. This latter library contains the standard reference works and 170 current American and foreign periodicals dealing with all phases of medicine.

The men's dormitory, the latest building given the school by the Government, is now in course of erection. This building, when completed, will cost $646,200.

Courses Offered

The College of Liberal Arts offers the usual undergraduate program in English, foreign languages, natural and physical sciences, social studies, commerce and finance and physical education.

The school of engineering and architecture offers courses leading to the degree of bachelor of science in architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering.

The school of music offers courses leading to the degree of bachelor of music in voice, piano, organ and violin, and courses in public school music leading to the degree of bachelor of school music.

The graduate division, organized in 1928 as a separate unit under the direction of the committee on graduate studies, offers the degree of master of arts and master of science.

The school of religion offers courses for graduates of standardized colleges who plan to study religion in preparation for the ministry or other Christian work.

Howard University Begins 72nd Year

Tribune 9-9-39 Washington D.C.

Howard University will begin its seventy-second year of instruction September 26, with prospects for an increased enrollment over that of last year.

Students entering Howard will find one of the most beautiful college campus in the country. It is situated in the northwest section of the City of Washington less than three miles from the National Capitol. It comprises fifty-five acres of developed land at one of the highest elevation in the District of Columbia.

9-9-39

McMillan Park and the Reservoir Lake adjoin the campus on the east and the grounds of the National Soldier's Home furnish a park at the northeast. On Georgia Avenue directly opposite the university grounds is Banneker Park, a large recreation center comprising athletic fields, tennis courts, play areas and a large outdoor swimming pool.

With the support and help given by the National Government, Howard University has been able to give its students the best in the matter of instruction and equipment.

Assets Total 8 Million

Howard University's total assets are approximately $8,200,000 The physical plant is composed of twenty-five buildings estimated to be worth nearly $6,000,000, exclusive of furniture, laboratory and special equipment.

Nine of these buildings are so located as to form a quadrangle which is defined by the Founders Library and Rankin Memorial Chapel on the south; by the Carnegie Building and Frederick Douglass Memorial on the west, by Clarke Hall and the Gymnasium on the north; by Applied Science Building, Spaulding and Miner Halls on the east.

The Home Economics Building is directly east of the Applied Science Building, with its main facade overlooking McMillan Park. The three dormitories for women are southeast of the quadrangle and separated from it by Fourth Street.

On the west of the quadrangle and separated from it by Sixth Street, are three buildings forming the School of Music Group Thirkield Science Hall is located on Sixth Street just south of Rankin Memorial Chapel, and the Chemistry Building is adjacent to Thirkield Science Hall.

Frederick Douglass Hall

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall, one of the newer buildings given Howard University by the Federal Government, was completed early in 1935 at a cost of $460,000. The first floor of this building provides offices for the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and for the Dean of the Graduate School, a lecture hall seating 130 persons and equipped with a talking picture machine; also, nine rooms and six instructors' offices.

On the second floor there are psychology laboratories, faculty and student reading rooms, faculty meeting rooms, nine class rooms, and six instructors' offices. On the third floor there are three classrooms, twelve offices, a Statistics Laboratory, and the office of Bureau of Educational Research.

The Chemistry Building was completed in 1936 at a cost of $626,300. This is a five story building containing several elementary and advanced chemical laboratories; a number of resreach rooms equipped with gas, compressed air, hot and cold water, steam, alternating and direct electric current.

It also includes several laboratories specially equipped for work in photochemistry and microanalysis a constant temperature room, a glass blowing shop, a machine shop and dark rooms. There is also available a large variety of physical instruments and apparatus for use in connection with the advanced laboratories and the research activities of the chemistry staff.

Research students are assigned to research rooms in which they work singly or in groups of two. In addition, there is a departmental library containing over two thousands volumes of standard reference works and space for current chemical periodicals.

The Founders Library

The Founders Library, a gift of the Government costing $1,106,000, was dedicated May 25, 1939. Distinguished librarians from several of the leading educational centers of the country have declared this to be one of the very best libraries in the entire field of higher education.

A unique feature of this library is the Moorland Foundation, a collection of material on Negro life and history, the nucleus of which consisted of a gift of 3,000 books, pamphlets and other material was combined with smaller collections on various phases of Negro life which were donated by General Howard, Lewis Tappan, William Lavalette, Francis J. Grimke and others.

The collection at present consists of more than 10,500 items of all kinds. Recently, there has been added a union catalogue of 30,000 cards which is a full index of printed material on the subject of the Negro to be found in eight colleges and public libraries, including the Library of Congress.

Special Index

In addition, there is a special index of the 8,000 volumes of Henry P. Slaughter, which is the largest private collection on the Negro. This central catalogue, the development of which has only begun, places at the disposal of research scholars a total of 100,000 references on Negro life and history. Combined with the special Moorland Collection and other facilities in Washington, it offers the best opportunity for research in Negro life and history that can be found anywhere in the world.

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The Graduate Division, organized in 1928 as a separate unit under the direction of the Committee on Graduate Studies, offers the degree of Master of Arts and Master of Science.

The School of Religion offers courses for graduates of standardized colleges who plan to study religion in preparation for the ministry or other Christian work.

School of Law

The School of Law, approved by the American Bar Association, and member of the Association of American Law Schools, offers a full-time three year day course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The College of Medicine, rated by the American Medical Association as Class A, is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

The College of Dentistry provides thorough training in dentistry, and qualifies its graduates to serve the public health in care and control of oral disease. A course, also, is provided for training dental hygienists.

The College of Pharmacy offers a four-year course with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, and prepares students for the professions of Retail Pharmacists, Analytical Chemists, and for Government service.

Today, after 71 years of service, the institution is a well established university, having sent out 10,564 graduates, the majority of whom have served as teachers devoting their lives to the training of youth and to the building of a system of education in the South. In every Negro population center of the United States these graduates are at work where they have had a major share in the remarkable development of the Negro.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
September 11, 1939

HOWARD OPENS SEVENTY SECOND TERM SEPT. 26TH

Prospects for Increased Enrollment Evident; Assets At $8,200,000

Howard University will begin its seventy-second year of instruction September 26, 1939, with prospects for an increased enrollment over that of last year.

Students entering Howard will find one of the most beautiful college campuses in the country. It is situated in the northwest section of the City of Washington less than three miles from the National Capitol. It comprises fifty-five acres of developed land at one of the highest elevations in the District of Columbia. McMillan Park and the Reservoir Lake adjoin the campus on the east and the grounds of the National Soldier's Home furnish a park at the northeast. On Georgia Avenue directly opposite the University grounds is Banneker Park, a large recreation center comprising athletic fields, tennis courts, play areas and a large outdoor swimming pool.

With the support and help given by the National Government, Howard University is preeminently fitted to train and send out its students into the various fields of endeavor. With such support Howard has been able to give its students the best in the matter of instruction and equipment.

Howard University's total assets are approximately $8,200,000. The physical plant is composed of twenty-five buildings estimated to be worth nearly $6,000,000, exclusive of furniture, laboratory and special equipment. Nine of these buildings are so located as to form a quadrangle which is defined by the Founders Library and Ranklin Memorial Chapel on the south; by the Carnegie Building and Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall on the west; by Clarke Hall and the Gymnasium on the north; by Applied Science Building, Spaulding and Miner Halls on the east.

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EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

D.C.

Race In Need of Confid Revival, Spaulding Say

3-11-39

Pays Tribute to Howard University as "Capstone of Negro Education"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The race is in need of a revival of confidence and it can only be built by men of integrity—men who are God-fearing and who are willing to sacrifice," declared C. C. Spaulding, nationally-known business executive, in delivering the annual Charter Day adress at Howard University on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Spaulding, who is president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., is a member of the Howard University board of trustees.

"My interpretation of education, or intelligence, as I prefer to term it, is a process of broadening one's vision, whereby he becomes more cooperative and less selfish," Mr. Spaulding said. "It instills in one the desire to reach out and down—to lift up others. In other words, the more cultured a person is, the easier he is to approach, and the more congenial he is.

FORCE OF COOPERATION -- --

"I should like to impress upon us the force of cooperation, for cooperation brings about organization, organization brings about success and success alone inspires confidence. The race is in need of a revival of confidence, and it can only be built by men of integrity—men who are God-fearing and who are willing to sacrifice.

"Howard University is the hub of educational achievement in America," the speaker continued, "And America is the best place I've found in which to live.

"Now, since we have decided to remain here, we would rather live and work out our future on an amicable basis. With all our handicaps and disadvantages, America still offers our race the best opportunities for advancement."

Reviewing the accomplishments of the Negro in the field of business, Mr. Spaulding revealed that there are approximately 40 life insurance companies owned and operated by Negroes in the United States, with assets or accumulated savings totaling over 20 million dollars, and with insurance in force aggregating more than $300,000,000.

"Evidence of the Negro's ability to meet competition in business is indicated in the fact that today he is engaged as owner in over 100,000 commodity selling and personal service forms of business in the United States," Mr. Spaulding declared.

"Our life insurance companies are giving employment to over eight thousand Negro men and women, many of whom are graduates of Howard University. These companies stood the test of wars, depressions, and epidemics. Financial and industrial upheavals failed to shake the foundation on which life insurance has been built. They are bridging the gap between the theories acquired in class-rooms and the practical application of these theories in business by giving employment to actuaries, accountants, comptrollers, stenographers, secretaries, and others trained in office routine. Through mutual understanding and cooperation, the social, economic and financial interests of the race have been greatly benefitted."

TWELVE BANKS

"There are 12 banks successfully operated by Negroes under the supervision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, capitalized at two million dollars, and with resources of over 15 million dollars," he said.

"As a race we need to label something," Mr. Spaulding continued "Any article made in Germany has the stamp, 'Made in Germany.' No article is allowed to have the stamp unless it is first class. When we speak, our countrymen want to know who's speaking What have we accomplished? Too many of us with a bicycle salary have Cadillac ambitions.

"When, and if, we work out our economic status, it will be done by living within our means — by saving a part of our income religiously. . . The highly organized world in which we live demands a higher degree of efficiency — an appreciation of the fundamental things of life. The green light of opportunity bids us gird up our loins, get our hearts right, and go forward. But we must be prepared. There are more jobs looking for qualified men today than can be supplied."

Mr. Spaulding paid tribute to Howard University as "the capstone of education for Negroes," and declared that it should be the center "to which the world should come for information and advice regarding the contributions, aims, and aspirations of the Negro; it should develop a school of thought all its own regarding the future life of the Negro in America."

PERIOD OF ECONOMIC UNREST

"During this period of economic unrest, we who contribute the country's No. 1 underprivileged group should be vitally interested in the many proposed reforms to remedy such conditions as bad housing, lack of opportunity to earn a decent living, unequal educational opportunities, and a host of other social injustices. This very definitely falls within the sphere of Negro leadership and is a matter of utmost importance. The race will succeed in proportion to his participation in the affairs of our country."

2240 STUDENTS

"After 72 years of service, the institution is a well established university with more than 2,250 students enrolled in nine undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools and colleges, and with a plant and other assets valued at a sum in excess of eight million dollars," declared Mr. Spaulding in reviewing the progress made by Howard University.

"Its 10,266 graduates have been at work in 43 states and 24 foreign countries. The faculties of the university now constitute the largest single community of Negro scholars in the world, who, in their accomplishments, represent **victory** over every obstacle incident to cultural development that 72 years ago seemed insurmountable," the speaker asserted.

"46 percent of all Negro physicians and surgeons now practicing in the United States are Howard graduates The university has sent forth 1,79 physicians and surgeons since its beginning.

"40 percent of all Negro dentists now practicing in the United State are graduates of Howard College o Dentistry. The College has sent ou 835 dentists since its founding.

"46 percent of the 1,200 colored lawyers now practicing in the United States are graduates of Howard University School of Law. 606 graduates have become leaders in the field of religion and compose 30 per cent of the seminary-trained Negro clergymen in urban centers of American life.

PHARMACISTS AND MUSICIANS

"246 of 497, or 49 percent of Negro graduates and teachers who have received the master's degree from Negro institutions took their degrees at the Howard graduate school.

"Of approximately 1,200 Negro pharmacists practicing in the United States today, 25 percent are graduates of the Howard University college of pharmacy.

"80 have been graduates from the school of music and are teaching in the secondary schools and colleges of the South as well as giving an account of themselves in the concert halls of the country."

HOWARD PREXY, WIFE SAIL FOR BERMUDA

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9. (ANP) —President and Mrs. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University sailed this week on the Queen of Bermuda to spend a month. Dr. Johnson is recuperating from an attack of influenza and is taking his first irregular leave since he was elected president 13 years ago.

Free Tuition Scholarships Given At Howard Univ.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University plans to offer a number of Free Tuition Scholarships as well as many work opportunities, to students for the academic year 1939-40. These scholarships are to be awarded on the basis of need and scholastic standing.

All those interested are invited to apply by post card or letter, addressed on the basis of need and scholas- Scholarship and Student Aid, Howard University, Washington, D. C., on or before May 1st.

Judge Cayton Mum on Law School Letter

WASHINGTON

A scathing denunciation of the attitude of Judge Nathan Cayton, District Municipal Court jurist, who resigned as a member of the law faculty of Howard University, last week, was touched in an open letter released, Monday, by four full-time professors of law of the university.

The letter, bearing the signatures of Bernard S. Jefferson, W. Robert Ming, J. M. Nabrit, assistant professors, and Leon A. Ransom, associate professor, voiced a severe criticism of Judge Cayton's protest against the manner in which the affairs of the university are administered. This protest was cited in the jurist's letter of resignation, addressed to President Mordecai W. Johnson.

Will Keep Silent

Insisting that he had no personal grievances to air, the judge had said in his message that he did feel it his duty to condemn the "indecent" manner in which former Judge James A. Cobb was 'unceremoniously booted out of his position in a star-chamber, ex-parte meeting, without notice and without hearing."

The letter also protested against the "temperamental manner in which appointments to and dismissals from the faculties have been made," and the frequent clashes between the school heads and its alumni.

May Talk Later

When asked Tuesday by AFRO reporters whether he would care to make a statement regarding the position taken by his former colleagues, Judge Cayton said:

"I have no comment to make. There may be something to say later, but for the present I would rather remain silent on the issue."

The Letter, in Part

"Having read a purported copy of your letter of resignation from the faculty of the School of Law of Howard University, as it appeared in the Evening Star of February 7, 1939, we, the undersigned full-time members of the law faculty, feel impelled to point out certain misleading statements contained therein.

"We appreciate your expression as to the harmonious relations which you have enjoyed with the faculty and students. Our relations with you have been equally pleasant and cordial.

"We concede freely your right to protest any action by the university with regard to former Judge James A. Cobb which you deem to be unfair, but we deeply deplore the fact that in so protesting you have used language which, in our judgment, is calculated to render a distinct disservice to the university which you have served for a decade.

Cites Court Decision

"As to your protest in reference to former Judge Cobb being 'unceremoniously booted out of his position,' you are aware, we are certain, that the United States District Court for the District of Columbia recently decided this contention was without merit — this decision, or course, being subject to the action of the proper appellate courts.

"We are, however, definitely of the opinion that no member of the university faculty, who has satisfactorily served a probationary period, should be dismissed save for cause determined after notice of charges and an opportunity to be heard with regard thereto.

"As to your protest, 'I protest against the temperamental manner in which appointments to and dismissals from the faculties have been made, and against the constant turmoil and uncertainty within the faculties, evidenced by numerous complaints against the leadership of the university; and evidenced further by repeated litigations in which the university has become involved,' We, the full-time members of the Law School, have insufficient knowledge upon which to base a judgment concerning other faculties of the university, although we spend all of our time teaching and studying in the university.

"On the other hand you have based sweeping generalities on a personal contact with the university limited to your presence there for a two-hour period on Saturday morning for one semester each year.

"We believe every university needs public good-will whether supported by public monies or private endowments, and this is particularly true of the only university maintained in the United States for its largest minority group.

"The participation by the members of the Law School Faculty in legal matters of national significance and their services to local and national organizations dedicated to the improvement of social and economic conditions conclusively demonstrates that they are not 'disdainful of public good-will,' but rather made every effort to obtain and to keep the same.

Say Statement Forced

"We regret very much that as members of a law school faculty it has been necessary for us to refer publicly to your letter of resignation, which is and should be a purely private and personal matter. In view, however, of the publicity which it has received, and the erroneous conclusions which have been drawn therefrom, as evidenced by the inquiries which have been addressed to us to date, we have felt constrained to make this statement.

"We assure you that we regret your resignation and tender you our best wishes for you continued success."

Cites Qualifications

The letter also cited the qualifications of the faculty and pointed out that a cursory examination of their educational and experiential qualifications demonstrates the basis for their appointments.

It further cited the membership of the law school in the Association of American Law Schools, and favorable report made at the conclusion of the periodic inspection made this year, and pointed to the recent appointment of Judge William H. Hastie as a "conspicuous portrayal of the practice of the university in selecting its personnel on the basis of meritorious qualifications."

H. U. Law Faculty Brands 'Laxity' Charges as Untrue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—(ANP)— Following the published resignation of Judge Nathan Cayton, white, a member of the faculty of the law department of Howard university, comes the statement, in a signed "open letter," that the charges of laxity and "temperamental feeling" in administration of affairs there are untrue. All the charges made by the part-time professors of law have been categorically denied, four members of the law faculty putting their signatures to the denial—Prof. Bernard S. Jefferson, W. Robert Ming, Jr., J. H. Marbitt and Prof. Leon Ransom.

Howard, according to the report, is enjoying the best era in its history. There is reported a 34 per cent increase in enrollment in its graduate school, and announcement has been made that within a short time a program of instruction will be considered which will make possible the beginning of work leading to the doctorate. The present development of graduate study in Negro education is limited to work for the master of arts and master of science degrees.

Enrollment Increases

The number of students has increased in the graduate school from 43 in 1926-27 to 326 in 1937-38. It is interesting to note that the distribution of enrollment is in 17 major fields of study, and 257 students holders of baccalaureate degrees. Another fact is evident, and that is that those doing graduate work leading to degrees have done their first work at such leading institutions of learning as Boston university, Mt. Holyoke, Harvard, Smith, Wellesley, the University of Michigan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oberlin and New York university. In addition, they come from the leading universities of the South.

Howard meets the need of those coming from the areas where live the largest per cent of the Negro population and where no provision for them is made in tax-supported institution for their training in the profession, and where there is "not a single tax-supported graduate school for the training of Negroes in education and the sciences."

DR. MARTIN D. JENKINS

Dr. Martin To Direct Howard Summer School

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29—Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, associate professor of education, Howard university, has been appointed director of the summer school of Howard university for the 1940 session.

Dr. Jenkins is a graduate of Howard university, and received his doctorate from Northwestern university. He is a native of Indiana has taught at Virginia state college and was formerly registrar of the North Carolina A. and T. college and dean of instruction of the Cheyney State Teachers college.

He is well known as a writer and student, and has published numerous articles in the field of psychology and higher education in a number of the leading professional journals.

The Howard University Summer school, which last year attracted graduate and undergraduate students from 23 states and seven foreign countries, is an integral part of the university organization, and is included in the recent approval of the university by the Association of American Universities.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

D.C.

How Much Education in a $9,000,000 College?

afro-American 11-4-39 Baltimore, Md.

Howard Students' Fees Same as When College Was Worth Only $3,000,000– University's 1939 Financial Report Lists Interesting Items

By JOHN JASPER

Howard students are getting from two to three times as much education as they were twelve years ago and paying no more for it.

This startling theory is deduced from the university's annual 1939 financial report distributed last week.

Here's the way it's figured out:

The university's plant equipment is worth nine and a half million dollars, which is just three times what it was in 1927.

The Federal appropriation for salaries and expenses has tripled —it is now $723,000. But, Howard students are paying into the university for tuition and fees $255,000, which is practically what they paid twelve years ago.

Medical School

Twelve years ago it cost $104,000 to operate the school of medicine and students paid $70,000 as their share of it in tuition and fees.

In 1939 it cost $171,000 to operate the same medical school and students' fees totalled only $44,000. The higher the education the less students pay.

The New Library

Even two years ago, students paid $5,344 in fees for the use of $250,000 worth of books in a library that cost $50,000. It cost just $31,000 a year to operate that library.

But, in 1939, the university moved into a million dollar library with its books worth $269,000. It cost $41,000 to operate this new plant, but students paid only $5,304 in library fees or $40 less than for the $50,000 library.

New Auditors

The university's report is sixty pages of figures audited by Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery, accountants of Baltimore. This is a new firm. Price, Waterhouse Company had it last year. They were the same auditors who figured in the celebrated McKesson and Robbins drug case.

$60,000 in Gifts

Treasurer Johnston's figures reveal a number of interesting items.

Gifts totalling $60,000 were made to the university last year. The largest, $23,435, from Dr. Conrad Hubert; the smallest, $2, from George Turitz for scholarship aid to a student in the school of music.

Between 1932 and 1936 Howard students left school owing $50,000. Everybody pays cash now and lets the credit go.

Chapel collections for the year were $647, about $18 per Sunday.

$10,000 on Athletics

The university spent $10,000 last year on athletics, which is $2,000 less than in 1938. In 1927 athletics cost $25,000. Times have changed.

Mal-Practice Insurance

The university health service takes out $90 worth of insurance against mal-practice, something I had not heard of until now. Thieves beware! The university has $427 worth of burglary and theft insurance.

The university choir cost $476 and chapel speakers, $1,075.

It cost the university $1,000 for its post office and its telephone and telegraph bill was $8,400. An additional $4,700 was paid to telephone operators, etc.

Commencement $2,461

Commencement cost $2,461 and it required $124 extra to get the cornerstone of the men's dormitory laid properly, and $448 to dedicate the library.

Courtesies to trustees cost $69 and university guests were entertained $548 worth. Trustees travelling expenses to board meetings cost $2,700. In 1927 they didn't meet so often and it cost $845.

$43,000 Oil Bill

Auditing the books cost $2,000 and lawyers' fees and expenses were $4,000.

The university spent $1,720 in concerts and $43,000 for fuel oil.

Janitors drew $35,000 in wages; and ground supervisors, $11,000; and guards, $6,800.

Fire insurance cost $5,000.

Howard values its assets at $9,500,000.

This includes a million in endowments, another million in 101 pieces of real estate near the campus; a third million in campus and improvements; six millions in buildings, equipment, etc.; and $400,000 worth of new boys' dormitory buildings under construction.

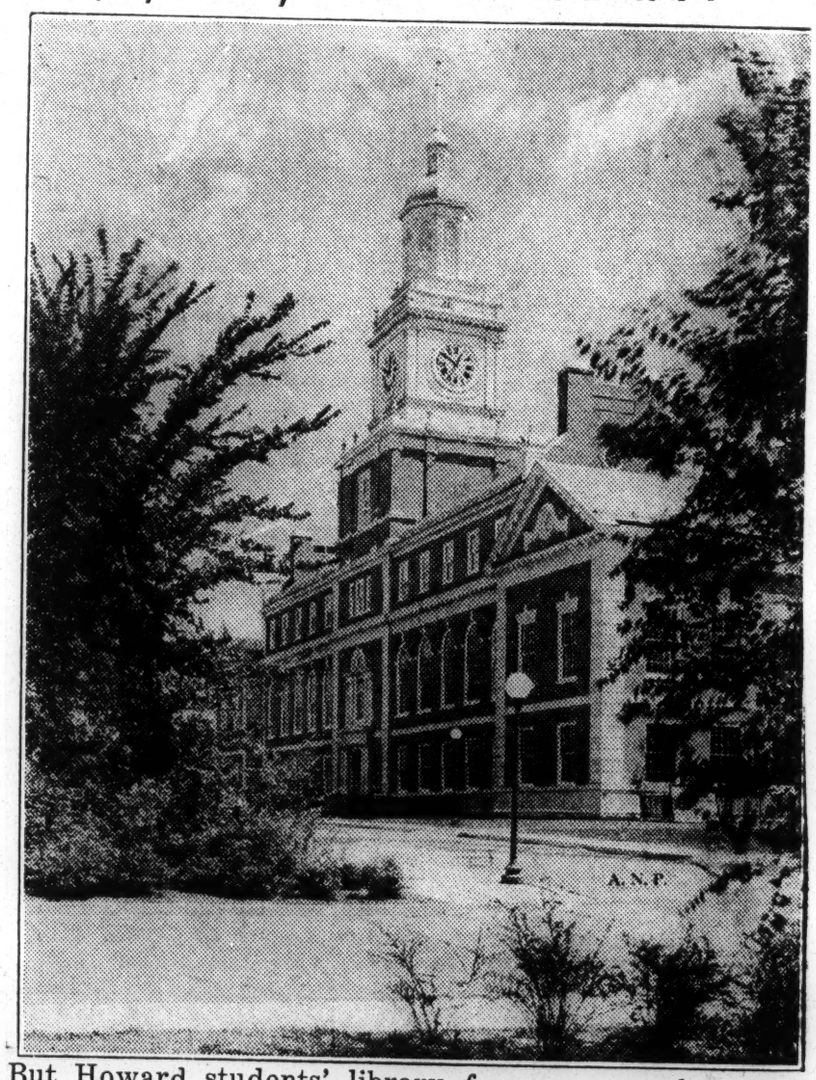
Lost $70,000

The university owns $383,000 worth of United States bonds and notes and took a $70,100 loss in selling railroad and South American bonds accumulated twenty years ago. The worst of them, a $10,000 Peruvian Government bond, brought only $600.

It purchased $37,000 worth of stock in various corporations during the year which, today on the market are worth $33,000.

It sold $5,000 worth of Broadway Realty Company stock for $194.

$1,000,000 LIBRARY



But Howard students' library fees are now less than they were when the university library was housed in a $50,000 building.

HOWARD BOARD WILL NOT OUST DR. M. W. YOUNG

Teachers' Union Supports Professor; Gets Leave With Salary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The Howard Teachers' union and supporters of Dr. M. Wharton Young in his conflict with the dean of the medical school consider themselves victors in the affair as a result of action of the trustee board of the university last week which refused to oust the professor, but instead gave him a year's leave of absence with pay.

The case of Dr. Young, anatomy professor in the medical school, attracted wide attention when he was asked to resign from the faculty of the school last June by his dean, Dr. Numa P. G. Adams.

Whitewashed of charges of insubordination leveled against him by a faculty committee of the medical school, Dr. Young's case was given to a committee of the board of trustees for final recommendation.

The chairman of the faculty committee was Dr. Raymond Gregory, prominent white medical scholar who resigned recently from his position as head of the medicine department in the school of medicine.

Resigns In Protest

Dr. Gregory is said to have resigned in protest against the treatment being accorded Dr. Young when Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, attended the meeting of the committee which was investigating the matter for report to the board of trustees.

What was considered a face-saver for the dean of the medical school was the part of the trustee's decision which provided for Dr. Young's return to the faculty on probation next year.

The professor is considered one of the most brilliant at the medical school. He had been invited to lecture on his subject at Harvard university and to sit in at a seminar at George Washington university, a white institution in this city.

Considered Unfair

His case followed that of Dr. Arthur Callis, who was dismissed from the faculty on what many consider unfair charges, without being given a hearing before the board of trustees, according to union and university regulations.

Dr. Callis' case is still being fought by the teachers' local at the university.

The resignation of Dr. Gregory last month is said to have deprived the university medical faculty of nearly all of its prominent white scholars, and the law school of all of them.

Last year Judge Nathan Cayton and Register of Wills Theodore Cogswell resigned from the law faculty under similar circumstances

LAW STUDENTS PLEASED WITH HOWARD STAFF

Senior Class Gives Its Position In Letter To The Public

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—A denial that they, at least, are dissatisfied with the present faculty came this week from the senior class of the Howard university school of law.

The letter setting forth the position of the class was signed by Victor Ashe, president; Robert Carter, chief justice of the Court of Peers and F. Love Willis, class secretary.

The letter was in answer to charges that students and alumni of the Howard law school were dissatisfied with the recent appointments of Spottswood W. Robinson III, and James A. Washington Jr. who were graduated from the school last year.

Those opposed to the appointments said they believed since neither of the two had practiced in a court of law or had passed the bar examinations of any state, they were not qualified to teach law.

The statement attributed to the senior class by the committee said in parrt:

Open Letter

"The senior class of Howard university school of law, would have the public know that reports circulated to the effect that we are dissatisfied with the recent appointments of Spottswood W. Robinson III, and James A. Washington Jr., to the Howard law faculty are suppositions contrary to fact.

"Our class has done nothing to give credence to those reports either collectively or individually. Actually we are greatly pleased and feel that—Messrs. Robinson and Washington are quite capable of conducting themselves in a manner befitting the confidence displayed by the dean and faculty which made possible this extraordinary opportunity.

"We also consider this move an exemplification of implicit assurance, that Howard university school of law is producing students as qualified as those from any accredited college of legal jurisprudence. We not only condone the appointments, but favor the precedent set."

COBB DENIED REINSTATEMENT AT HOWARD U.

Supreme Court Refuses To Compel Restoration Of Former Judge

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1—Former Judge James A. Cobb of the municipal court lost his fight in the Supreme Court to compel Howard university to reinstate him as a professor in the school of law, last week.

The court refused to review the findings of the district court where Judge Cobb had sued for a mandatory injunction to regain his position, contending that the university was not within its legal rights, according to its own regulations, to drop him from the faculty. His position was one of permanent tenure, he contended.

In asking the Supreme Court to review the lower court's decision, Judge Cobb had said that the "present case presents the broad question of importance to educators and the public generally whether a college professor may be discharged from his position whenever the interests of university shall require it' entirely in the discretion of the university."

Judge Cobb was dismissed more than a year ago from the law school faculty because he had testified against an appropriation for the university before a Senate committee, according to the reason given for his dismissal. The judge said that he testified against only one item of the appropriation, the one calling for an annual expenditure for a publicity agent.

He spoke against this item, he explained, because he believed that Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, had recently abolished the position of publicity agent and now wanted to create it again for propaganda for himself so as to build himself among the alumni.

Nabrit Named H. U. Secretary To Succeed Hill

Mrs. Susie Elliott of Tuskegee Okeyed For Dean of Women

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Howard University, held in Founders Library, James M. Nabrit, Jr., executive secretary to the president of the university, and associate professor of law, was elected secretary of the university to fill the position left vacant by the death of Richard Hurst Hill.

Mr. Nabrit is a graduate of Morehouse College, of Atlanta, Ga., and received a doctor of jurisprudence degree from Northwestern University where he was elected to the Order of the Coif.

He formerly served as dean of Arkansas State College in Pine Bluff, and practiced law in Houston, Texas before joining the faculty of Howard University. He is a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and last year successfully argued the case of preme Court, in which case the Lane vs. Wilson before the Sucourt decided that the entire registration system of Oklahoma was unconstitutional.

Organized New Course

At Howard University, Nabrit organized and taught the first course in civil and political rights to be given at any American Law school.

At this same meeting, Mrs. Susie Elliott, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was appointed dean of women. Mrs. Elliott was born in Maryland, near Baltimore, and received her elementary education in Baltimore and the surrounding country. She completed her high school work in 1910, her normal school work in 1912, and did special work in the school of household science and arts at Pratt Institute where she received a diploma in 1915.

She received her B. A. degree in home economics in 1925 and her M. A. in 1928. She taught domestic science at the National Training School in Durham, N. C., and home economics at the Winston-Salem Teachers' College.

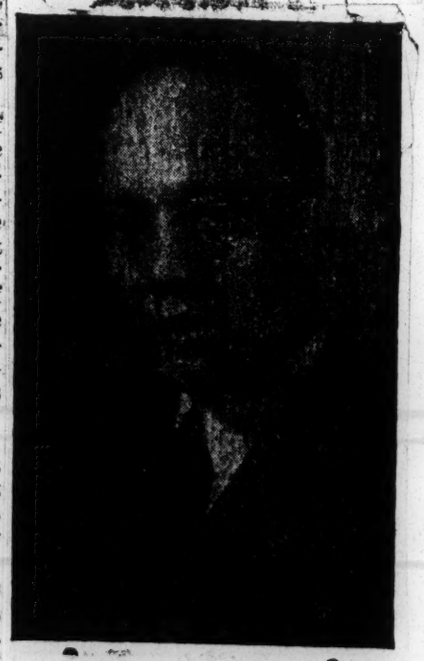
Mrs. Elliott comes to Howard University from Tuskegee Institute where she was head of the department of women's industries, the department of commercial dietetics. She also served one year as dean of women at the Winston-Salem Teachers' College.

Mrs. Elliott takes the position held by Miss Alida Banks since the death of Dean Lucy Dean Slome several years ago. Miss Banks's title, however, was acting dean.

'Concerning her future work at the university the newly appointed secretary said:

"The trustees have a very high regard for the ability of Miss Banks and she will be continued in the service of the university in a very important position in the women's dormitories."

He would not state the title or She would not state thet itle or nature of the position.



JAMES M. NABRIT, JR.

The building and grounds committee reported the complete renovation of the Carnegie Building as the future home of the school of religion, and also that the men's dormitory given to the school by the United States government will be occupied at an early date.

The board of trustees voted to set up a university-wide committee, elected by the faculty members, with tenure, for the consideration of important matters affecting the various faculties.

Howard Secretary

JAMES M. NABRIT, Jr., teacher and lawyer who has been elected Secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

JAS. M. NABRIT, JR. NOW SECRETARY OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY

New Official is Morehouse Graduate and Able Lawyer

Department of Public Information

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, held in the Treasure Room, Founders Library, James M. Nabrit, Executive Secretary to the President of the University, and Associate Professor of Law, was elected Secretary of the University, succeeding the late Richard Hurst Hill.

Mr. Nabrit is a graduate of Morehouse College, of Atlanta, Ga., and received a doctor of jurisprudence degree from Northwestern University where he was elected to the Order of the Coif.

Mr. Nabrit formerly served as dean of Arkansas State College in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and practiced law in Houston, Texas before joining the faculty of Howard University. He is a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and last year successfully argued the case of Lane v. Wilson before the Supreme Court, in which case the Court decided that the entire registration system of Oklahoma was unconstitutional.

At Howard University Mr. Nabrit organized and taught the first course in civil and political rights to be given at any American Law School.

Mr. Nabrit is a member of the legal and executive committee of the New Negro Alliance of Washington, D. C., the National Bar Association and the N. A. A. C. P. Is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was married to Miss Norma Clark Walton of Jacksonville, Fla., and has one son, James Nabrit, 3rd.

At this same meeting Miss Susie Elliott, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was appointed Dean of Women.

Miss Elliott comes to Howard University from Tuskegee Institute where she was Head of the Department of Women's Industries at Tuskegee School of Home Economics and the Department of Commercial Dietetics.

Miss Alida P. Banks, who has been acting Dean of Women since the death of Dean Lucy D. Slowe, was continued in the service of the University as Household Manager in the Women's Dormitories.

The Board of Trustees voted to set up a University-Wide Committee, elected by the faculty members, with tenure, for the consideration of all important matters affecting the various faculties.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee announced that on October 23rd the School of Religion entered into its new home, the Carnegie Building, which has been completely renovated and modernized. The entire moving into the new quarters was carried out by the voluntary and donated services of the faculty and students of the School of Religion.

It was also announced that the Men's Dormitory was nearing completion, and would probably be ready for occupancy the beginning of the next semester.

The Trustees considered at length a report of the University Committee on Athletics and Recreation, in which certain recommendations were made for the improvement of the athletic and recreational set-up at the University. The Trustees authorized the Executive Committee to proceed with a study of the report and recommendations, with power to place them int oeffect and operation at the earliest possible moment.

Dr. P. B. Young, publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and a member of the Board of Trustees, was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Board in the place of the late Dr. John R. Hawkins.

RECOMMENDATION OF DEAN NUMA P. ADAMS IGNORED BY BOARD

Will Be Given Leave of Absence of One Year with Pay and Will Then Be Reinstated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Although the board of trustees of Howard university indulged in a bit of face saving at its semi-annual meeting last Tuesday, Dr. Moses Wharton Young, assistant professor of anatomy, was credited with a moral victory when it refused to dismiss him upon the recommendation of Dean Numa P. Adams of the Medical school.

GETS YEAR'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITH PAY

The board voted to give Dr. Young a leave of absence of one year with pay and at the expiration of his leave to reinstate him in his position upon probation. This action was regarded by observers as a means of saving the face of Dr. Adams.

Charges of insubordination were preferred against Dr. Young by Dr. Adams.

Under recently adopted rules these charges were referred to a committee of the Medical school faculty. Dr. Raymond L. Gregory, white, who recently resigned as professor of medicine, was the chairman of this committee.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, sat with the committee while the charges were being heard. This drew a protest from Dr. Gregory as unethical because Dr. Johnson was in a position to prejudice the case before it was presented to the trustee board. Dr. Gregory later resigned. His resignation was attributed to resentment at the way in which Dr. Young was being treated in the Medical school.

HEARING TAKES A HUMOROUS TURN

The faculty committee exonerated Dr. Young. The matter was then taken to the trustee board and referred to a subcommittee of the Medical school committee. The subcommittee met in New York last week, but upon a protest from Dr. Young that the meeting to hear the charges should be held here the subcommittee met here on Tuesday.

Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the Dental college, appeared as a witness against Dr. Young, but the latter so completely nullified the effect of his testimony that the hearing took a humorous turn and even Dr. Johnson himself had to laugh.

Dean Adams asked Dr. Young to resign in June. When Dr. Young refused, the dean preferred charges against him.

NABRITT TO SUCCEED THE LATE REV. HILL

James M. Nabritt, associate professor of law, was elected secretary of Howard university to succeed the late Rev. Richard H. Hill. It is understood he will resign his position in the law school.

The board also appointed Mrs. Susie Elliott, of Tuskegee Institute, as dean of women.

Mrs. Elliott, head of the department of women's industries at Tuskegee, also served one year as dean of women at Winston-Salem Teachers college.

Board Decides Decision Made Last Year Will Not Be Changed

Attitude of D.A.R. Is Revealed in Letters To Houston, Stokes

The doors of Constitution Hall are still barred to Marian Anderson, THE TRIBUNE learned, this week, following an interview with Charles H. Houston, chairman of the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee, which has been seeking to persuade the DAR to remove the ban against colored artists.

Recent correspondence between Mr. Houston the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Henry P. Robert Jr., president general, National Society Daughter of the American Revolution reveals that the board of management of the DAR has taken the position that it has not changed in its attitude of last spring, when Miss Anderson was forced to cancel her concert scheduled for Constitution Hall, the property of the DAR.

The text of the letters follow:

October 24, 1939

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.,
President General
Daughters of the American Revelution
Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Robert:

Word has reached us indirectly that some of your membership are concerned about a rumor that Miss Marian Anderson's manager, Mr. S. Hurok, is a Communist. We have no definite information, one way or the other, but should be much surprised if this is so. Certainly Miss Anderson is not a Communist. Her recordings of Red Army songs stand on the same basis as all her other recordings.

American Negro artists, however, would be less than human not to be affected by the courtesy and sympathetic appreciation they receive in Russia, as contrasted with the treatment they receive from most Americans. Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, Marian Anderson, singers; Wayland Rudd, actor; and many other American Negro artists, have enjoyed a warmly human and enthusiastic reception in Russia. The word has come back to this country and has spread among Negroes everywhere and in all walks of life that Russia treats Negroes like human beings.

We sincerely trust that those of your membership who are alarmed at the possibility of Communism spreading among Negroes may recognize in such fear their own responsibilities of practising on their own doorsteps that democracy which they preach.

May we also express our hope that at this meeting of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revoluton the ban on Negro artists appearing in Consttution Hall may be lifted. We have withheld all publicity since the May 31 conference that the National Board of Management might be free to cosider the question calmly and at length. We trust it has reached a favorable decision. In these days when democracy is battling for its very existence, we submit that America's salvation lies in welding all her citizens together into one great unified nation found on mutual confidence and trust.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES H. HOUSTON, Chr.
BERTHA BLAIR, Vice Chr.
JOHN LOVELL, JR., Sec.

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.
President General
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

October 27, 1939

Mr. Charles H. Housin, chr.
Marian Anderson Citizens Com.,
615 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Houston:

Your letter of the 24th is recevied . Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I am sending today to Reverend Anson Phelps Stokes.

Sincerely yours,
SARAH C. ROBERT
MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, Jr.
President General, N. S. D A.R.

October 27, 1939

Reverend Anson Phelps Stokes,
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. Stokes:

Your letter ,together with the copies of your prepared statement, received. Since you were the official spokesman of the group who visited my office in May, I write to say that both our Executive Committee and our National Board of Management gave careful consideration to your statement. In view of the fact that the many conditions affecting the action of last spring remain the same. the decision of the Board must remain the same. The standing or artistic ability of any artist is in no way involved.

Sincerely yours,
SARAH C. ROBERT
MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, Jr.
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

P. S. — In view of the fact that I have this week received a letter from Mr. Houston, I am taking the liberty of sending him a copy of this letter.

EDUCATION - 1939
COLLEGES

SAY HOWARD'S LAW FACULTY IS CRITICIZED

Claim Newly Appointed Professors Are Too Inexperienced

By FREDERICK S. WEAVER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Charges that youthful, inexperienced law graduates are appointed as instructors in the Howard university school of law, were made by students who have returned here to resume their study at the hilltop institution.

At the law school, the newly appointed dean, William H. Hastie, confirmed reports of the appointment of James A. Washington and Spottswood W. Robinson to the law faculty for the school year 1939-40.

Washington is a graduate of Howard university and Robinson of Virginia Union university. Both were graduated from the Howard law school last June and were appointed in place of two professors who resigned last year—Judge Nathan A. Caton, of the Municipal court, and Theodore G. Cogswell, register of wills for the District of Columbia, both white.

Students Complain

The complaining students contend that the two new appointees are too young and inexperienced to fill the shoes of such professors as Caton and Cogswell.

Judge Caton was judge of the law school's moot court, but Dean Hastie stated that there would be no moot court this year. This, too, is cause for much unrest at the school.

One student, who is a member of the senior class, complains that neither of the new appointees are members of any state bar, nor have they taken any bar examination.

These two appointees bring to four the total who hove recently been appointed without membership in a state bar association.

Say Standard Lowered

"The students thought that the new dean would endeavor to raise the standards of the school," commented one student who refused use of his name, "but he is bringing the standard down when he appoints to the faculty as his first administrative act, two graduates of last year's class who have never taken any bar examination, and therefore are unable to have gained any experience in actual practice of the profession."

Another student went so far as to say that there may be some agitation on the part of the students to refuse to attend classes under the new instructors, who only last year were their classmates.

With the abolition of the moot court, students claim that they will be unable to gain any experience in court procedure, or in preparing and actually arguing cases under scrutiny of an experienced professor.

D.C.

Rumor of Howard Law Student Unrest Denied

Young Alumni on Faculty Welcomed, Says Hastie

WASHINGTON—Dean William H. Hastie last week put the lie to reports being circulated to the effect that student unrest is threatening the calm of the Howard University Law School because of the appointment to its faculty of two members of the 1938 graduating class.

The newly appointed head, while confirming the appointment of Spottswood W. Robinson and James A. Washington to the law school faculty, told the AFRC that both had been cordially received by the student body and that rumors of dissatisfaction among the undergraduates were grossly exaggerated.

Rumor Spread Deliberately

Apparently disgruntled sources had spread the impression that Howard law students were protesting against the prospect of attending classes under instructors who were only last year were their classmates.

These same sources sought to establish the feeling that the two new appointees are too young and inexperienced to be taking the places of the two tried professors—Judge Nathan A. Cayton of the Municipal Court and Theodore G. Cogswell, register of wills for the District of Columbia, both white—who resigned last year.

Dean Hastie, in addition to denying that there had been any evidence of discontentment on the part of the students, stated that his critics were further in error in the assumption that Robinson and Washington had been named to succeed Cayton and Cogswell.

Not in Veterans' Places

The appointments of Robinson and Washington, he declared, were merely a solution to the problem arising out of the emergency created by the sudden withdrawal of Prof. William E. Taylor, former acting dean of the school

...ne two, Dean Hastie said, are working on a part-time basis and are not, therefore, considered successors to Cayton and Cogswell.

As for the report that indications showed an unwillingness on the part of the students to accept their new instructors, Dean Hastie said:

"In the opening days of school, the relations between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Washington and the students have been altogether satisfactory."

Explains Dropping of Court

Discontinuance of the moot court, over which Judge Cayton had presided during his association with the school, was explained by Dean Hastie as a temporary action. He hinted that while this method of instruction provided students with opportunities to familiarize themselves with court procedure and actually argue cases, there were other courses which he felt were equally as valuable in the training of competent attorneys.

Third H. U. Professor Resigns

Medico Head Takes Job at Lower Pay

Eminent Scholars Quit In Protest Against Policy, Is Report

The resignation of Dr. Raymond Gregory, white, from the faculty of the Howard University School of Medicine marks the third important position at the university vacated by white scholars within a year.

Dr. Gregory was head of the department of medicine at the university and was well liked by the faculty and students for his demeanor and mastery of his subject.

When questioned concerning the matter, the professor said that he resigned for various reasons, some of which he would not care to mention. Among the reasons for his leaving the university, he said, was his appointment to another position—head of the department of medicine at Arkansas State University.

Reports from sources close to the physician state that his main reason for resigning was his objection to the preemptory dismissals of university professors.

It is reported that he specifically pointed to the cases of Dr. Arthur Callis and Dr. Moses Young. The former was dismissed without being granted a hearing, even after several requested of the trustees to do so by the Howard University local of the Teachers' Union. The latter was reported to have been recommended for dismissal at the close of the school term last summer by the dean of the medical school. He has not been dropped however, university officials reporting that he is still a member of the medical school faculty.

Income Lower

Dr. Gregory was sent to the university by the General Education Board, under the Rockefeller Foundation, which gave the medical school a grant of $50,000. With the issuing of the first $25,000. Dr. Edward Howes, white, was appointed to the surgery department. Dr. Gregory was appointed following the issuing of the second half of the grant. He is said to be leaving a $7,500 annual salary at Howard for a $5,000 salary at Arkansas University.

The other two eminent professors resigning from Howard last year were Theodore Cogswell, register of wills for the District of Columbia, who resigned from the law school, and Judge Nathan Cayton, municipal court judge for the District, who resigned earlier. Both are also white.

Judge Cayton definitely stated that he resigned in protest of the high-handed methods practiced by the administration of the university upon its faculty members, specifically pointing out the firing of former Judge James A. Cobb, who was formerly a municipal court judge.

Although Mr. Cogswell would not publicly state his reasons for quitting the university, it was reported that among his reasons were the same objections as the others.

Both the professors who voluntarily resigned and others who have resigned under fire point to what they term uncertainty of their positions and the lack of consideration of tenure regulations demanded by teachers' unions for faculty members.

The $50,000 grant of the General Education Board may be disturbed by the resignation of Dr. Gregory it was learned. Questioned as to this, the resigning professor said that the rating of the university's medical school may not be affected by his leaving. "It is according to who is appointed in my place," he said.

Howard's Medical School Under Fire; Head Ouits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—With reports of the resignation of the head of the department of medicine from the faculty of Howard university's medical school last week came to the realization that three professors have resigned and three others have been fired from the university during the period of a little more than a year.

Dr. Raymond Gregory, white, verified reports that he had vacated the chair of medicine, and at the same time, intimated that all was not well at the institution.

He left the position at the school to take another one, Dr. Gregory said, but when questioned further, admitted that there were other reasons for his departure from the school.

Sources close to the professor declare that he resigned in protest against the preemptory dismissals of university professors and other policies of administration.

They cite specifically the cases of the two medical school teachers who were recommended for dismissal by dean of the medical school, Dr. Nurma P. G. Adams, last year.

One was Dr. Arthur C. Callis who was dismissed despite protests of his colleagues that the university trustees violated the school's announced regulation that no one would be dismissed without a hearing.

The Howard Teachers' union has not ceased its efforts to obtain a hearing for the ousted professor.

Accepts Lower Salary

The other case was that of Dr. Moses Young who was recommended for dismissal by Dr. Adams at the end of the school term last year. After protests of the teacher's union and further consideration of the matter, Dr. Young was retained on the faculty and is teaching at the school at present.

Dr. Gregory was sent to the university by the General Education board, under the Rockefeller Foundation, which gave the medical school a grant of $50,000. With the issuing of the first $25,000, Dr. Edward Howes, white, was appointed to the department of surgery, and with the issuing of the second half of the fund, Dr. Gregory was appointed.

Whether the fund will be withdrawn because of the resignation of Dr. Gregory could not be learned. "It depends upon who will be appointed in my place," the professor said. Withdrawal of the fund is said to affect the school's A-class rating.

Dr. Gregory is reported to have left a $7,500 a year position at Howard to accept one for $5,000 a year His new job will be that of head o the department of medicine at Arkansas State university.

Two other prominent white professors resigned from the law school of the university last year under similar circumstances. They were Judge Nathan Cayton, judge of the Municipal court here, and Theodore Cogswell, registrar of wills for the District of Columbia.

They resigned last year, following the ouster of the former municipal court judge, Judge James A. Cobb.

Although Mr. Cogswell would not give his reasons for resigning to the press except to say that it was due to the pressure of business, Judge Cayton gave a public statement protesting the summary dismissal of Judge Cobb, and the general police of the administration concerning the faculty.

H. U. Prexy Gets Leave

H.U. Head Reported Given 8 Months Off and $1,000

WASHINGTON

Howard University has granted President Mordecai Johnson leave of absence.

This action was taken by the executive committee of the board of trustees, and several members of the board were first notified by the AFRO-AMERICAN Tuesday morning.

The president's office referred a reporter seeking confirmation of the report to Dr. Johnson's home, where he lies ill with grippe that nearly became pneumonia.

Mrs. Johnson told the reporter she could not make any statement and referred him to Dr. James M. Nabrit, newly-appointed executive secretary to the president.

Reports were current on Sunday that trustees had granted Dr. Johnson eight months' leave and $1000, and there was immediate speculation as to who would be named acting president.

In 1931, when President Johnson accompanied the Moton Commission to Haiti, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, now president of Morgan College, was named acting president.

Leave Indefinite, Says Hungate

T. L. Hungate, white, chairman of the trustee board, told the AFRO in New York that the executive committee had urged Dr. Johnson:

"To take such leave as his physician would recommend.

"We want him to take a rest. We do not know yet how sick he is.

[An unconfirmed report is that Dr. Johnson is suffering from a heart ailment.—Ed.]

"We grant professors one-half to one year leave at full salary. Dr. Johnson has never had a sabbatical year in the twelve or thirteen years he has been at Howard.

Eight Months

"We told him he was welcome to a leave up to the middle of September or as much of this time as he may elect.

"No acting president will be necessary as we understand he is not going to be out of the country, but will be in and out of the city.

Won't Discuss Amount

"As to the amount of money the committee approved for his vacation, that is a matter which concerns him. It is not effective, and I don't think I ought to discuss it."

An official release from the university, late Tuesday, made no mention of a heart ailment. It stated, in part:

"At the last meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees, the board took into consideration the fact that Dr. Johnson had served the institution for thirteen years without an extended leave of absence, and in view of the fact that he is now recuperating slowly from an attack of influenza which has kept him confined to his home for several weeks, the committee considered that the present is the most appropriate time for a leave of absence to be granted.

Off for March

"In the judgment of the committee, the affairs of the university are in a healthy and constructive condition and it therefore voted that the president is now free to take leave of the university between the present and September 15, at such time as he may consider wise."

President Johnson, it is reported, plans to leave the university immediately after Charter Day for the month of March and return to the university in time for the annual meeting of the board of trustees in April.

Reported in New York

While rumors were current that Dr. Johnson has been ill abed since the funeral of his old teacher, Dr. Benjamin Brawley, other reports were that he was in New York, Sunday. The campus buzzed with conflicting reports about the president's leave, but no one could confirm any of them.

Said one trustee: "This is the first I have heard of a leave granted Dr. Johnson. Action was probably taken by the executive committee and will be announced to the full board later."

One trustee, who asked that his name be not used, said that there was no secret about Dr. Johnson's being granted leave. The length of time and the amount of money given him, he said, were listed in his notes which he did not have at the time.

He said this was information which the president would give out himself, that it was planned before the president was taken ill recently and no date would be fixed until after the university's Charter Day celebration.

Judicial Courtesy

JUDGE Nathan Cayton, of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, has resigned as a member of the faculty of the Howard University law school. In writing his resignation, copies of which he gave to the press, Judge Cayton said, among other things of a similar nature:

> I protest the indecent manner in which Judge James A. Cobb, a distinguished alumnus and senior member of the law faculty was unceremoniously 'booted' out of his position, in a star chamber, ex-parte meeting without notice and without a hearing.

The public is probably weary of hearing of Howard's internal affairs but in view of the extraordinary exhibition of injudicial temperament as well as the lack of information displayed by Judge Cayton, these columns deem it expedient, in the interest of keeping the record correct in the public mind, to review briefly the decision of Justice Donoghue, of the District Court, in sustaining the action of the Howard University board of trustees in the Judge Cobb matter.

Be it remembered that the trustees held, and the court so held, that Judge Cobb's term as a law school professor expired June 30, 1938. The decision is subject, of course, to review by the appellate Court. The trustees declined to reelect Judge Cobb for another term. This action was taken "for cause," which will be revealed in Justice Donoghue's decision. We quote from that Court's decree:

> There has been no evidence introduced here concerning this corporation (Howard University), either in the minutes of the board of trustees or in the minutes of the executive committee or in the minutes of the law school faculty, whereby they ever agreed to employ Judge Cobb as a professor for indefinite tenure or for tenure for life or for tenure during good behavior.
>
> The court holds, therefore, that this university did not enter into any such contract. That being the case, the tenure was from year to year. It was terminable at the end of the year 1937-38, by the terms of the contract, and was so terminated on the 30th of June 1938.

So much for the legal grounds. Now, as to the cause underlying the action of the trustees:

> Now, with that view of the court, it would not be necessary to go further. But the court of appeals might like to see the findings all the way through the case. The court will hold, further, that for a professor of a university to appear before Congress, when the question is the appropriation of some money for that university, ostensibly at the request and with the consent and with the approval and desire of the board of trustees of the university, to go there and oppose that appropriation, shows an action that is not loyal to the university. And also in that same statement to oppose his superior, the president of the university, and to charge that superior with, in effect, misconduct and with being dishonest, in seeking that appropriation for one purpose, ostensibly, when intending to use it for another purpose, would show lack of loyalty not only to the university but to the head of the university.
>
> At all events, the board of trustees considered that matter; they exercised their judgment; and those are the words used in the articles of incorporation. They exercised their judgment that that constituted cause for removal, and they made a finding to that effect. . . .

That should dispose of Judge Cayton's amazing charge that Judge Cobb was "unceremoniously booted out of his position," and that there was something "indecent" about it.

If there has been anything improper in the proceedings all the way through, it was Judge Cobb's behavior, which brought about his separation from the law school faculty; and in Judge Cayton's injudicial attempt to mislead the public in an emotional defense of his former judicial colleague. If that is judicial courtesy, then we have in one District of Columbia court something to match the brand of "Senatorial Courtesy" which was recently displayed by the United States Senate.

Few men who have attained a place on any court would publicly characterize a regularly constituted annual meeting of a university board of trustees as a "star chamber, ex-parte meeting." Nor would any really informed man of judicial temperament employ the intemperate language used by Judge Cayton in submitting his resignation from the law school faculty.

Senator Taft Speaks at Howard

Senator Robert A. Taft, form Ohio is shown as he delivered the special address at the time of the annual Charter Day Banquet, at Howard University, March 2. Senator Taft pointed out the contributions Howard had made to the progress of the Negro in America since its founding 72 years ago. Shown in the picture, left to right, are Mrs. Taft, President Mordecai W. Johnson of the university, (behind), Senator Taft, C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, who made the annual Charter Day address; and Mrs. Johnson. Stories, other picture on Page 4.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

D.C.

Wants Howard And Freedman's Hospital To Work In Harmony

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—Proper organized relationship with Freedmen's Hospital so as to enable the School of Medicine to operate on a sound basis is listed as one of the major needs of Howard university by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

Control of Freedmen's Hospital by the School of Medicine has been sought for several years, but the association of former internes of the hospital, mostly Howard graduates, has opposed the idea.

As it is now, there is a working agreement between the two institutions, both of which are under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. But Howard is nominally a private institution receiving aid from the Government. Freedmen's Hospital was established and is operated by the Federal Government.

Howard May Get Increase Of $22,000

Library Needs To Be Met With Appropriation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, submitted to Congress by the President last Thursday, carries an increase to meet partially only one of the urgent needs of Howard University repeatedly outlined by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, its president.

The estimates of appropriations for the university for the fiscal year 1940 amount to $745,000, which represents an increase of $22,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

This increase was allowed in response to a request for additional funds to purchase well-known collections of Negro works for the library. Dr. Johnson had reported that the sum of $100,000 was necessary to make important supplements to the gravely deficient book collection in the university library.

Other needs of the university in no wise met include an increase in the number of teachers in the graduate school and the clinical branches of medicine, an icrease of 26 in the number of mature teachers of professorial rank, increased funds for student aid and scholarships, and increased funds for research work by members of the teaching staff.

The budget of the university for 1940 totals $783,930 for salaries. Toward that sum the estimates of the Federal Government carry $540,000, the same amount that was appropriated for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

442 EMPLOYEES

The total number of employees covered by the estimates remains 442 and the average salary of each position continues the same.

The university budget for 1940 totals $419,686 for general expenses. Toward that sum the estimates of the Federal Government carry $205,000, an increase of $22,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The amount of the estimate for educational equipment is $38,840, which represents an increase of 25,000 over the amount appropriated for this item for the current fiscal year. But the estimate for scientific equipment is only $12,643, which represents a decrease of $3,000 in the amount appropriated for this item in the current fiscal year.

The estimates also provide $38,450 for student aid and scholarships and $3,260 for athletics, the same amounts as were appropriated for these items for the current fiscal year.

Salaries are not included in the item for athletics. They are carried in the salary estimates, which list three assistant coaches at an average salary of $217 and an athletic trainer at $150. These are the smallest salaries listed.

Name Law Professor Aide to Howard Head

Appointed

WASHINGTON, D. C.— James M. Nabrit, Jr., assistant professor of law, Howard University, was recently appointed executive secretary to the president of Howard University, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson.

Mr. Nabrit is a graduate of Morehouse College, of Atlanta, Ga., and received a doctor of jurisprudence degree from Northwestern University, at which institution he was elected to the Order of the Coif.

Mr. Nabrit formerly served as dean of Arkansas State College, in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and practiced law in Houston, Texas, before joining the faculty of the Howard Law School. He was vice-president of the National Association of Deans and Registrars in 1939.

At Howard University he organized and taught the first course in civil and political rights to be given at any American law school.

Mr. Nabrit is a member of the legal and executive committee of the New Negro Alliance of Washington, D. C., the National Bar Association, and the N. A. A. C. P., and is connected with the following fraternal organization.: Omega Psi Phi, Elks, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Nabrit married Miss Norma Clark Walton, of Jacksonville, Fla., and has one son, James M. Nabrit, 3rd. He is a son of Dr. J. M. Nabrit, secretary of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated.

James M. Nabrit, Jr., assistant professor of law, Howard University, was recently appointed executive secretary to President Mordecai W. Johnson. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and received a degree of doctor of jurisprudence from Northwestern University.

Problem Takes Cool Head To Handle

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The recent flare-up on Howard university campus, during which co-eds charged that Mrs. Alida P. Banks, acting dean of women, demanded that they stay out of two popular eating shops—the University and Hollywood Grills—has served to focus nationwide attention on the trials and tribulations that beset college deans, both men and women.

It is generally accepted that the problem faced by administrative officials of colleges and universities in the matter of discipline of students is growing daily in significance and is a matter that should claim the thoughtful attention of parents interested in the welfare of their children while away from home.

Crux of the situation at Howard stems in the fact that of the women's student enrollment of 932, only 258 reside in dormitories. This, according to Dean of Women Banks, means that the other 674 women are primarily not subject to the rigid rules of the dormitory girls, because they are living with parents or close relatives who are responsible for their conduct outside classrooms.

Dean Banks said that the welfare of the young women under her supervision was her prime consideration, that she felt it her duty to "guide them right, that they might live right."

She was attempting, she said, to set up a worthwhile social and educational program in the university dormitories, but that a few, who had no knowledge of dormitory life, were inciting others against her regulations.

Referring to the eating places mentioned, she said she had not banned them, had merely suggested to the students to be more careful of the eating places they patronize.

NEW AIDE TO H.U. PREXY

JAMES M. NABRIT, Jr.

WASHINGTON.

James M. Nabrit, Jr., assistant professor of law, Howard University, was recently appointed executive secretary to the president, Mordecai W. Johnson.

Mr. Nabrit is a graduate of Morehouse College and has the S.J.D. degree from Northwestern University, at which institution he was elected to the Order of the Coif.

Was College Dean

Mr. Nabrit was formerly dean of Arkansas State College in Pine Bluff, and practiced law in Houston before joining the Howard faculty. He was vice president of the National Association of Deans and Registrars in 1929.

Has Connections

Mr. Nabrit is a member of the legal and executive committee of the New Negro Alliance of Washington, D.C., the National Bar Association, and the NAACP, and is connected with Omega Psi Phi, Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Nabrit married Miss Norma C. Walton of Jacksonville, Fla., and has one son, James, 3rd. He is a son of the Rev. J. M. Nabrit, secretary of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated.

Tutorial System Big Aid to Freshmen

Howard University's voluntary tutorial system, instituted at the end of the second semester of 1933-34 because of the high scholastic mortality rate among freshmen, has proved to be so successful that students living outside of the dormitories have applied for aid.

The pictures above, top left, 16 men, all of whom have high averages in the subjects they tutor. In the pictures above, top left, shows Arthur Carter, senior, tutoring Robert Floyd, freshman in zoology. At top right is shown Edward Watkins, senior, tutoring Noah Allen Harris, sophomore, in mathematics. The bottom picture shows another pose of Noah Harris, sophomore, being tutored by Edward Watkins, senior, in mathematics.

Race Leaders Asked To Give $100 to Bethune-Cookman College

Daytona Beach, Fla.—(C)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, sent out letters to racial leaders throughout the country on Saturday asking that they give or raise $100 for the college endowment fund by July 1. The college must raise $135,000 for endowment this year to meet the requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges. Bethune-Cookman has turned out 2,200 graduates in 35 years, and its plant is valued at $500,000.

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
PIONEER IN EDUCATION

By DANIEL T. SKINNER

7-29-39

(exclusive story to the Guardian)

Mary McLeod Bethune is Boston's favorite guest. We find her plain and pleasant in manner, always anxious to talk about the Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida, an institution which she wrought with her own hands.

Born (1875) in a three-room house in the South Carolina cotton fields, Mary M. Bethune received her schooling at Scotia College, N. C. and the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill. A love for teaching led her to begin the Bethune Girls' School in Florida, 1904, with prayer, 5 pupils, and a capital of $1.50. Today the college is valued at $800,000. For 35 years she has been to Bethune-Cookman College what Booker T. Washington was to Tuskegee. Her slogan has been "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister." The activities of Mrs. Bethune are legion; they include the founding of a "Florida Home for Delinquent Colored Girls", the presidency of the National Ass'n of Colored Women (1924-28), and the supervision of Colored workers and staffs under the National Youth Adm. Besides, Mary Bethune, who is intimate with President and Mrs. Roosevelt, threw her full support behind Marian Anderson in the late fiasco at Constitution Hall.

Mary McLeod Bethune considers education a means of enlightenment and salvation. Her influence is supreme both in Florida and all over these United States. She can say with pride that all the certified graduates of her school (1936) were placed in good teaching positions. In fact the demand for teachers in Florida exceeded the supply of qualified applicants. When we spoke with Mrs. Bethune at Symphony Hall, she assured us that she seeks now to elevate the Bethune-Cookman Junior College to a Senior status. She seemed so earnest and apostolic about her educational crusade. That is why she charms and holds people as she does. Her long career of service was crowned in 1935 when she received the Spingarm Medal. A tireless laborer in the vineyard, her life exemplifies the medieval maxim:—

"Laborare est orare."
"To work is to pray."

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

One of the most able of the country's race women, head of Bethune-Cookman College and of the N.Y.A.

DEVOTES LIFE TO AID RACE TO GET SCHOOLING

NEW YORK, Oct., (ANP) — With the announcement this week of the appointment of Mrs. Arena Mallory Belden as field secretary of the Bethune-Cookman College, it became known that Mrs. Belden had resigned her post as president of Saints Industrial and Literary School, located at Lexington, Miss. Mrs. Belden has held this position since 1926.

In an interview, Mrs. Belden stated that she felt there was a wider field for her efforts and greater opportunities for her special efforts in behalf of children throughout the country in working for Bethune-Cookman College.

10-27-39

Her work now consists of making special contacts throughout the country, setting up local Bethune clubs, securing pledges from those interested in the college and getting people interested in the work being done by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

One of her first duties as secretary was to set up the initial Junior Bethune Clubs in New York. She plans branch clubs throughout the United States. These clubs will be composed of young girls from 11 to 17, who will raise funds to aid needy Southern children who attend the college.

Graduating from high school in Jacksonville, Ill., she attended the Illinois Conservatory of Music, received a master's degree from Jackson College, Miss., and while in the state had occasion to visit Lexington.

In the heart of the Delta region, on the edge of the county seat town of Lexington, Holmes county, in a seething cauldron of exploitation and peonage, where children were given only two or three months of school a year Mrs. Belden discovered a small private school of four rooms and having some 25 pupils. There was one teacher and three coal oil lamps.

Appalled and astounded at conditions, she borrowed money with which to go to California where friends gave her $900. With this money she returned to Lexington, bought desks and books and rejuvenated the school. Today, that same school, started from such an inauspicious beginning, is worth close to $200,000, has 350 acres of land, has 12 grades and 600 pupils. It is an accredited school in the Southern Association. Most of the pupils come from the terribly underprivileged homes of sharecroppers.

EDUCATION-1939
COLLEGES

GENERAL

THE Pittsburgh Courier
AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY

National SCHOOL Directory

The Pittsburgh Courier is glad to recommend to its readers the schools listed in this Directory. For your convenience we are printing a coupon at bottom of Directory especially for your use when writing school. If you do not use this coupon, furnish the school with same information in coupon and mention The Pittsburgh Courier.

Courier 7-29-39

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

A college accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States with curricula designed to prepare students to meet the vocational and social needs of successful living.

Courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science are offered in the following schools and departments of instruction:

*Home Economics		*Commercial Dietetics
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Complete courses leading to certificates and diplomas in Commercial Dietetics and in special trade courses for men and women.

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT
For information address: A. L. Turner, Registrar
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

LEARN THE BARBER PROFESSION

At this time there is a great shortage by far, in the barber profession, than in any other. If I were a young man or woman with a common school education I would decide in favor of the barber profession, the greatest field now open for ambitious men and women of the race, a real chance to earn more money, which will make you a greater asset to your community and to those in whom you are indebted.

We will secure you a position when you complete the course, which takes only six months. Proprietors over many states are writing us for barbers, a number of them are offering lucrative positions for college trained barbers. Our students pass all State examinations. For further information, write the Tyler Barber College, Tyler, Texas.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Hampton, Virginia: A STANDARD COLLEGE. It's "Education for Life" includes, among other things, Training for Men in Agriculture, Building Construction, Business, Education, Library Science and Trades. For Women, it offers Training in Business, Education, Home Economics, Library Science and Public Health Nursing. There is a Summer School each year. Arthur Howe, President.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

JEFFERSON CITY, MO. FOUNDED 1866

A Four-Year Liberal Arts College

Member of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

An Expanding Institution Devoted to the Higher Education of the Negro in the Middle West

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE REGISTRAR
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

Fill Out This Coupon and Mail Direct to School

Name of School .....

City ..... State.....

Gentlemen:

Please send to me at once free booklet, rates, etc., for entering your school. This coupon contains necessary information.

Parent's Name.....
(Please Print)

Student's Name.....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

Approximate Rate .....Age.....Sex.....

Religion.....Type of School Desired.....

Previous Education .....

PC

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

GENERAL

7 Colored Colleges Award Masters Degrees

WASHINGTON, D. C., May (ANP) —According to a recent survey directed by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins of Howard University there are seven Negro institutions of higher learning now offering work leading to the master's degree. During the Fall term 1937-38 these schools enrolled 476 students, an increase of 20 percent over the previous year. Of the 117 receiving degrees, 54 per cent were women students.

Savannah, Ga. News
June 23, 1939

PROGRESS REPORT OF STATE COLLEGE

Pres. Hubert Tells of Experiments Made Recently

President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College for Negroes issued a progress report yesterday on experiments being carried on at the school with the view of achieving "greater prosperity on our farms here in the Southeast."

"The college is attempting to find the answer to the question of satisfactory money crops for the Southeast," Hubert explained. "It is also seeking ways in which the farmer may carry on his farm business at minimum expense and receive maximum results.

"During the past three years, ramie has been grown at the college. This experiment is being carried on in co-operation with the Georgia experiment station at Griffin and is an effort to show how the coastal lands may be economically used in growing ramie. Experiments already have been made in an attempt to determine if cloth can be produced from this product as cheaply as from cotton. . . . This plant is easily grown on low land. . . .

"An acre of land at the college is also given over to a peanut experiment project which is being carried on in co-operation with the Georgia Experiment Station. Eleven varieties of peanuts have been planted in an effort to determine the most prolific strain of peanuts for the coastal territory. . . .

"The college is entering into its third year of experimentation with sea island cotton or long staple cotton. An attempt is being made to develop a strain of cotton of the best long staple variety that will require a shorter growing season and produce a larger yield. Each stalk on this acre is checked and yields from the same are carefully recorded. Each year, improvement is shown through this selective process. . . .

Other experiments include poultry and livestock feeding, and quail raising.

"The building construction division of the college," the report stated, "is developing plans for inexpensive rural homes where the people on the farms can use most of the material on their farms for the construction and improvement of their homes. These plans will be made available soon for negro home owners."

FT. VALLEY BECOMES STATE COLLEGE WITH ROSENWALD FUND AID

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—(ANP)—It was announced here this week that the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial institute had been transferred to the state of Georgia, and would henceforh be administered as a unit of the university system. The transfer, and plans for the rapid development of the former junior college into a four-year college, has been greatly advanced by generous gifts from the Julius Rosenwald fund.

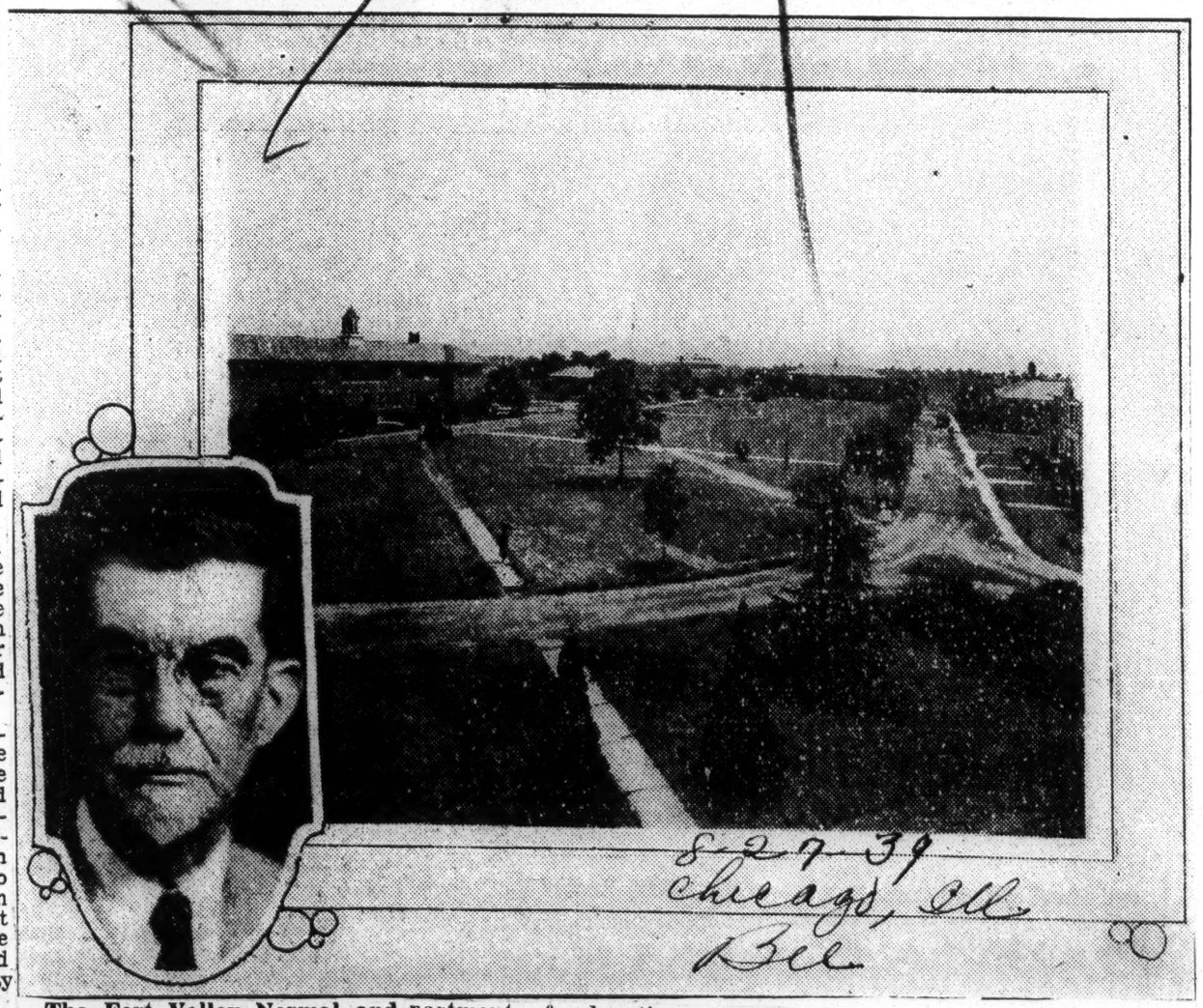
Plans on foot call for the development at Fort Valley of an outstanding college, giving special emphis to the training of teachers. Dr. Horace M. Bond, formerly head of the department of education at Fisk university, has been elected as president. Current improvements in process call for a strenghtened faculty, improved library and laboratory facilities and an immediate renovation of the physical plant.

The Fort Valley school achieved world acclaim as a result of the distinguished labors of the late Henry A. Hunt, who, in successive years, was awarded the Harmon medal and the Spingarn medal for distinguished service in the field of Negro education and race relations.

Mr. Hunt developed a great institution in Georgia. That the state has seen fit to carry on the work of this leader is considered a happy omen of the rapidly changing picture presented by race relations in the South. The aid from philanthropic sources promises to bring forth an expanded program at Fort Valley that will in short time produce a unique collegiate institution, distinguished by good facilities, an outstanding faculty and a selected student body.

The institution at Forsyth, the state teachers and agricultural college, formerly conducted by the state, has been merged with the Fort Valley institution.

CAMPUS OF NEW STATE COLLEGE



The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school has been transferred to the unversity system of the state of Georgia and will open Sept. 14 as a state college. The photograps shows a part of the campus of this noted school and the inset is the likeness of the late Henry A. Hunt, principal. The new president is Dr. Horace Mann Bond, former head of the department of education at Fisk university.. The Julius Rosenwald fund, which has made substantial grants in the past, will continue aiding the school in the future. (ANP photo)

Ft. Valley Becomes Ga. State Institution

8-20-39

Emphasis To Be Placed On Teachers, New Prexy Says

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — (ANP) — It was announced here this week that the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial Institute had been transferred to the state of Georgia and would henceforth be administered as a unit of the university system. The transfer and plans for the rapid development of the former junior college into a four-year college, has been greatly advanced by generous gifts from the Julius Rosenwald fund.

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FORT VALLEY NORMALNOW STATE COLLEGE

8-26-39
Chicago, Ill
Defender

The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school has been transformed to the university system of the state of Georgia and will open September 14 as a state college. The photograph shows a part of the campus of this noted school and the inset is the likeness of the late Henry A. Hunt, principal. The new president is Dr. Horace Mann Bond, former head of the department of education at Fisk university. The Julius Rosenwald fund, which has made substantial grants in the past, will continue aiding the school in the future.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
January 7, 1939

Baptist College Opens Cemetery

Negro Institution Will Maintain Memorial Plot

Officials of Georgia Baptist College for Negroes, formerly Central City College, yesterday announced the opening of a perpetually maintained memorial cemetery on land set apart for the cemetery more than three years ago.

The cemetery lies east of the Forbes-Johnson Memorial park, now maintained as a park and playground center, and is separated from the park by a ravine. Walnut creek is on the other side of the burial plot.

For the last three years officials have been preparing the cemetery site and a quantity of shrubbery has been set out.

Every dollar spent in the purchase of a grave site or lot in the cemetery will be paid into the hands of a local bank and invested so that the income from the amounts so paid will be used to furnish scholarships to boys and girls who wish to attend the college in exchange for work done in maintenance of the cemetery.

Until the trust fund has been established, officials pledge maintenance of the cemetery. The project was announced by the Rev. W. M. Hall, following endorsement by the Colored Baptist Ministers' Union.

Atlanta Ga Journal
February 27, 1939

Atlanta University Forum Opens Tuesday

Dr. Norman F. Coleman, English professor at Reed College, Portland, Ore., at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday will lead the first of four public forums on international relations at the Atlanta University Library.

The series has been arranged by the federal public forums in conjunction with Morehouse and Spelman Colleges. His topic Tuesday will be "Germany, the Problem Nation of Europe." Subsequent forums will have as subjects "America's Clash With Japan in the Pacific," March 6; "Our Stake in Chinese Independence," March 13, and "The Good Neighbor Policy in the Americas," March 20.

State May Take Over Fort Valley Institute

WOULD ABANDON COLLEGE AT FORSYTH IF PLANS MATERIALIZE

Says Fort Valley Is Ideally Situated To Handle Educational Needs Of Central Georgia

Atlanta, Jan. 4.—The state board of regents today considered a recommendation to discontinue the Teachers and Agricultural College for Negroes at Forsyth and acquire instead the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School.

The recommendation was made by Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia, who directed for the regents a survey into higher education for Negroes in Georgia.

No action has been taken toward effecting the recommendation, but serious study is being given probable methods of making such a change.

The Forsyth college is one of the three Negro institutions operated by the state, under the regents. The others are Georgia State College at Savannah, a four year school, and Georgia Normal and Agricultural at Albany, which like Forsyth, is a two year institution.

The Fort Valley school, a private institution under auspices of the Episcopal church, was described by Dean Cocking as "ideally situated" to handle Negro educational needs of Central Georgia.

"If the state could secure the plant at Fort Valley and at the same time find some means of disposing of the institution at Forsyth, then it would appear that the needs of Central Georgia for higher institutions of learning for Negroes would be met adequately for years to come," Cocking said.

He said it was conservatively estimated a million dollars would be needed to develop the plant at Forsyth "to the requirements of the situation" and advised against any further expansion there.

"Knowing of the interest of the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald fund in Negro education in Georgia," the dean said, "it seems entirely probable that the board of regents might interest one of both of these boards in providing the necessary funds to secure the institution at Fort Valley without any financial outlay on the part of the state."

GRADUATE JOBS

Atlanta University reports that forty-one members out of a class of 45 graduated last June, with either the master of arts or the master of science degree, are gainfully employed. They are employed as college teachers, public school teachers and in secretarial, recreational and construction work. The percentage finding employment in so brief a period since graduation is unusually high and especially during depression. All the schools and colleges where the graduates are employed are located in the South.

This fact perhaps is one of that there are good openings for teachers in Southern States and students at graduates who despair of being appointed in Northern schools might well apply for a teaching position below Mason and Dixon's line. The pay may not be precisely what may be expected but the teaching experience is valuable and besides there is a real satisfaction in being of service to the Race.

Savannah, Ga., News
January 28, 1939

NEGRO COLLEGE MEET IN AUGUSTA TODAY

Big Delegations Expected to Attend

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Georgia Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools will convene in Augusta today at 10 a. m. at Paine College.

This year the association will deal with health problems. A number of members of the state department will attend and participate. The program includes aside from the regular reports and registration a number of addresses and discussion:

"The New State Curriculum for High Schools," L. M. Lester, associate director, division of negro education.

"Health Service in the State of Georgia," Dr. W. H. Maddox, consultant in child care, state department of health.

"Health Instruction Through Integration With Other Subjects," Miss Fannie B. Shaw, director of health education, state department of health.

"Group Recreation in School and Community," Miss Frankie B. Adams, community work industrial problems, Atlanta School of Social Work.

"Mental Hygiene in School," W. R. Chivers, sociology department, Morehouse College and Atlanta University.

"Personal and Community Hygiene," Miss Susie Buckner, department of health, Augusta.

Following the addresses and formus the committee will render its report on federal aid to education, higher education for negroes in Georgia and on the Georgia Inter-racial Scholastic League.

A large delegation from all sections of the state will be in attendance and keen interest is being manifested. B. T. Harvey of Atlanta is president of the association. Prof. J. W. Holley of Albany is secretary.

With the co-operation of L. M. Lester of the state department the core of the program will be a continuation of the study of the new curriculum for Georgia with special reference to factual material and methods of proceedure in the problem of health.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
January 5, 1939

COLORED MASON IS NOW TEACHING

Will Edwards, well known colored brick mason, who has been working around Sparta for a number of years, now has a position teaching this trade in the Georgia State College in Savannah. He was in our office renewing his subscription a few days ago and told us of his new work. This college has a number of departments such as this, teaching trades to the negro youth of this State.

The Ishmaelite is glad that Will has this good position and feel sure that he will make good as he "knows his trade."

Atlanta, Ga. (C)—Of the Morehouse college graduates last June, 14 have found employment in business, 6 taking up insurance selling, and among the others are one grocery store manager, an embalmer, accountant, printer and bank teller.

Atlanta Constitution
January 13, 1939

NEGRO STUDENTS ACT IN 'ICEBOUND' TONIGHT

Owen Davis' Pulitzer prize play, "Icebound," will be presented at 8 o'clock tonight in Howe Memorial hall by the University Players of Atlanta University.

John M. Ross, instructor in dramatics at Spelman College and acting director of the University Players for the current school year, will be in charge of the production. It will be repeated tomorrow night.

Founder's Day Is Observed At Morehouse

Dr. J. N. Nabrit Main Speaker On 72nd Anniversary

ATLANTA, Ga. — Morehouse College honored her founders last Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock in Sale Hall Chapel with a program which culminated a two days' observance of the beginning of this institution.

In the seventy-two years of its existence, the college has emerged from an humble beginning into a beautiful campus of twelve acres,

with modern classroom and dormitory buildings.

The principal speaker at the afternoon's exercises were Dr. James M. Nabrit, a graduate in the Class of '23, who is at present executive secretary to the president of Howard University in Washington, D. C.

The program was participated in by students, alumni, and faculty, and was open to the public. Music was provided by the college quartet and the glee club.

ORGANIZED IN 1867

Morehouse College was first organiZzed in 1867 in Augusta, Ga., under the name of the Augusta Institute. In 1879, during the presidency of Reverend Joseph T. Robert, it was removed to Atlanta and incorporated under the name, Atlanta Baptist Seminary. At this stage of its growth, the institution owned only one building, a comparatively small structure near Terminal Station. President Robert was succeeded by President Samuel Graves.

In 1889, as the surroundings of the old location in Atlanta had been unfavorable, a new site was secured, and in the spring of 1890 the school was removed to its present location. President George Sale entered upon his duties in this year.

In 1897 amendments to the charter were secured, granting full college powers and changing the name of the institution to Atlanta Baptist College. In 1906 President Sale resigned to become superintendent of education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and he was in turn succeeded by the late President John Hope, the first person of his race to head this pioneer institution.

DR. HUBERT HEADS COLLEGE

In 1931 President Hope resigned, and was succeeded by President Samuel Howard Archer, who had served the college since 1905 in various capacities. By a vote in 1912 of the Board of Trustees and by a change in 1913 of the charter, the institution became Morehouse College, in honor of Reverend Henry L. Morehouse, corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

President Archer was retired from office in October, 1938. Since March 1, 1937, Dr. Charles D. Hubert, director of the School of Religion, has been acting president of the college.

In 1929 the college was affiliated with Atlanta University and Spelman College in a university system. Today Morehouse boasts of a college of arts and sciences, a school of religion, and a summer school conducted jointly with Atlanta University and five other colleges in Atlanta.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
February 19, 1939

MOREHOUSE MARKS ITS 72D BIRTHDAY

Founders Will Be Honored This Afternoon.

Founders of Morehouse College will be honored at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of Sale Hall. The program will celebrate the 72 years of its existence.

Principal speaker at the exercises will be Dr. James M. Nabrit, a graduate of '23 and now executive secretary to the president of Howard University in Washington, D. C. Music will be provided by the college quartet and glee club.

For three days, beginning tomorrow, Frank B. Stratton, director of music at Massachusetts State College, will be on the campus of Spelman and Morehouse colleges to present a series of piano recitals for the students and faculty. Feature will be a recital on the clavichord, ancient ancestor of the modern piano.

Clark U. Observes 70th Year; Dr. Stanton Speaks

Asserting that the education of the college today must be responsive to the social structure of which the student is a part, the Rev. D. H. Stanton, secretary of the American Bible Society, Tuesday addressed a large audience at the Founders' Day Exercises of Clark University.

The Rev. Mr. Stanton traced the long history of the South Atlanta institution, pointing out certain aspects of life in the present age which present problems different from those of the founders. He said that in a time when, today discouraging extra-great pressure is being brought to bear on minority groups and influences of so destructive a nature are exerted upon them, the Negro college student is confronted with many challenging questions which require clear and serious thinking for progressive steps toward solution.

The Tuesday anniversary, which was the school's seventieth, saw attendance by delegations from several near-by cities and the presence in large numbers of district superintendents, pastors and laymen from the Atlanta and Savannah M. E. Conferences.

Professor E. Luther Brookes, Director of the Science Department brought greetings from the faculty, and Miss Grace Arnold represented the alumni. Other participants on the program were Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, and the Rev. J. W. Queen, district superintendent of the Rome District. A musical program under direction of Professor J. deKoven Killingsworth was presented.

An amount in excess of $2,500 was given Clark University and the benevolent organizations of the Methodist Church by the district superintendents, pastors and members of the Atlanta and Savannah conferences. This amount, according to officials, exceeded all other donations of similar nature.

Superintendents leading in the financial effort included: the Revs. J. F. Demery, Atlanta district; E. G. Newton, Atlanta East district; J. W. Queen, Rome district; E. Dougan, LaGrange district; and A. L. Haywood, Savannah district.

Dr. James M. Nabrit Urges Study Of Law In New Educational Objectives For Morehouse

ATLANTA, Ga.—If the Negro race s to achieve the maximum utilization of its rights as American citizens in the South, Morehouse College must skill students in a practical application of American politics, and thus prepare graduates to go out into new fields other than the teaching and preaching professions, as government administrators and in the domain of law enforcement, law interpretation, and a general practice of law. This is the opinion of Dr. James M. Nabrit, Morehouse '23, who was the Founders Day speaker at the celebration of the 72nd anniversary of the college. Dr. Nabrit was introduced to the large assembly by Dr. K. A Huggins, professor of chemistry at Atlanta University and acting dean of Morehouse College, who was his classmate at Morehouse.

Speaking on "New Educational Objectives for Morehouse College," Dr. Nabrit explained the part that law and lawyers could play in removing the present conditions confronting the Negro in the South. "The disabilities under which Negroes live in America and especially in the South," he said, "are of such a destructive nature that if Naziism were transplanted to the South, the mass of Negroes here would be unaware of any change in the theory of government. The Fascist South, he contnued, has by violence of the law and by enactment of illegal regulations already set up segregated schools, ghettos, prison farms, and chain gangs denying to Negroes participation in government and the right to vote, and the only difference here is that this has been done by force and public opinion, rather than by a fiat of the federal government.

"All of these disabilities are illegal under our constituton and laws, and we must develop a group of courageous, hghly-trained, public-spirited lawyers, who will be able to destroy these illegal impediments which prevent the full exercise of our rights as American citizens."

The speaker paid lofty tribute to the founders of Morehouse College and to those men who deeply embodied the immortal spirit of Morehouse College—John Hope, Samuel Archer and Benjamin Brawley. This tribute was extended also to Dr. Charles DuBois Hubert, acting president of the college.

In concluding his address, Dr. Nabrit declared he was not offering a solution for the race problems, nor advocating Communism, Fascism, Naziism, or Democratism to combat the evils in the system, but his suggestions were made in an attempt to help the Negro attain the privileges that rightfully are his in American national life.

Delivers Address

Dr. JAMES M. NABBIT, executive secretary to the President of Howard University, Washington, D. C., who delivered the Founder Day address at Morehouse College recently at the celebration of the 72nd anniversary of this institute. He is a 1923 graduate of Morehouse.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 10, 1939

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, announced yesterday limited number of scholarships for men and women eligible for graduate study will be available for academic year 1939-40.

Atlanta Ga Journal
April 12, 1939

Spelman Observes 58th Anniversary

Spelman College observed the passing of its fifty-eighth anniversary Tuesday. Many alumnae of the institution returned to the campus to take part in varied ceremonies and activities which marked the event. Special exercises were held in Sisters Chapel during the afternoon, at which Dr. Charles Whitney Gilkey, University of Chicago professor, delivered the annual Founder's Day address.

Atlanta Ga Journal
April 10, 1939

Dr. Charles Gilkey To Talk at Spelman

Dr. Charles Whitney Gilkey, dean of the University of Chicago Chapel, will speak at 3 p. m. Tuesday in Sisters Chapel, as a climax to Spelman College's Founder's Day exercises.

The speech of Dr. Gilkey will be preceded by a dance exhibition at 10:30 a. m., a parade, decoration of plaques to the founders who established the institution fifty-eight years ago, and an academic procession of faculty and seniors, the latter appearing in cap and gown for the first time.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Monday announced applications for scholarships for graduate study at Atlanta University should be in the hands of the registrar by June 1.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE'S CONTRIBUTION TO CHRISTIAN STATESMANSHIP

Colleges do not make men; men make colleges. Schools like other institutions, or enterprises, secular and religious, are rated by the value the public places upon their product. Morehouse College's products, are men, and the college gets its rating in the public regard, by what its men do in service, to God and man; after they leave school. What Morehouse contributes to the social order of their day and time, in moral, economic, political and spiritual worth, constitute the standing and reputation that Morehouse College enjoys in the public mind today.

Morehouse men have done as much for the college as the college has done for them, and the college owes them as much as they owe the college. Let's say the break is even and stop at that. Morehouse men have made good in the pulpit; in the school room, on the farm and in business. As college presidents and executive educators, Morehouse tops and holds this undisputed scepter, among Negro colleges. This reputation is based upon the work that Morehouse men have done wherever they have been called to serve God and humanity. There is a greater demand for Morehouse men today, than all other race colleges in America. This demand, is based upon fitness and preparedness, inspired by the life and service of the late John Hope, Sr., and Sam Archer, Sr., Dr. Roberts and Graves. Jesus stated the case of Morehouse and its trustees, when He said; a prophet is without honor save in his own country.

Morehouse has produced the greatest preachers in America, and we do not mean Negro preachers. What race or college has turned out greater preachers and Bible scholars, than Edward R. Carter, Emanuel K. Love and Chas. T. Walker? Greater college presidents and executives than Mordecia Johnson, John W. Davis, Chas. D. Hubert, Benj. F. Brawley, Benj. F. Hubert and H. C. Trenholm, and hundreds of others who have distinguished themselves in the fields of law, science, medicine, agriculture, politics and business. No well informed man will dispute the fact, that there is a greater demand for Morehouse men in the fields of education, ministry and race leadership than the supply.

The question is often asked, why is it that the trustees of other colleges find so much more in Morehouse's finshed product than the trustees of Morehouse can see in the men Morehouse College has prepared? Or why is it, when a vacancy occurs in the office of president at Morehouse the trustees of Morehouse College go to some other school of less significance to select a president instead of promoting, or electing a man of their own production? In all their developments has Morehouse not produced a man, the Board of Trustees can trust to carry on at Morehouse? Does not the demand of other institutions for Morehouse men for president suggests to the Trustees, that if other schools can find men at Morehouse to carry on they too could find among Morehouse graduates a man for president.

The Editor of the Union-Review, believes that he can say, without the fear of a successful contradiction, that Morehouse College has given to the world. in the men she has sent out, more real character and service than any other Negro college dedicated to education and Christianity in the world. Not being a Morehouse man, we cannot answer the oft repeated question, who do the Trustees of Morehouse College reflect on the men of their own making, by going outside of their graduates to select Morehouse presidents? Possibly, some graduate of Morehouse knows the answer. Unless its a case of a prophet being without honor only in his own country. The boys of the Alumni Association ought to find the answer, and will find it if they have enough grit in their craws, brains in their heads and guts in their bellies. If it is the failure of Morehouse graduates to show ability to raise money; then raise more money and remove the cause. The educated world wants the answer and it is entited to know why the Trustees of a college will not select any of their own graduates for president when a vacancy occurs and go to some other college of less importance and prestige to find their president. The public wants the answer, "go get it."

—Union-Review

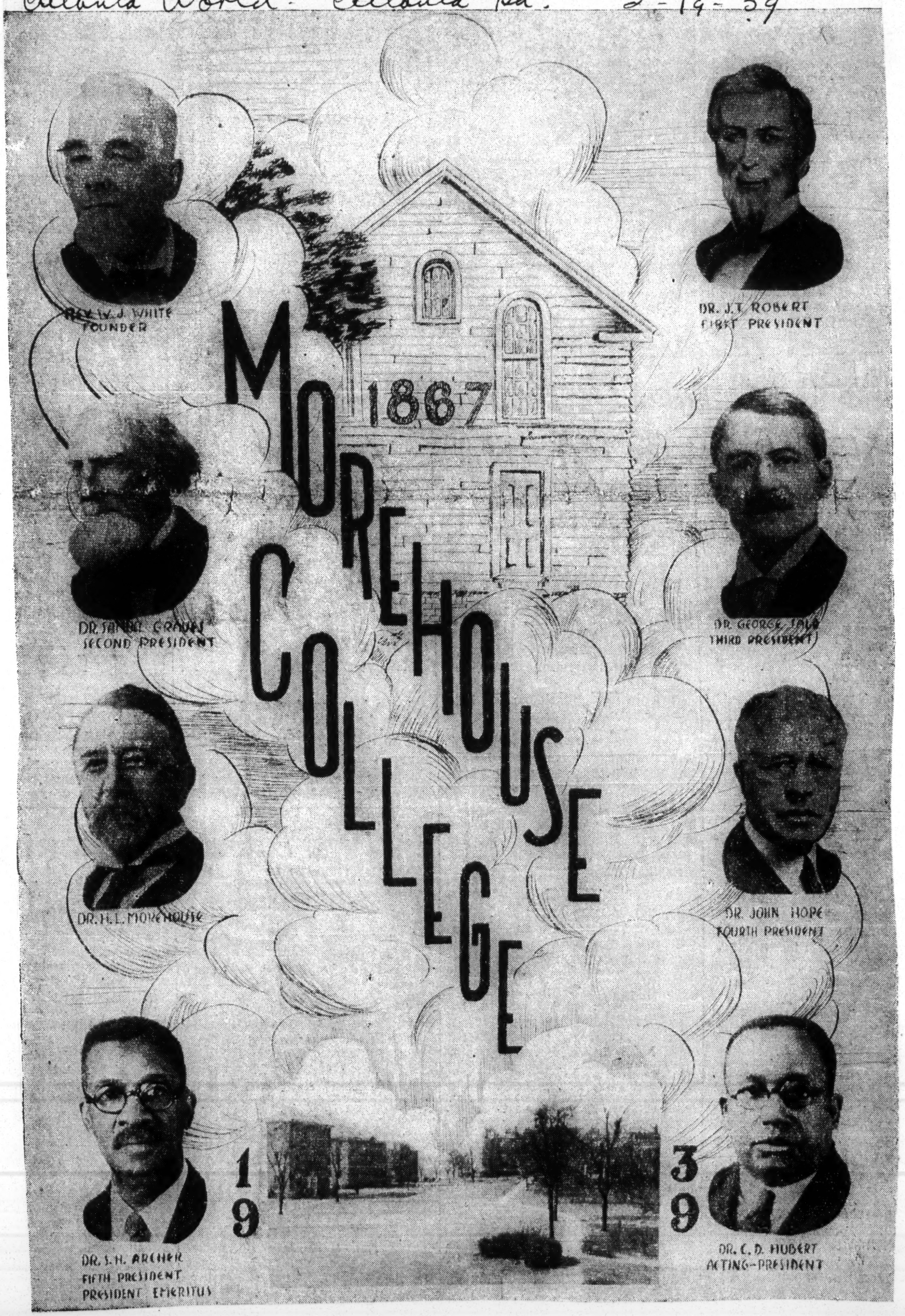
Morehouse Alumni Elects J. H. Hubert

ATLANTA, Ga., June 16—At the annual meeting of the Morehouse college alumni association Monday, James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, was elected president, succeeding Albert W. Dent, '26, superintendent of the Flint-Goodridge hospital in New Orleans. The president-elect is a graduate of Morehouse college in 1910. He has done advanced study at the New York School of Social Work at Columbia university, and the New School for Social Research.

Other officers of the association for the coming year are: Joseph T. Walker, '24, vice president; Dr. K. A. Huggins, '23, secretary; E. E. Farley, '25, assistant secretary; F. C. Gassett, ex-'17, treasurer; and T. J. Curry, '16, historian.

Morehouse Will Honor These Founders At 3 Today

Atlanta World - Atlanta Ga. 2-19-39



MOREHOUSE FOUNDER'S DAY ELEGANT OCCASION

Nabrit Urges Study Of Law As Index To "Full Life" Today

Maximum Utilization of Citizenship Rights Depends Upon Understanding Of Politics, Speaker Declares

If the Negro race is to achieve the maximum utilization of its rights as American citizens in the South, Morehouse College must skill students in a practical application of American politics, and thus prepare graduates to go out into new fields, other than the teaching and preaching professions, as government administrators and in the domain of law enforcement, law interpretation, and a general practice of law.

This is the opinion of Dr. James M. Nabrit, Morehouse '23, who was the Founders Day speaker yesterday at the celebration of the 72nd anniversary of the College. Dr. Nabrit was introduced to the large assembly by Dr. K. A. Huggins, professor of chemistry at Atlanta University and acting dean of Morehouse College, who was one of his classmates.

RAPS FASCIST ACTIVITY

Speaking of "New Educational Objectives for Morehouse College," Dr. Nabrit explained the part that law and lawyers could play in removing the present conditions confronting the Negro in the South. "The disabilities under which Negroes live in America and especially in the South," he said, "are of such a destructive nature that if nazism were transplanted to the South, the mass of Negroes here would be unaware of any change in the theory of government. The fascist South, he continued, has by violence of the law and by enactment of illegal regulations, already set up segregated schools, ghettos, prison farms and chain gangs, denying to Negroes participation in government and the right to vote, and the only difference here is that this has been done by force and public opinion, rather than by a fiat of the federal government.

"All of these disabilites are illegal under our constitution and laws, and we must develop a group of courageous, highly-trained, public-spirited lawyers, who will be able to destroy these illegal impediments which prevent the full exercise of our rights as American citizens.

NO SOLUTION

In concluding his address, Dr. Nabrit declared he was not offering a solution for the race problem, nor advocating communism, fascism, nazism, or democratism to combat the evils in the system, but his suggestions were made in an attempt to help the Negro attain the privileges that rightfully are his in American national life.

MANY ALUMNI SPEAKERS

Formal celebration of Founders Day opened at 9:00 o'clock on Saturday morning (February 18) in Sale Hall Chapel, when alumni, students, and faculty of the College united for a joint meeting. Speakers from the alumni who brought greetings and reminiscences of their college days included President Benjamin Hubert, of Georgia State College, '09, Dr. K. A. Huggins, and Dr. James M. Nabrit. Representing the student body were the various class presidents: B. J. Anderson, '39, of Birmingham, Alabama; Wiley W. Martin, '40, of Boley, Oklahoma; Joseph Thomas, '41, of Memphis Tennessee; and William Cross, '42, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Members of the faculty participating on the program were Prof. Kemper Harreld and Dr. L. O. Lewis.

AFTERNOON COLORFUL

The exercises on Sunday afternoon opened at three o'clock in Sale Hall Chapel with the singing of the Negro National Anthem. Reverend George Kelsey rendered the Invocation, and remarks were made by J. Wesley Dobbs, '01, and Marshall S. Cabiness, '39, president of the 1938-39 student body. Music on the program was provided by the College Glee Club and the Quartet. Before the Benediction was pronounced, the audience joined in singing the Morehouse College Hymn.

ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY

Dr. Nabrit is a member of a distinguished family. His father, Dr. James M. Nabrit, is the president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, in Nashville, Tennessee, and also a trustee of Atlanta University and Morehouse College. A brother, Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, is a member of the science department at Atlanta University, and a sister, Mrs. Margaret Nabrit Curry, is an instructor in history at Spelman College.

The speaker is at present executive secretary to the president of Howard University and a professor of law in the Howard University Law School. In addition to his bachelor of arts degree, he has been awarded the degree of doctor of jurisprudence by Northwestern University.

Savannah, Ga., News
June 9, 1939

SUMMER SCHOOL AT STATE COLLEGE

Registration Tomorrow; Work Begins Monday

The eighteenth annual session of the summer school for the Georgia State College will begin on Monday. Registration will open Saturday. It is expected that all local teachers attending the summer school will register promptly so as to be ready to begin work Monday. Teachers from a distance will register on Monday.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate a large number of teachers. Many members of the faculty will be on hand to welcome the teachers and offer courses in their respective fields. Members of the faculty who will not be present will be away for study. Their work is provided for by outstanding authorities in their field. C. P. Campbell in the field of education will return to the University of Pennsylvania, where she will complete her work for the master's degree in education. Her place will be taken by Professor Frank DeCosta, principal of Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C. Professor DeCosta is a graduate of Lincoln University and the University of Pennsylvania where he received his master's degree in education. He will teach education and assist in the department of mathematics.

E. M. Washington, instructor in art education and home economics, will study at the University of Minnesota. Her place in art education and drawing will be taken over by L. A. Dominis. Professor Dominis is a former instructor in drawing and art at the college. Since being at the college he has spent a year doing advanced work in his particular field. It is expected that many of the teachers will want to pursue courses in freehand drawing and art, taught by Professor Dominis. Maenelle Dixon, supervisor of schools in Hancock county, and a former instructor at the Georgia State College, will have charge of courses in rural education, assisted by J. H. Benjamin, principal of the College Training School, who will also have charge of the demonstration school. Vincent H. Harris, principal of the high school at Moultrie, will be instructor in a special two weeks trade course that will be offered at the college during the last two weeks in July. This course will be offered by the college in co-operation with the state department of industrial and distributive education as a means of teaching people how to find and develop for themselves jobs in their respective communities. Other special features are being arranged for summer school teachers.

The second session of summer school will be held at the Hancock County Training School in the Log Cabin Center beginning July 17. At this session, special emphasis will be placed upon the teaching of how to create wholesome rural environment. Teachers will be told how to stimulate and inspire the communities to enlarge their own social, economic and spiritual lives. A large number of teachers have already indicated their desire to attend this session. A rural electrification project has brought lights to the community since the last session. Teachers attending this second session will therefore be made to understand and appreciate the effect of lighting upon a rural community.

Only One Graduate Now Out Of Work

Atlanta World
Atlanta Ga.

Forty-one members out of a class of 45 who were graduated from Atlanta University in June, 1938, with either the master of arts or the master of science degree, are gainfully employed, statistics in the registrar's office reveal. The latest graduates report employment in educational fields as college teachers, public school teachers and principals, and Jeanes supervisors Secretarial, recreational, and construction work, as well as housekeeping are the various other fields into which these graduates have entered. One graduate is pursuing advanced study.

1-22-39

The twelve colleges in which employment has been secured include Forsyth A. & M. College, Forsyth Georgia; Prairie View State College Prairie View, Texas; Rust College Holly Springs, Mississippi; Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; Clark University, Atlanta Spelman College, Atlanta; A. & M College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Claflin University, Orangeburg South Carolina; Virginia State College, Ettrick, Virginia; Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina; and Mary Allen Junior College, in Crockett, Texas.

Three of the graduates are either principals or assistant principals of large city high schools, and the others in the teaching profession are in various public school systems throughout the south and in the Virgin Islands.

One graduate is working as secretary at Flint-Goodridge Hospital, in New Orleans, Louisiana, one is in recreational work in Milwaukee Wisconsin, and one is working toward the doctor of philosophy degree at Columbia University.

Program Of Atlanta University Affiliation Lauded In Memorial Service Honoring Dr. John Hope

Atlanta World
Atlanta Ga.
2-26

Lauding the great work done by Dr. John Hope in building up a great university system in Atlanta, Marshall S. Cabiness, of Gastonia, North Carolina, president of the Morehouse Student Body, last Friday, paid high tribute to the deceased educator at the Fourth Annual Memorial Exercises in his honor by the students of Morehouse College. Dr. Hope became president of Morehouse College in 1906 and was the first person of his race to head this pioneer institution. For twenty-five years he was president of Morehouse, and in June, 1931, he resigned to become the first president of the reorganized Atlanta University where he served from 1929 until his death on February 20, 1936.

After reviewing the life work of Dr. Hope, the speaker cautioned the students that they could not, however, thrive on the labor of others and be content with what has already been done, but that they should make their own contributions. What John Hope did for humanity, he declared, others can do.

2-2

SENIORS IN CHARGE

The program was in charge of the senior class, which appeared in academic garb for the first time this year. Following the stately procession into Sale Hall, Charles Houston, of Lynch, Kentucky, read a portion of a favorite poem of Dr. Hope, "Ulysses", and gave the prayer; Atwell B. Pride, of Daytona Beach, Florida, master of ceremonies, introduced the speaker. A musical interlude was furnished by Benjamin J. Anderson, baritone, of Birmirgham, Alabama, who sang "Hear Me Ye Winds and Waves", and by the Senior Quartet which sang the spiritual, "O The Rocks and the Mountains Shall All Pass Away". Singing in the quartet were Charles Houston first tenor; Walter R. Harley, second tenor; Augustus Council, of Savannah, Georgia, baritone; and Benjamin J. Anderson, bass.

The rapidity with which changes have taken place in the schools in the Atlanta University system, was described as breath-taking by the speaker, who declared that Atlanta University had become so thorough and so comprehensive in its educational scope that a child could be taken from its mother's arms and be prepared by the Nursery School, Laboratory School, Spelman or Morehouse Colleges, and the Atlanta University Graduate School in liberal arts or social work.

KNEW DR. HOPE WELL

Members of the senior class at Morehouse were freshmen during the last year of Dr. Hope's life, the speaker said, and those who were fortunate enough to enter school at the beginning of the term had an opportunity to come into close contact with him and to be present at a University Convocation where he expressed his ideas and ideals in the building of the affiliation.

Following the exercises in Sale Hall Chapel, the assembly, led by the senior class, gathered at the grave of Dr. Hope on the campus, where the second part of the program was conducted. Just preceding the placing of the wreath on Dr. Hope's grave by James Hubert, of Jamaica, New York, and William Reid, of Columbus, Georgia, the assemblage sang "Integer Vitae". Continuing the ceremony, the students repeated the Pledge to forever hold sacred and dear the ideals of the College as taught by Dr. Hope. After singing the College hymn, benediction was pronounced by Benjamin J. Anderson

Savannah, Ga., News
June 11, 1939

SUMMER SESSION OF COLORED SCHOOLS

Eight Weeks Course Will Begin Monday Morning

The session of summer school for colored pupils, under auspices of the Board of Public Education, at Cuyler-Beach building will begin tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock and run eight weeks, terminating August 4. Pupils who plan to attend the summer school and get full credit for their work are asked to register the first day and attend regularly throughout the term.

An experienced faculty has been appointed by Supt. O. B. Strong to look after the individual interest and needs of each pupil enrolling. The faculty consists of the following:

Leah Skipper Greene, third grade teacher at Florance for five years, teacher of elementary grades; Wellington G. Dixon, teacher of Latin and science at Cuyler-Beach High School, and who has been connected with the summer schools for several terms in the past both as director and teacher, instructor of junior and senior high subjects; Miss Emma A. Quinney, principal of Florance, also with many years of summer school experience, principal in charge.

Tuition fees for term are as follows:

Elementary grades, first and second grades, $2.65; third through sixth grade, $4; junior high subjects, one subject, $5; two subjects, $7.50. Senior High subjects: one subject, $6; two subjects, $9; three subjects, $12.

Both fees and report cards must be presented prior to registering on Monday.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
June 4, 1939

SPELMAN PLANNING GRADUATION RITES

Dean Carpenter of Wheaton College To Speak Wednesday.

Spelman College will observe its 58th annual commencement exercises Wednesday morning, the program to be featured by an address by Dean Miriam F. Carpenter, of Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., a former member of the faculty of Spelman.

Formal observance of commencement will begin this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when the baccalaureate service for the graduating classes of Atlanta University and Spelman and Morehouse colleges will be held in Sisters chapel. A vesper service and organ recital will be presented in the chapel at 7:30 o'clock.

Class Day will be observed on the campus of Spelman Tuesday. Events will include a play by the class of 1929, "Vues and Revues," at 2:30 o'clock in Howe Memorial hall, with "Class Day" exercises at 3 o'clock. The alumnae banquet will be held at 6:30 o'clock in Morgan hall.

NEGRO EDUCATION WILL BE STUDIED

11-1-39

Dixie Educators To Consider Professional and Graduate Facilities.

Southern University Conference closed its fifth annual meeting yesterday after authorizing the appointment of a committee to study the question of providing professional and graduate study facilities for negroes in the south.

President F. P. Gaines, of Washington and Lee University, was elected to head the conference for the coming year. He succeeds Dr. J. R. McCain, of Agnes Scott.

Action was taken on the negro question after President Harmon W. Caldwell, of the University of Georgia, agreed that subsidization of southern negro colleges by the states was possibly the best solution.

University Center.

"For example, Atlanta has a fine university center for negroes," he said. "The state might give to a private negro institution a subsidy, allowing the school to expand and set up professional schools of law, medicine and dentistry. The state also might buy the services of those institutions."

The supreme court recently ruled in a Missouri case that if a state did not furnish negroes adequate facilities for graduate study it must admit them to the state universities and graduate schools.

The committee was set up on the recommendation of Dean F. C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee. Caldwell accepted the position of chairman.

"We must do something quickly," Caldwell asserted. "Already the University of Georgia has received applications for admission from three negroes, and I understand a mandamus to force the University of Tennessee to admit six negroes, four to its graduate school and two to its law school. Similar situations doubtless exist in other southern states."

Practical Solution.

"Another practical solution," he continued, "would be the setting up of regional negro universities to which all states in the region would contribute. This arrangement would save the states a tremendous—if not prohibitive—cost of setting up separate graduate schools.

"However, if it should not meet supreme court requirements—and it might not—two other possible solutions suggest themselves:

"1. Expansion of negro state colleges to provide for adequate instruction in law, medicine, teaching, the ministry, social work and other subjects.

"2. Financial aid to privately-owned negro colleges and universities to accomplish the same purpose, provided state laws will permit this."

Separate Schools.

He discussed separate schools for negroes and whites, but termed it "an unfortunate idea."

"It would mean less financial support for white institutions, and certainly a weakening of graduate schools," he said. Caldwell also touched on the possibility of separate divisions of universities for negroes, with an exchange of equipment, libraries and faculty.

The Georgia educator observed that development of high school and college education for negroes had contributed to bring about a "greater need than ever before" for advanced training. In 1903, for example, he remarked that there were less than 4,000 negroes in colleges in the United States; now, there are approximately 40,000.

In a forum discussion on the subject, Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt, asked whether or not it would be possible for Tennessee to designate Fisk University as a state university for negroes, and have the state pay the school a fixed sum each year to subsidize professional work.

"Personally, I believe it would work," Caldwell replied, adding that he also believed the method would be legal.

Money Appropriated.

According to Dean Smith, of Tennessee, the state legislature has already appropriated money for that purpose, but no negro has yet asked for a grant to go to Fisk.

Other officers named by the conference that represents 41 universities and colleges in 13 southern states were Chancellor A. B. Butts, of the University of Mississippi, vice president, and Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern University, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the executive committee were W. P. Few, president of Duke University; F. P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; J. J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, and Dr. J. R. McCain Agnes Scott.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
November 4, 1939

EXPRESSES APPRECIATION

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Please permit me through your column to express my appreciation for what Mr. J. H. Porter has done for Central City, now Georgia Baptist College, and especially for his recent gift of $10,000, toward an endowment fund for the school. This contribution should inspire Negro Baptists in particular and the friends of Negro education generally to the extent that the conditions of the gift will be met quickly and promptly and the nulceus for a substantial endowment for the school might be started.

Macon needs Georgia Baptist College. While much progress has been made here during the past decade in facilites for Negro education, Macon is still lagging in this respect in comparison with every city of its size in the state. Therefore it is heartening to see men like Mr. Porter make a contribution toward improving these facilities. It appears to me a new day is dawning for Georgia Baptist College which will prove a blessing to the Negroes of this section and a more valuable asset to Macon. I think our people generally appreciate the fine spirit manifested by Mr. Porter in helping this school and more and more regard him as a great humanitarian, a steward of the King, unrestricted by race or creed in contributing to the betterment of mankind. May God bless him to live long and may his kind increase.

L. J. MAY.

303 Clark Ave., Macon, Ga.

Atlanta Ga Journal
December 10, 1939

MAGAZINE FOR ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Phylon, a new quarterly magazine dealing with racial and cultural problems of the world, will make its appearance in January Atlanta University announced Saturday.

The new journal in some measure will constitute a resumption of the old Atlanta University publications which appeared annually from 1897 to 1914. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, head of the school's sociology department, will be editor in chief, and Dr. Ira Reid, also of the sociology department, will be managing editor.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
November 1, 1939

Jim Porter Breaks Out Again

By W. T. ANDERSON

If Jim Porter's money bags hold out, Macon is destined to be the most friendly, sociable and best educated town in the world. The first two attributes will be of the people's own making and characters, and the third will be Jim Porter's work—well, at least half of it, anyway.

Mr. Porter has just blossomed forth with a proposal to start an endowment fund and subscribe the first $10,000 of it, provided the friends of the Georgia Baptist College will put up $5,000.

Mr. Porter has not authorized me to say so, but I strongly suspect that he will come close to duplicating this proposition for this college as many times as he is challenged. He has long been interested in getting this institution, which was formerly known as Central City College, in sound financial shape, and now he launches a plan that may lead to great things in the matter of security and permanency.

Mr. Porter paid off the mortgage on this college and then arranged it so the property could never again be mortgaged. That fixed the physical property. Now he wants to furnish it with an endowment fund that will take care of as much of the maintenance and operating expenses as possible, so the Negro children may have a place to be trained into greater usefulness. He recognizes the fact that every human being is a liability or an asset, and that it is possible to take the young ones in time and make more assets out of them than the liabilities they will grow into if allowed to run loose. Mr. Porter does not quite visualize a Tuskegee for Macon, but there is no good reason why such should not be possible. Macon has 40 per cent Negro population, and this makes apparent the importance of providing all necessary facilities to make the Negro into the greatest possible asset.

When Macon has a Red Cross or Community Chest or other drive to raise funds, it is necessary to eliminate about 40 per cent of the population, which is Negro. The Negroes are humiliated and regret this as much as anybody. They would like to do their part. They say so, and those able to do it will volunteer and buckle down to their task. But when those familiar with the income of the poor devils they have to beg, seeing them counting their coppers and nickels and dimes and dividing up their earthly goods, it looks like nothing but a shame that they should be asked to contribute. Go to their churches and see them walking down the aisles, placing coppers and nickels on the collection table, trying to raise $5 to repair the leaking roof of their house of worship. Talk about the heart-bleeding putting down the widow's mite—

Jim Porter's proposal to help them is prompted by the most generous spirit and constructive, far-seeing effort. If these people could be made self-sustaining, of the greatest usefulness and service of which they are capable, it would not be very long before we would have double the population in Macon from the standpoint of serviceable population. We wouldn't have to eliminate 40 per cent from all our calculations as to those able and willing to give.

Forums on International Affairs at Atlanta U.

ATLANTA, Ga. — A series of forums in the field of international affairs opened at Atlanta University on November 28, and will continue through December 19. Discussions will cover the following topics: "The 'Peoples' of Eastern Europe"; "Strategy, Political and Military, on the Baltic"; "The Danubian Question"; "The Balkan Question"; and "The War and Europe's Eastern Question."

The forums are to be conducted by Dr. Rushton Coulborn, chairman of the University.

The Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Christmas carol concert will be held December 15. Prof. Kemper Harreld, the University system director of music, will be in charge of the program. Mrs. Naomi Maiso will assist.

FORMER ATLANTA U. STUDENT IN FRENCH AIR BATTALION

ATLANTA, Ga. — Harry Mery a native of Guadeloupe in French West Indies, who was the first exchange student from a French University to be enrolled in a Negro university in this country, is a member of the first company of the 107th Air Battalion in the French army. He is stationed at Villacoublay.

A graduate of the University of Paris, Mery was awarded the diploma of superior studies by this institution before leaving for the front. His thesis, on the life of James Weldon Johnson, was written under the direction of Dr. Mercer Cook.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

GEORGIA

Mrs. Helen Whiting Heads Department

Mrs. Helen A. Whitting will become instructor of Rural Education and Supervisor of Rural Practice at Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Georgia, in addition to her regular work as Georgia State Supervisor of Colored Elementary Schools, it was announced this week by President Wm. A. Fountain.

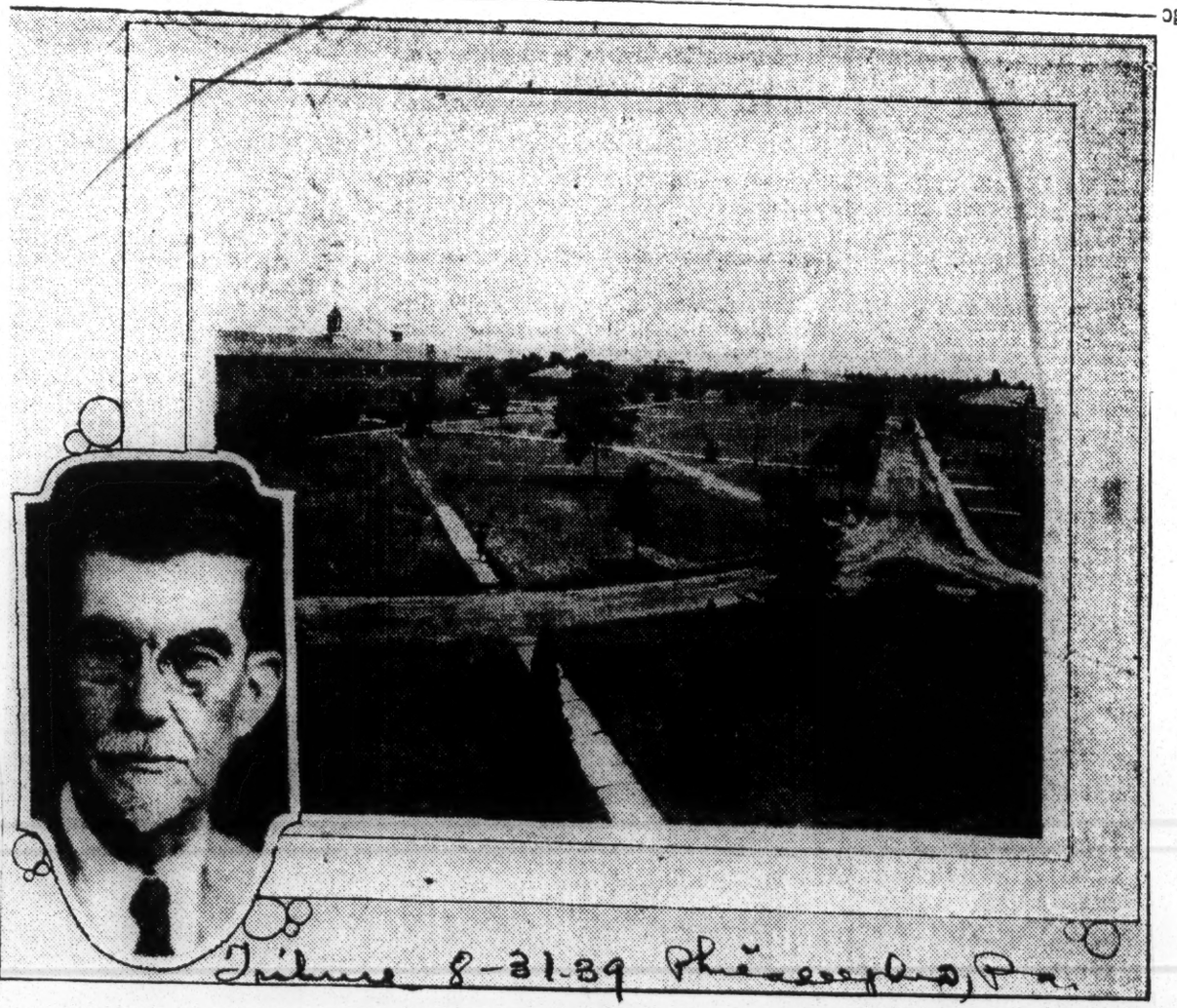
Mrs. Whitting is a specialist in the field of education, including curriculum construction, Primary education, and children's literature, and has recently extended her talents in the field of Rural Education. Her broad training has also included graduate work at both Iowa University, and The University of Chicago. and she is a candidate for the doctorate at Columbia University.

As a recognized specialist in the field of education, Mrs. Whiting was a member of the White House Conference during the administration of ex-President Hoover in 1934; and is chairman of th Rural Activities of the American Teachers Association

Publications and educational contributions by Mrs. Whiting have included: Rural Life Stories. Negro Folk Tales, Negro Art, Music and the Dance, and a book of verses, "Along the Road." Her articles have also appeared in the Progressive Education Magazine The N. E. A. Year Book for 1938, and the Bulletin of the Association for Children Education for 1939.

Mrs. Whiting is expected to bring to this position at Morris Brown University the same educational leadership and talents that have characterized whatever she does, as her talents are extraordinary, and her rich background of training and experience is exceptional.

Georgia Establishes State College



The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school has been transferred to the university system of the state of Georgia and will open September 14 as a state college. The photograph shows a part of the campus of this noted school and the inset is the likeness of the late Henry A. Hunt, principal. The new president is Dr. Horace Mann Bond former head of the department of education at Fisk University. The Julius Rosenwald fund, which has made substantial grants in the past, will continue aiding the school in the future.
—(ANP Photo.)

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
September 18, 1939

Atlanta University Part-Time Course

To enable men and women to do graduate work on a part-time basis, Atlanta University is offering a number of courses at convenient hours in the late afternoon, evening and on Saturday morning. Courses carrying credit and leading to the master's degree will be given in education, English, French, history, mathematics and sociology. If there is sufficient demand the university will offer courses in the departments of biology and chemistry.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 21, 1939

About 100 students are expected to enroll in the Atlanta University School of Social Work when registration opens Monday, it was announced yesterday. Classes will begin Tuesday.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 25, 1939

DR. WILLIAM LOOS TO JOIN SPELMAN

Will Serve on School of Religion Faculty.

Dr. A. William Loos, of St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed to the faculty of Spelman College, it was announced yesterday. He will serve on the Morehouse School of Religion faculty and will teach philosophy and religion at Spelman.

Dr. Loos received his bachelor of arts degree at Carleton College in 1930, the bachelor of divinity degree from Andover-Newton Theological Seminary in 1933, and his degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Edinburgh in 1939. He studied for one term at the University of Tubingen in Germany.

Fort Valley State College

IN THE NEW educational set up for higher education for Negroes we find the state college at Fort Valley serving a long felt need in middle Georgia. The school was founded several years ago by that illustrious leader of men and educational statesmen, John Wesley Davidson, a product of Atlanta University.

Mr. Davidson carried to Fort Valley in its very infancy the spirit of Atlanta University, just as Dr. Edmund Asa Ware Horace Bumstead and Professor Francis brought to Atlanta University the spirit and scheme of Yale.

Fort Valley saw its best years under the able leadership of Dr. Henry A. Hunt, himself a graduate of Atlanta University.

Leaving a fine post at Biddle University, Dr. Hunt came to Fort Valley because of its pivotal promise. Located in the heart of the farming black belt, the school sponsored an industrial type of education. Like the famous Tuskegee, it was to in time leave the swaddling clothes for the greenfields of liberal education.

In the selection of Fort Valley for the state college, the state board of regents made a fine choice. Here in the heart of a rich farm belt and in or near the center of the state, youth may converge on a first class college for the completion of its work.

We heartily congratulate Fort Valley for her good fortune. Under the able leadership which is hers and that fine corps of teachers and workers, much will be expected. We wish her bon voyage on her maiden sail and there is every evidence that the fine faith of our fathers who wrought so long and well will be redeemed.

STATE'S COLLEGES JAMMED BY 13,545

Sanford Says Financial Crisis Is Precipitated by Record Enrollment

The largest enrollment in the history of the University System of Georgia was recorded this fall and Chancellor S. V. Sanford attributes the ever-increasing number of students to child labor laws, minimum wage and maximum hour laws.

The record enrollment of 13,545 students will precipitate a financial crisis, the chancellor said, as more professors will be required and the system does not have sufficient funds to pay those already employed.

Analyzing the record number of students, Dr. Sanford said:

"I think the explanation to record enrollments in our colleges and others throughout the nation, is due primarily to the child labor laws that prohibit the children from working and to the minimum wage laws which give the parents a little extra money which they are saving and scraping together to pay for a college education for their sons and daughters."

The chancellor pointed out that since the children couldn't work, parents saw to it that they went to grammar and high schools. Then to give their children a better education than they might have had, parents who before might have laughed at college degrees, are sacrificing to give son or daughter a good education, Dr. Sanford said.

System Faces Crisis.

As for the increase in the University System of Georgia, Chancellor Sanford interpreted that as a "clear indication that the people of Georgia are pleased with the progress of the University System and have confidence and faith in its work."

The system faces a crisis, however, Dr. Sanford said, in paying for the professors necessary to teach the ever-increasing number of students.

The chancellor pointed to the University System building program which is almost complete.

"With this large enrollment in the system, our present dormitory and classroom facilities are almost as inadequate today as they were at the beginning of the building program," he said. "With this increased enrollment, additional teachers must be added and the money is not available.

Only 60 Per Cent Paid.

"The University System can not operate on its present appropriation, even if paid in full. With only 60 per cent now being paid, a real crisis faces us."

Enrollment by colleges follows:

University of Georgia, 3,352; Georgia Tech, 2,590; Atlanta Extension Center, 1,520; University of Georgia School of Medicine, 164; Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, 1,445; Georgia Teachers' College, Statesboro, 500; Georgia State Women's College, Valdosta, 351.

Junior colleges: Georgia Southwestern College, Americus, 372; West Georgia College, Carrollton 444; Middle Georgia College Cochran, 423; South Georgia College, Douglas, 305; North Georgia College, 589; Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton, 407.

Negro institutions: Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany, 304; State Teachers and Agricultural College, Forsyth, incomplete; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, 215; Georgia State College, Savannah, 564.

Total increase for the entire system is 688 over the same date in 1938.

Enrollment Totals 1,487 In Atlanta Univ. System

Extension Work Begun at Fort Valley College

Fourteen hundred and eighty-two students have been enrolled in the various schools and colleges in the Atlanta University system, President Rufus E. Clement announced this week. In the graduate school of liberal arts and sciences, 146 students are registered for courses leading to the master of arts or master of science degree; and of this number 89 are full time students, and 57 part time.

This year Atlanta University is inaugurating an extension service at the State College in Fort Valley, Georgia, whereby students in that vicinity may enroll for graduate work in the department of education under the supervision of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, visiting professor of education at Atlanta University. Twenty-nine part time students have been registered in these courses.

President Clement has also announced that this year Atlanta University has enrolled the largest number of boarding students since the new dormitories were opened in 1933.

84 SEEK PROFESSIONS

In the Atlanta University School of Social Work, which is entering its second year as a member of the University affiliation, there are 84 students enrolled for the professional courses leading toward the degree of master of social work.

Registered for undergraduate work at Morehouse College are 172 students, and of this number 85 are classified as seniors, 53 as juniors; 95 as sophomores; 133 as freshmen, and five as special students. Two of the registrant's are unclassified. Approximately seven per cent of the students enrolled are working toward the B. D. degree in the School of Religion.

Spelman's enrollment of 360 is an increase over what it was at this time last year President Florence M. Read has announced. To date there have been registered 135 freshmen, 94 sophomores, 76 juniors, and 55 seniors.

The Atlanta University Laboratory School, which serves as a demonstration school for the University's department of education, has 367 pupils in attendance and the Nursery-Kindergarten, 119 children. In the elementary division, from Grades 1-6, there are 156 pupils, and in the high school division, from Grades 6-12, there are 211 pupils.

CONTINUE COOPERATION

After nine years of combined service, the affiliated schools are continuing their program of cooperation with Atlanta University carrying the graduate work in liberal arts and sciences; the Atlanta University School of Social Work professional work in this field, and Morehouse and Spelman Colleges the undergraduate and pre-professional work.

The large enrollment is indicative of the fact that no longer does the Southern youth find it necessary to travel hundreds of miles to secure an education equal to that provided elsewhere in the country, or right in the heart of the deep South is the Atlanta University system, providing a complete education beginning with the preschool training and ending with the granting of graduate and professional degrees.

Notwithstanding the opportunity open to students living in this section of the country, the appeal of the Universitys' program extends over even greater distances. This year's registration shows students have come from distances as far as California, Nebraska, and Canada to earn their master's degree at Atlanta University, and last year a student was enrolled from the University of Paris.

Morris Brown In Founder's Day Exercise

IN VIRTUALLY a homecoming for the old guard and a renewal of the fealty of devout African Methodist, Morris Brown Collgee went over the top in one of its most successful convocations of Founder's Day. Long standing out as an emblem of self-help and emphasizing the same principles to the youth in the race for the getting of an education, this school has commanded the respect of the entire nation. From every corner of the nation it has received help and high praise. It passed out of its experimental stage long ago and came on the forefront in the field of Negro education. It is one of the few remaining schools holding firm to the staff of Christian education.

Atlanta and the country salute Morris Brown College. It is a fixed tradition and wherever the emphasis of self-help and what our people are willing to do for themselves, Morris Brown is cited. 3-11-39

A short while ago the school was placed on a permanent basis. It received a valuable contribution from the General Education Board and substantial friends. It did not stop at this, however. In its habitual struggle for its own existence, it launched a drive to build up a permanent endowment. This endowment was initiated purely among African Methodists with a pledge of every minister and leading layman of one hundred dollars each. This drive while having a modest beginning, has already gained momentum in the paying in of the one hundred dollar pledge by many of the ministers and strong laymen.

Looking on this move of sacrifice and self-help the country at large will not fail Morris Brown in helping to swell this endowment fund. In this way the ministers and laymen can breathe an air of relief from the hard struggle that has marked the Methodist ministry in the field of education for fifty years.

There has been no let up. Those strong servants of God have reported periodically at Morris Brown whenever the call was made. At no time was there an occasion when things were given up as hopeless. These brave people have made a way out of no way and today they stand in a class by themselves in the field of pioneering in self-help.

Congratulations to the brave African Methodists all over the state who have made this great gathering a success. Morris Brown will now go forward on the assurance that seventy-five thousand Methodists in the state are behind its dreams one thousand per cent.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 8, 1939

Morris Brown Exercises Today Mark Founding

Morris Brown College will observe "Founders' Day" in special services at the institution beginning at 10 o'clock this morning. Featuring the program will be an address by Dr. J. R. Stroud, oldest living graduate of the college.

Dr. Stroud completed a preparatory school course at Morris Brown in 1894 and four years later finished a course in liberal arts. He later studied medicine at Howard University. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is commander of Post No. 222, American Legion.

Other events on the program will include a musical offering, "Wings of Song," to be presented tomorrow night at Big Bethel Methodist church under the direction of the Morris Brown Alumni Association, and Starling's "Symphonica Electrica," to be given by the college symphony orchestra, radio quartet, women's and men's glee club, a capella choir and individual singers.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 5, 1939

GAMMON SPONSORS RURAL STUDY WEEK

Outstanding Leaders in Field Will Speak on Program at Seminary.

With outstanding leaders in rural work appearing on the program, Rural Emphasis Week will be observed at Gammon Theological Seminary, beginning at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Dr. W. A. Hughes, of the board of home missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, will be the opening speaker, his address being on "Soul and Soil," while at 9 o'clock a discussion on rural community planning will be led by Dr. Paul Vogt, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Other speakers to appear on the opening day's program will include Dr. Charles Johnson, who will speak on "The Rural Negro;" Dr. Arthur Raper, whose subject will be "The Challenge of Peasantry," and Dr. H. E. Nash, who will discuss "The Rural Church."

The programs for the remainder of the week will be of a similar nature, with the discussions being led by different speakers.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 7, 1939

Founders' Day At Morris Brown

Dr. J. R. Stroud, oldest living graduate of Morris Brown College will be the principal speaker at his Alma Mater's Founders' Day exercises at 10 a. m. Thursday.

Dr. Stroud, who finished a prep school course at Morris Brown in 1894 and the liberal arts course in 1898, studied medicine at Howard University Medical College. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and commander of Post No. 222 American Legion.

Another feature of Founders Day will be "Wings of Song," to be presented Thursday night at Big Eethel Methodist Church under sponorship of the Morris Brown Alumni Association, headed by Dr. R. A. Billings.

Starling's "Symphonia Electrica," based on Wagner's "Tannhauser," will feature the musical program which will present the college's symphonic orchestra, radio quartet, Women's and Men's Glee Clubs, a capella choir and individual singers.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
April 11, 1939

Students at Spelman Observe Anniversar,

The fifty-eighth anniversary of Spelman College was to be celebrated Tuesday at 3 p. m. in the Sisters Chapel, with an address by Charles Gilken.

During the morning athletic events were held and flowers were placed on plaques in the memorial hall.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Morehouse College was first organized in 1867 in Augusta, Georgia, under the name of the Augusta Institute. In 1879 during the presidency of Reverend Joseph T. Robert, it was removed to Atlanta and incorporated under the name, Atlanta Baptist Seminary. At this stage of its growth, the institution owned only one building, a comparatively small structure near Terminal Station. President Robert was succeeded by President Samuel Graves.

In 1889, as the surroundings of the old location in Atlanta had been unfavorable, a new site was secured, and in the spring of 1890 the school was removed to its present location. President George Sale entered upon his duties in this year.

In 1897 amendments to the charter were secured, granting full college powers and changing the name of the institution to Atlanta Baptist College. In 1906 President Sale resigned to become superintendent of education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and he was in turn succeeded by President John Hope, the first person of his race to head this pioneer institution. In 1931 President Hope resigned, and was succeeded by President Samuel Howard Archer, who had served the college since 1905 in various capacities. By a vote in 1912 the Board of Trustees and by a change in 1913 of the charter, the institution became Morehouse College, in honor of Reverend Henry L. Morehouse, corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. President Archer was retired from office in October, 1938. Since March 1, 1937, Dr. Charles D. Hubert, director of the School of Religion, has been acting president of the college.

In 1929 the college was affiliated with Atlanta University and Spelman College in a university system.

Today Morehouse boasts of a college of arts and sciences, a school of religion and a summer school conducted jointly with Atlanta University.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

In the salt water country some six miles from Savannah, Georgia State College, for negroes, was founded 49 years ago. Its purpose was to raise the standard of literacy among negro boys and girls of the state, as well as to prepare them for careers of usefulness in industry, agriculture and commerce.

That this institution is serving its intended purpose is well known. Within the last 10 years enrollment has increased from less than 20, of high school level, to close to 700 during the present term, not including extension and correspondence students. Student teachers, interested in improving the educational standard of their race, are registered from over 100 Georgia counties. Upward of 1,200 summer students now attend regularly whereas, only eight years ago, less than 100 enrolled for the summer courses.

Fortunately for this institution, which is a part of the State University System, it has, as its president, a man of unusual attainments. Benjamin F. Hubert, early inspired by his association with Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute, has provided a quality of leadership which would elicit commendation in any field of endeavor. His sound views on agriculture are known throughout the state. Ten years ago, as an indication of his usefulness and value to the community, he was awarded first prize for the best essay on Savannah, present and future, by the unanimous decision of a committee composed of the mayor and four other influential citizens.

Obviously, under such leadership, together with the wise policies of the board of regents of the university system, Georgia State College continues to grow in usefulness. New buildings are under construction. Roads have been paved on the campus grounds. Curricula and physical equipment are constantly undergoing improvement.

This institution is an asset of which all the people may well feel proud, providing, as it does, an opportunity for the negroes of the state to acquire a better understanding of their own problems. Not only a better understanding but an opportunity to prepare themselves to meet and solve these problems.

Savannah Ga. Press
April 5, 1939

BISHOP FOUNTAIN TO MAKE PLEA

Wants to Raise Funds Here for Morris Brom College.

Bishop William A. Fountain, head of the A. M. E. Church in Georgia and one of the most outstanding religious leaders of our group in the United States, will be in the city tomorrow. With large numbers of his church officials and educational leaders in this section of Georgia, he is to hold a public meeting in which he will outline a program of church progress and advancement and of educational improvement in this state which it is hoped will arouse every communicant and friend of the A. M. E. denomination.

Morris Brown University, foremost school of the A. M. E. Church in the South, will form a major topic of consideration at the session at Townsley Chapel tomorrow night. The sum of $50,000 has been given to Morris Brown University by the General Education Board for development and expansion, with the condition that the church in Georgia shall match it with a like sum. Plans for making a campaign for this sum will likely be made at the conference. Rev. I. J. Johnson is pastor of the Townsley Chapel. W. A. Fountain, Jr. is president of Morris Brown University and will be present to outline plans of the institution and report on its operation. Dr. J. L. Butler, presiding elder, will preside at the meeting.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 1, 1939

Florence Warwick, instructor of the dance at Spelman College, makes her debut as a concert dancer when she appears in her first solo dance recital on May 5 in Howe Memorial hall. A recent graduate of Spelman College, Florence Warwick is well known to many patrons of the University Players and the Summer theater. She acted important roles in "Candida" and "Sun Up."

Macon Ga. Telegraph
May 1, 1939

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

The Georgia State College, Savannah, is honored this week (Saturday April 29) by being host for the meeting of the powerful board of regents of the university system of Georgia. As far as we know this is the first time in the history of Negro education in Georgia that the regents have met at one of the colored units. It is not only an important gesture of friendship toward the local institution but it speaks well for the interest of the white citizens of the state who comprise the membership of the board in developing an adequate system of higher education for the colored people of the state. Having this meeting at the campus of the Georgia State College will give every member present an opportunity to see for himself what our leadership has been able to do in the direction of developing an outstanding institution with the limited resources they have been provided with.

It is our opinion that this visit will greatly increase the interest of all the members in this question of larger educational opportunities for the colored people through education which they themselves can direct in such a way as to make the younger people better and more useful Georgia citizens. We feel certain that much good will come from this meeting because of the character of the men who compose the board of regents. We believe that the university system has never had a stronger board of control than it now possesses. As all of our readers may not know the entire personnel of this body of men who hold the destiny of our group in their hands so far as our opportunities of higher education are concerned we list the personnel of the board here: Hon. E. G. Rivers, governor of Georgia, ex officio; Hon. Marion Smith, Atlanta, chairman; Hon. L. W. Robert Jr., Atlanta, state-at-large; Hon. T. Jack Lance, Young Harris, state-at-large; Hon. J. Knox Gholston, Comer, state-at-large; Hon. George Hains, Augusta, state-at-large; Hon. John G. Kennedy, Savannah, First Congressional district; Hon. J. D. Gardner, Camilla, Second Congressional district; Hon. George Woodruff, Columbus, Third Congressional district; Hon. Cason J. Calloway, LaGrange, Fourth Congressional district; Hon. Clark Howell, Atlanta, Fifth Congressional district; Hon. Miller S. Bell, Milledgeville, Sixth Congressional district; Hon. C. M. Milam, Cartersville, Seventh Congressional district; Hon. John W. Bennett Sr., Waycross, Eight Congressional district; Hon. Sandy Beaver, Gainsville, Ninth Congressional district, and Hon. Abit Nix, Athens, Tenth Congressional district. Other officers who will be present at the meeting are: Doctor Stedman V. Sanford, chancellor of the university system of Georgia; Mr. Leonard R. Siebert, secretary of the board of regents and Mr. W. Wilson Noyes, treasurer of the university system.

All these gentlemen are friends of the colored people of Georgia and deserve honorable mention for the work they have done in the past and the great plans they have for the future development of the Georgia Normal College at Albany, the Georgia State College here at Savannah and the new colored unit at Fort Valley. These men represent wisdom and courage enough to put Georgia out in front where the Empire State of the South belongs in this matter of democratic education for all the people of a great commonwealth.

ASA H. GORDON, Dean,
Georgia State College.
Savannah.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 1, 1939

SOCIAL WORK STUDY MADE BY 87 HERE

India, 22 States Represented at Atlanta University.

Eighty-seven young negro students from India, the District of Columbia, and 22 of the United States enrolled at the Atlanta University School of Social Work last week.

Forty-two colleges and universities, situated in a widely scattered area of the nation, are represented by this group of young people. Twenty-two of these students are being helped by their native states in the matter of travel, living expenses and tuition, in pursuing this graduate training which cannot be received within their own localities.

The local negro accredited colleges, Morehouse, Spelman, Morris Brown, Clark and Atlanta University, have alumni among these students who have registered for the course in social work.

Savannah, Ga., Press
October 7, 1939

COLLEGE PURCHASES FOUR FEEDER CALVES

PRESIDENT HUBERT BUYS TWO MORE FOR EXPERIMENT

Georgia State College bought four feeder calves at the live stock show yesterday, and President B. F. Hubert bought two, all six of the animals to be used experimentally in trying to develop an economical feed for use of Georgia negro farmers.

The college's calves will be tested bi-weekly or monthly, and President Hubert will carry on an equally scientific experiment with his calves.

President Hubert estimates 250 to 300 calves will be bought by negroes at stock shows in the state this year, and he says it is the business of the college to show the way in the most profitable, economical manner of feeding.

Eventually, probably within the next few years, it is hoped the college can have a live stock show for animals of negroes of Georgia and South Carolina. Preliminary discussions with this hope in view have already been held by President Hubert and A. J. Nitzschke, county agent.

The college will set up a swine sanitation project at the coming Georgia-South Carolina Fair. A sow, pigs, and possibly a sire will be shown. Other stock might possibly be shown, also.

President Hubert will be at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama next week to participate in a Farm Security Administration program under sponsorship of the Department of Agriculture. He will speak Monday night on "The Negro Rural Community, Its Significance in the South," and lead a forum discussion to follow. President Hubert was for six years a member of the Tuskegee faculty, serving as head of the Agriculture Department and director of Vocational Education.

This term's enrollment at Georgia State is probably the largest in the institution's history. There are already 520 registered in the regular college work, and a few upper classmen are still coming in. There are 100 NYA students, and about 160 in the Training School, making a total enrollment of 780.

The college's football team plays the alumni this afternoon, and will meet Voorhees Institute of Denmark, S. C., next Saturday afternoon. Both games will be played on the college gridiron.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
November 1, 1939

Dixie Educators Will Study Negro Educational Question

Committee To Consider Providing Professional, Graduate Facilities in South; Georgia's President Caldwell Accepts Post of Chairman.

Southern University Conference closed its fifth annual meeting yesterday after authorizing the appointment of a committee to study the question of providing professional and graduate study facilities for negroes in the south.

President F. P. Gaines, of Washington and Lee University, was elected to head the conference for the coming year. He succeeds Dr. J. R. McCain, of Agnes Scott.

Action was taken on the negro question after President Harmon W. Caldwell, of the University of Georgia, agreed that subsidization of southern negro colleges by the states was possibly the best solution.

University Center.

"For example, Atlanta has a fine university center for negroes," he said. "The state might give to a private negro institution a subsidy, allowing the school to expand and set up professional schools of law, medicine and dentistry. The state also might buy the services of those institutions."

The supreme court recently ruled in a Missouri case that if a state did not furnish negroes adequate facilities for graduate study it must admit them to the state universities and graduate schools.

The committee was set up on the recommendation of Dean F. C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee. Caldwell accepted the position of chairman.

"We must do something quickly," Caldwell asserted. "Already the University of Georgia has received applications for admission from three negroes, and I understand a mandamus to force the University of Tennessee to admit six negroes, four to its graduate school and two to its law school. Similar situations doubtless exist in other southern states."

Practical Solution.

"Another practical solution," he continued, "would be the setting up of regional negro universities to which all states in the region would contribute. This arrangement would save the states a tremendous—if not prohibitive—cost of setting up separate graduate schools.

"However, if it should not meet supreme court requirements—and it might not—two other possible solutions suggest themselves:

"1. Expansion of negro state colleges to provide for adequate nstruction in law, medicine, teaching, the ministry, social work and other subjects.

"2. Financial aid to privately-owned negro colleges and universities to accomplish the same purpose, provided state laws will permit this."

Separate Schools.

He discussed separate schools for negroes and whites, but termed it "an unfortunate idea."

"It would mean less financial support for white institutions, and certainly a weakening of graduate schools," he said. Caldwell also touched on the possibility of separate divisions of universities for negroes, with an exchange of equipment, libraries and faculty.

The Georgia educator observed that development of high school and college education for negroes had contributed to bring about a "greater need than ever before" for advanced training. In 1903, for example, he remarked that there were less than 4,000 negroes in colleges in the United States; now, there are approximately 40,000.

In a forum discussion on the subject, Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt, asked whether or not it would be possible for Tennessee to designate Fisk University as a state university for negroes, and have the state pay the school a fixed sum each year to subsidize professional work.

"Personally, I believe it would work," Caldwell replied, adding that he also believed the method would be legal.

Money Appropriated.

According to Dean Smith, of Tennessee, the state legislature has already appropriated money for that purpose, but no negro has yet asked for a grant to go to Fisk.

Other officers named by the conference that represents 41 universities and colleges in 13 southern states were Chancellor A. B. Butts, of the University of Mississippi, vice president, and Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern University, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the executive committee were W. P. Few, president of Duke University; F. P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; J. J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, and Dr. J. R. McCain, Agnes Scott.

WALKER INSTITUTE CLOSED IN AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—(AP) The Walker Baptist Institute, negro school founded here more than half a century ago, has turned its students over to other schools and closed its doors because of financial problems.

Both brick and wooden buildings will be razed.

The school was founded by Charles T. Walker, well-known negro preacher.

Gastonia, N C Gazette
October 31, 1939

Court Ruling And Negro Applications Cause Concern At Georgia University

ATLANTA, Oct. 31—(AP)—A supreme court ruling that a state must provide Negroes the same opportunity to study law, medicine and other advanced subjects as white residents came before southern educators for study today.

"We must do something quickly," asserted President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University of Georgia, discussion leader at a conference of representatives of 41 colleges and universities situated in 13 states.

"Already the University of Georgia has received applications for admission from three Negroes and I understand a hearing is to be held soon on a petition for a mandamus to force the University of Tennessee to admit six Negroes, four to its graduate school and two to its law school. Similar situations doubtless exist in other southern states."

The supreme court held in a Missouri case that if a state did not furnish Negroes adequate facilities for graduate study it must admit them to the state universities and graduate schools. Dr. Caldwell said he did not believe it is feasible "just now" to admit Negroes to southern institutions used by white students.

"The most practical solution," he continued, "would be the setting up of regional Negro universities to which all states in the region would contribute. This arrangement would save the states of a tremendous—if not prohibitive—cost of setting up separate graduate schools.

"However, if it should not meet supreme court requirements—and it might not—two other possible solutions suggest themselves:

"1. Expansion of Negro state colleges to provide for adequate instruction in law, medicine, teaching, the ministry, social work and other such subjects.

"2. Financial aid to privately-owned Negro colleges and universities to accomplish the same purpose, provided state laws will permit this."

College Presidents Fear Race Applicants Will Have To Be Admitted

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10—Bent on denying members of the Race admission to southern graduate schools in compliance with the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines case, Dixie educators considered three solutions in a meeting held here this week.

Evidence of their alarm over the ruling which stipulates that members of the Race must be provided with the same opportunities by each state for advanced training and professions was expressed by Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia.

"We must do something quickly," asserted Caldwell, discussion leader at a conference of representatives of 41 colleges and universities situated in 13 states.

Received Applications

"Already the University of Georgia has received applications for admission from three Negroes and I understand a hearing is to be held soon on a petition for a mandamus to force the University of Tennessee to admit six Negroes, four to its graduate school and two to its law school. Similar situations doubtless exist in other southern states."

Dr. Caldwell said he did not believe it is feasible "just now" to admit Negroes to southern institutions used by white students.

"The most practical solution," he continued, "would be the setting up of regional Negro universities to which all states in the region would contribute. This arrangement would save the states a tremendous—if not prohibitive—cost of setting up separate graduate schools.

Other Solutions

"However, if it should not meet Supreme Court requirements—and it might not—two other possible solutions suggest themselves:

"1. Expansion of Negro state colleges to provide for adequate instruction in law, medicine, teaching, the ministry, social work and other such subjects.

"Financial aid to privately-owned Negro colleges and universities to accomplish the same purpose, provided state laws will permit this."

Dr. Caldwell observed that development of high school and college education for Negroes had contributed to bring about a "greater need than ever before" for advanced training. In 1903, for example, he said, there were less than 4,000 Negroes in colleges in the United States; now, there are approximately 40,000. "We must meet that need some way or another," he said.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
November 2, 1939

Georgia Educator Suggests Regional Negro Universities

President Caldwell Of University Of Georgia Also Sees Subsidizing Of Existing Negro Colleges With State Funds As Solution Of Old Problem

Atlanta, Nov. 1.—(AP)—A southern educator today suggested setting up regional Negro universities or subsidizing existing Negro colleges with state funds as possible solutions for providing Negroes with professional and graduate study in the south.

Discussing the question before the southern university conference, President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University of Georgia said he believed the subsidization plan was "the best solution."

"For example, Atlanta has a fine university center for Negroes," he said. "The state might give to a private Negro institution a subsidy, allowing the school to expand and set up professional schools of law, medicine and dentistry. The state also might buy the services of those institutions."

The question was discussed in the light of a supreme court decision in a Missouri case requiring states to furnish Negroes adequate facilities for graduate study or admit them to their state universities and graduate schools.

On the recommendation of Dean F. C. Smith of the University of Tennessee, the educators authorized appointment of a committee to study the question of higher education for Negroes in the south. Caldwell was named chairman.

Dr. Francis P. Gaines of Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., was elected president of the conference, representing 41 colleges and universities in 13 southern states. Chancellor A. B. Butts of the University of Mississippi, and Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern university, Memphis, Tenn., were named vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Discussing subsidization of private Negro colleges, Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt university asked if it would be possible for Tennessee to designate Fisk university at Nashville as a university for Negroes and "subsidize" it for professional work. Fisk is one of the few Negro colleges in the south with a graduate school.

"Personally, I believe it would work," Caldwell replied. "Also, I personally believe it would be legal."

Dean Smith of the University of Tennessee asserted the Tennessee legislature had "appropriated money for that purpose" and added "that not one penny has been called for to send them to Fisk."

Smith reported the University of Tennessee faced mandamus proceedings in court Monday seeking to force the institution to admit four Negroes in its graduate school and two in its law school.

Savannah, Ga., Press
October 31, 1939

South Must Do Something Quickly to Meet College Needs of Negroes

LAW AND MEDICINE STUDY OPPORTUNITIES TO BE PROVIDED

ATLANTA, Oct. 31 (AP).—A Supreme Court ruling that a state must provide negroes the same opportunity to study law, medicine and other advanced subjects as white residents came before Southern educators for study today.

"We must do something quickly," asserted President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University of Georgia, discussion leader at a conference of representatives of 41 colleges and universities situated in 13 states.

"Already the University of Georgia has received applications for admission from three negroes and I understand a hearing is to be held soon on a petition for a mandamus to force the University of Tennessee to admit six negroes, four to its graduates school and two to its law school. Similar situations doubtless exist in other Southern states."

The Supreme Court held in a Missouri case that if a state did not furnish negroes adequate facilities for graduate study it must admit them to the state universities and graduate schools. Dr. Caldwell said he did not believe it is feasible "just now" to admit negroes to Southern institutions used by white students.

"The most practical solution," he continued, "would be the setting up of regional negro universities to which all states in the region would contribute. This arrangement would save the states of a tremendous—if not prohibitive—cost of setting up separate graduate schools.

"However, if it should not meet Supreme Court requirements—and it might not—two other possible solutions suggest themselves:

"1. Expansion of negro state colleges to provide for adequate instruction in law, medicine, teaching, the ministry, social work and other such subjects.

"2. Financial aid to privately-owned negro colleges and universities to accomplish the same purpose, provided state laws will permit this."

Dr. Caldwell observed that development of high school and college education for negroes had contributed to bring about a "greater need than ever before" for advanced training. In 1903, for example, he said, there were less than 4,000 negroes in colleges in the United States; now, there are approximately 40,000. "We must meet that need some way or another," he said.

Butler, Ga., Herald
November 9, 1939

JIM PORTER BREAKS OUT AGAIN

W. T. Anderson
In The Macon Telegraph

If Jim Porter's money bags hold out Macon is destined to be the most friendly, sociable and best educated town in the world. The first two attributes will be of the people's own making and characters and the third will be Jim Porter's work—well, at least half of it, anyway.

Mr. Porter has just blossomed forth with a proposal to start an endowment fund and subscribes the first $10,000 of it, provided the friends of the Georgia Baptist College will put up $5,000.

Mr. Porter has not authorized me to say so, but I strongly suspect that he will come close to duplicating his proposition for this college as many times as he is challgneed. He has long been interested in getting this institution, which was formerly known as Central City College, in sound financial shape, and now he launches a plan that may lead to great things in the matter of security and permanency

Mr. Porter paid off the mortgage on this college and then arranged it so the property could never again be mortgaged. That endowment fund that will take care of as much of the maintenance and operating expenses as possible, so the negro childrn may have a place to be trained into greater usefulness. He recognizes the fact that every human being is a liability or an asset, and that it is possible to take the young ones in time and make more assets out of them than liabilities they will grow into if allowed to run loose. Mr. Porter does not quite visualize a Tuskegee for Macon, but there is no good reason why such should not be possible. Macon has 40 per cent negro population, and this makes apparent the importance of providing all necessary facilities to make the negro into the greatest possible asset.

When Macon has a Red Cross or Community Chest or other drive to raise funds, it is necessary to eliminate about 40 per cent of the population, which is negro. The negroes are humiliated and regret this as much as anybody. They would like to do their part. They say so, and those able to do it will volunteer and buckle down to their task. But when those familiar with the income of the poor devils they have to beg, seeing them. uounting their coppers and nickels and dimes and dividing up their earthly goods, it looks like nothing but a shame that they should be asked to contribute. Go to their churches and see them walking down the aisles, placing coppers and nickels on the collection table, trying to raise $5 to repair the leaking roof of their house of worship. Talk about the heart-bleeding putting down thew idow's mite—

Jim Porter's proposal to help is prompted by the most generous spirit and constructive, far-seeing effort. If these people could be made self-sustaining, of the greatest usefulness and services of which they are capable it would not be very long before we would have double the population in Macon from the standpoint of serviceable population We wouldn't have to eliminate 40 per cent from all our calculations as to those able and willing to give.

Kentucky Has a "Lloyd Gaines" Student Problem to Solve In Its State Law School

President of School Says State's Statutes Prevents Whites from Teaching Blacks

Governor Supplements Student Aid Fund

LOUISVILLE.—(ANP)—The State of Kentucky was "put on the spot" educationally last week with the application of Alfred M. Carroll, 27, for admission to the University of Kentucky's college of law.

Carroll's case parallels that of St. Louis Law Student Lloyd Gaines, who unsuccessfully sought to enter the University of Missouri law school, and with his attorneys fought the case to the U. S. supreme court, which last Dec. 8 ruled in Gaines' favor, ordering the U. of Mo. to admit him or provide equal educational facilities within the state."

Thus in Kentucky, the high court ruling favors Carroll's admittance to U. of Ky., as a law student, but the state law expressly forbids it. Carroll, now a student at Howard university, Washington, D. C., said in a letter to U. of Ky. officials that he was a native of Louisville, that he sought transfer to U. of Ky. because of "inadequate funds," and wanted admission before the second semester so his studies "would not be interrupted."

Dr. Frank L. McVey is president of the University of Kentucky and Carroll's application is the first received from a Negro since he became president 22 years ago. Dr. McVey said a state law, passed in 1904, forbids the teaching of Negro and white students in the same school and his action regarding Carroll's application would be guided by the law.

At Frankfort, Ky., Gordie Young, assistant superintendent of public instruction, said he thought Carroll was among the colored students for whom the state was unable to furnish tuition fees at Negro colleges outside the state, because the annual appropriation of $5,000 had been exhausted.

It was explained that a maximum of $175 tuition fees is paid for Negroes to take courses outside the state, similar to courses offered at U. of Ky., but to which colored students are not admitted.

Added interest was given the case last Saturday when Gov. A. B. Chandler announced he had appropriated $1,600 from his emergency fund to supplement the depleted Negro education appropriation, thus enabling Carroll to continue his education in an out-of-state school. The governor reportedly that he "understood from President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State college, that Carroll "would be satisfied if we put up the money for his schooling.

Gov. Chandler said that Carroll's case was "one of the reasons why I wanted a first class colored school." He added that state college for Negroes "is a first class school, and although not ready to take care of law students, he believed it would be soon.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL REPLACES COLLEGE AT PADUCAH, KY.

First Year of New Type Of Training Proves Satisfactory to Students and Public

PADUCAH, Ky.—(Special)— The West Kentucky Vocational School, established as recently as 1938, to take the place of West Kentucky Industrial College, which has been merged with the State College at Frankfort, begins its second year under favorable conditions, chief of which is the high favor with which a trades school has been received by Kentuckians of both races.

The president of the Vocational School is Prof. M. H. Griffin, former principal of Dunbar Trade School, Lexington, Ky., and formerly connected with the State Department of Education of Alabama.

The program which the Vocational School is carrying out is as follows:

Several important trades will be thoroughly taught along with the academic course of a 4-year high school. Vocations taught last year were beauty culture, home economics (clothing and foods), wood-working, tailoring, brick-masonry and plastering and electrical servicing. Auto mechanics and barbering will be added this year.

The physical plant is composed of a boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory, administration building, home economics building and auto shop. Last year 250 students were enrolled, in spite of a late start of the school. Applications were received in large numbers all during last year from young men and women interested in learning trades, assuring a larger enrollment for this year. Persons eligible to enter high school or who have finished high school may enter. Many persons with college training were enrolled last year.

The faculty is composed of trained teachers, all of whom have acquired at least an A. B. degree. The school stresses the need for more young people to learn trades in order to get desirable employment in this age of specialization.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

LOUISIANA

Chattanooga, Tenn.. Free Press
April 23, 1939

Negro Youth Presents Dillard U. Players

The Chattanooga Council of the Southern Negro Youth Council presents the Dillard University players in three one act plays, Tuesday night, April 25 at 8 o'clock in the Howard High School Auditorium.

The Players Guild was organized in 1934 soon after the university opened its doors for the first time. It functions as a laboratory for students majoring in the department of drama.

Among the outstanding successes it has produced are: "Death Takes A Holiday," "Emperor Jones" and "The Goose Hangs High."

The director of the Players Guild is Randolph Edmonds, who is head of the department of drama at the university. He organized the Negro Intercollegiate Drama Association, which is composed of the leading colleges of the East and also the Southern association of the same name. He majored in drama at Columbia University and at Yale University on a General Education Board fellowship. Last year he studied and wrote plays in Ireland, Wales, Scotland and France. He was the recipient of a Rosenwald fellowship for this study.

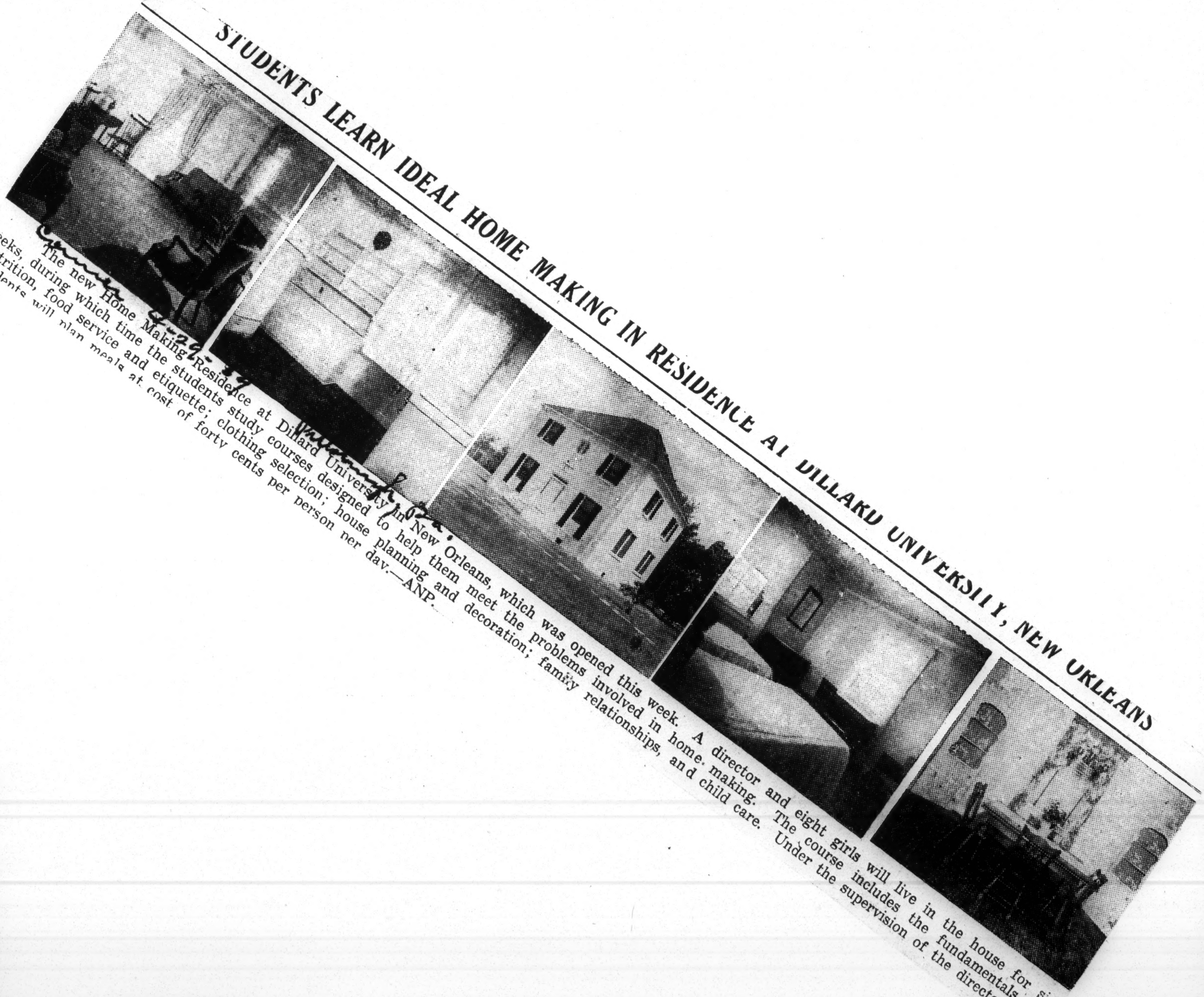
Tickets may be secured at the schools, Wright's Barber Shop, May's Beauty Parlor and the James A. Henry branch of the Y. M. C. A.

There will be reserved seats for white people.

Xavier Offers Courses In Public Housing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Xavier University at New Orleans, La., is one of the 200 American universities offering courses relating to some phase of public housing, according to an announcement by the United States Housing Authority.

STUDENTS LEARN IDEAL HOME MAKING IN RESIDENCE AT DILLARD UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS



The new Home Making Residence at Dillard University, New Orleans, which was opened this week. A director and eight girls will live in the house for six weeks, during which time the students study courses designed to help them meet the problems involved in home making. The course includes the fundamentals of nutrition, food service and etiquette; clothing selection; house planning and decoration; family relationships, and child care. Under the supervision of the director, the students will plan meals at cost of forty cents per person per day.—ANP.

Dillard To View Premiere Of 2 Plays

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16.—The world premiere of two plays and the New Orleans premiere of a third will constitute the fourth appearance during the current season of the Dillard University Players Guild on Thursday and Friday with the author of all three, S. Randolph Edmonds, as director.

"Gangster Over Harlem" and "The High Court of Historia," which will receive world premieres, were written in Ireland last year, while Mr. Edmonds was studying amateur drama on a Rosenwald Fellowship. The third play, "Bleeding Hearts," received its first production in Columbus, Ohio, by the Civic Theatre Guild, two years ago, and is included in Mr. Edmonds' book of folk plays, "Six Plays for a Negro Theatre."

"The High Court of Historia," a fantasy, was written especially for production during Negro History Week, and stresses the importance of teaching Negro history in high schools. The other plays are based on two currently interesting sociological problems, the numbers racket in Harlem and a sharecropper family in the deep South.

Dillard University Names Dormitories

NEW ORLEANS, (ANP)—Seymour Straight Hall and Hartzell Hall were names given respectively to the women's dormitory and the men's dormitory of Dillard University. These names were authorized by the Dillard Trustees in their recent meeting in New Orleans.

Mr. Seymour Straight, for whom the women's dormitory is named, was a generous contributor to Straight college,, one of the schools merged to form Dillard University and which also bore his name. He was a produce merchant of Hudson, Ohio, and of New Orleans.

Bishop Joseph Crane Hartzell, for whom the men's dormitory is named, served as Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church in New Orleans, and in Africa and as a minister and bishop performed notable services in the interest of the race.

3rd Annual Exhibit of Negro Artists to be Held at Dillard.

New Orleans,La.-Plans for the third annual exhibition of paintings of Negro artists at Dillard Univ., during the week of April 30- May 7th, were announced last week by Pres. Wm.Stuart Nelson.The exhibition a part of the annual Arts Festival held by the University, will consist of original works by living American Negro Artists which have not been shown before in New Orleans. Prizes totaling $100 are offered for the two best paintings submitted and other meritorious paintings will receive "First" and "Second" mention.

There will also be shown during the Arts Festival and exhibition of the crafts work of children's groups in New York and Chicago, including the work of progressive Negro Art groups, will stimulate and broden the appreciation in craft and sculpture.

Age
3-4-39
New York

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY HOST TO LA. ATHLETIC, LITERARY ASS'N; 116 SCHOOLS IN COMPETITION

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, SCOTLANDVILLE, La., Mar. 23—Before a crowd estimated at 3,500, the annual State tournament of the Louisiana Interscholastic Athletic and Literary Association was held here last week. Competition was held in basketball, music, spelling, modeling, drawing, orating. Contests were held in the high school gymnasium and the auditorium of the school Friday and Saturday. Students from more than 116 schools in the State participated. President Wiliam Gray, Jr., stated that the meet was highly successful from the standpoint of the quality of the projects shown by the students and by the large crowd in attendance. President Felton G. Clark was host to the visitors on Friday night at a "get-together social" held in the new $65,000 college auditorium-gymnasium. Another social hour was observed on Saturday night on this assemble place after the finals of the basketball games.

The dramatic festival of the association is to be held at Dillard University, New Orleans, April 14 and the annual track meet at Xavier University, New Orleans, May 5.

President Felton G. Clark of Southern University presented awards to the following winners of the tournament:

State basketball winners (boys) Southern University High.

State basketball runner ups (boys) St. Paul of Lafayette, La.

State basketball winners (girls) Bernice, La.

State basketball runner ups (girls) Frankemton.

MUSIC DIVISION
J. O. B. Moseley, Director

Vocal solo—1st, Stella Brand, Gilbert Academy, New Orleans; 2nd James Crowe, Peabody High, Alexandria; 3rd, Emile Dyson, Gilbert Academy, New Orleans.

Wind instrument — 1st, Porter Kilbert, Southern University High, Scotland; 2nd, Bobby MacNelson, Xavier High, New Orleans; 3rd, Calvin Strickland, Webster Parish Training School, Mind.

String instrument (solo)—1st, I. J. Lawson, Jr., St. James Parochial School, Alexandria.

Quartet singing (male)—1st, Peabody High, Alexandria; 2nd, New Iberia Parish Training School, New Iberia; 3rd, Morgan City.

Instrumental ensemble champions—1st, Xavier High, New Orleans; 2nd, Webster Parish Training School, Minden.

Piano solo—1st, Veronica M. McClung, St. James Parochial School, Alexandria; 2nd, Jetta Mary Hicks, Ruston High; 3rd, Donald Newton, Sabine Parish Training School, Many.

Mixed Glee club—1st, Iberia Parish Training School, New Iberia; 2nd, Morehouse Parish Training School, Bastrop.

Large mixed chorus: 1st, St. James Parochial School, Alexandria.

Female chorus—1st, Southern U. High, Scotlandville; 2nd, Rayne High, Rayne; 3rd, St. Tammany Parish Training School, Slidell.

Quartet Singing (female) — 1st, Webster Parish Training School, Minden; 2nd, Wicker High, New Orleans; 3rd, Colfax high, Colfax.

SPEECH DIVISION
C. W. Thomas, Director

Declamation—1st, Edgar Moret, Xavier High; 2nd, Janet MacPherson, Gilbert Academy; 3rd, I. D. Spencer, Monroe Colored High.

Interpretative reading (humorous)—1st, Myrtle LaStrapes, Holy Ghost High; 2nd, a tie between Regina Patton, St. Tammany Tr. School and Susie Watson, Gilbert Academy; 3rd, Geneva Banks, Alexandria.

Interpretative reading (serious) —1st, Robert Decoy, Gilbert Acad., New Orleans; 2nd, Herbert Permillion, Xavier High, New Orleans; 3rd, John B. Thompson, Monroe Colored High.

Original Oration—1st, Sadie Balthazer, Natchitoches Parish Training School.

ART DIVISION
L. S. Griffith, Director

Drawing—1st, Charles Stewart, Southeern U. High; 2nd, Joseph Cook, Southern U. High; 3rd, Oliver Pellebon, St. Tammany.

Painting—1st, Johnny Jackson, Crowley; 2nd, Louis Vernon, Kentwood; 3rd, Pauline Ross, Southern U. High.

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT
R. W. Smith, Director

Piano—1st, Fan Nell Daniels, S. U. Elementary School; 2nd, Dorothy Stewart, St. James, Alexandria; 3rd, Emil Asher, St. James, Alexandria.

Girls' Glee Club — 1st, Natchitoches.

Vocal solo (girls) — 1st, Pearl Casson, Natchitoches.

Vocal solo (boys)—1st, Andrew Trice, S. U. Elementary.

Instrumental solo—1st, Emil Asher, St. James, Alexandria.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ART DIVISION

Art-drawing—1st, Russell Smith, S, U. Elementary; 2nd, Allen Martin, S. U. Elementary; 3rd, Wilson Novarro, St. Tammany Parish Training School.

Art-modeling—1st, Leila Roberts, S. U. Elementary; 2nd, E. Cole Rosenwald School, Scotlandville; 3rd, Betty Jones, St. John Magnolia School, Baker.

ELEMENTARY SPEECH DIVISION

Declamation: 1st, Marjorie Moore, Rayne.

Interpretative reading (seripus): 1st, James Finney, S. U. Elementary.

Dramatics (dialogue)—1st, Gloria Ante, Natchitoches.

Spelling—1st, Ethel Mae Jackson, S. U. Elementary; 2nd, Leila Roberts, S. U. Elementary; 3rd, Dorothy Stewart, St. James.

ELEMENTARY BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS (Boys)

1st, Many; 2nd, Crowley; 3rd, Waterproof.

Schools amassing greatest number of points were as follows: 1st, St. James, Alexandria, 25; 2nd, Gilbert Academy, New Orleans. 22:

3rd, Xavier Prep., New Orleans, 20.

Officers of the L.I.A.L.A. are as follows: Wm. H. Gray, Jr., president; Randolph Edmonds, general vice-president; J. L. Jones, secretary-treasurer; J. W. Fisher, commissioner; A. C. Priestley, Southern Regional football director; J. K. Haynes, Northern Regional football director; J. L. Lewis, Delta Bridge), district vice-president; A. L. Jordan (Bogalusa), district vice-president; R. U. Clark, Rayne, district vice-president; M. F. Fortson, Many, district vice-president; Eugene Harris, Minden, district vice-president; Henry Carroll, Monroe, district vice-president; Clifton Weil, Alexandria, district vice-president.

Executive Council — Dr. F. G Clark, Southern U.; E. V. Jones Vidalia, Chamberville; Geo. Longe New Orleans; A. Thomas, Farmerville; Ruffin Paul, DeRidder; W. Sattlewhite, Winnfield; D. L. May, Crowley; R. W. E. Jones, Louisiana Rural Normal; R. M. Stewart, Minden; W. H. Gray, Jr., Southern University; Menry Carroll, Monroe; Clifton Weil, Alexandria; Eugene Harris, Minden; T. M. Wright, Xavier U.; Rudolph Moses, Dillard U.; J. W. Merrick, Kentwood; Randolph Edmonds, Dillard U.; J. L. oJnes, Minden, secretary; J. W. Fisher, Southern U.; A. C. Priestley, Xavier High; J. K. Haynes, Auston; J. L. Lewis, Delta Bridge A. L. Jordan, Bogalusa; R. U Clark, Rayne; M. F. Fortson, Many

Advisory Board—A. C. Lewis, Dr. J. S. Clark, Cornelius King, Ralph Metcalfe, O. C. W. Taylor, Eddie Burbridge, Mrs. Maria M. B. Lawson, L. J. Harrison, publicity director; Rudolph Moses, Walter J. Baker, E. E. Greene, R. W. Jones, Sister Madelene Sophie, Dr. W. Stewart Nelson, Rev. J. Alvin Bacoats.

SOUTHERN U. RALLY

Dr. J. S. Clark, honorary chairman; President F. G. Clark, executive secretary; Wiliam H. Gray, Jr., general rally chairman; J. W. Fisher, E. E. Greene, J. O. Moseley, vice-chairmen.

Art—Loretta Griffith, chairman; Augustus Walker, Sarah D. Mack, Rebecca F. Netterville.

Basektball—J. L. Page, chairman; Clifton Purnell, R. E. Blunt, W. Ampey, A. W. Mumford, advisor; Henrietta E. Baranco, Edward Ferguson, Sophronia Stanley.

Baswet Officiating—A. W. Mumford,(chairman; A. A. Hamm, R. E. Blunt, J. B. Watson, Edward Alston, Samuel Burns, Ulysses Jones, Ulis Shelton, Henrietta E. Baranco, Cleveland Woodson, Sophronia Stanley.

Literary Judges—Dr. W. T. Fontaine, chairman; E. M. Lewis, Dr. V. R. Daniels, E. E Grene, Dean L. R. Posey.

Music Judges—J O. B. Moseley, chairman; A. M. Rice, Mattye B. Pearry, Ione M. Trice.

Speech Judges—C. W. Thomas, chairman; Lesby Solete Banks, Wm. H. James, R. K. Barksdale, Hattie Duval, C. S. Shade.

Spelling Judges—R. W. Smith, chairman; Lula V Taylor, Almira Boley, M. M. Berhel.

Registration — M. C. Meadors, chairman; George O. Jackson, John Hedgemon, Audrey Patrick, Vivian H. Moseley.

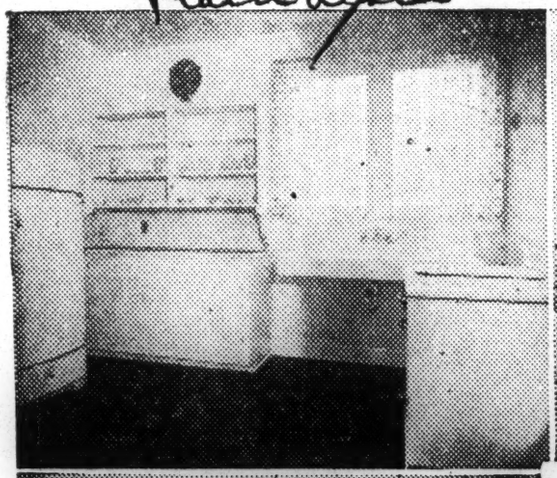
Housing—Dr. J. H. Walls, Rosa Davis, G. Leon Netterville, E. N. Maberry, R. E. Blunt.

Complaints and Grievances—W. J. F. Meredith, chairman; Dean L. R. Posey, E. N. Maberry, Benjamin Kraft, Harold Walker, W. H. Head, Matthew Clark, Dallas Matthews, R. A. Pugh, Dr. R. M. Baranco, T. W. Langston

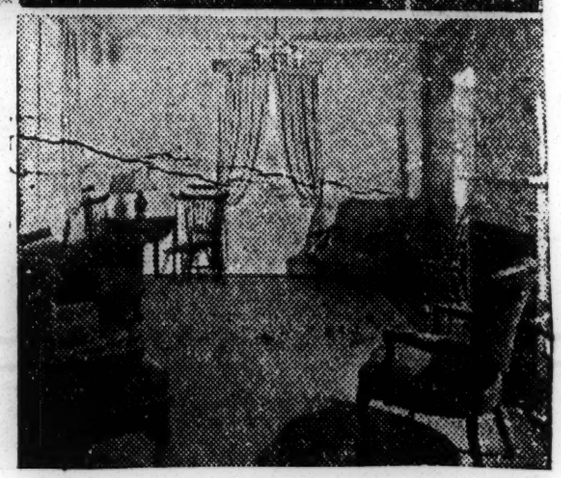
Program and Printing Committee —R. L. Shade, chairman; E. James Hamilton, J. B. Moore, J. W. McLeod.

STUDENTS LEARN IDEAL HOME MAKING

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Kan. 4-28-39



The new Home Making Residence at Dillard University in New Orleans which was opened this week. A director and eight girls will live in the house for six weeks during which time the students study courses designed to help them meet the problems involved in home making. The course includes the fundamentals of nutrition, food service and etiquette; clothing selection; house planning and decoration; family relationships; and child care. Under the supervision of the director the students will plan meals at a cost of forty cents per person per day.

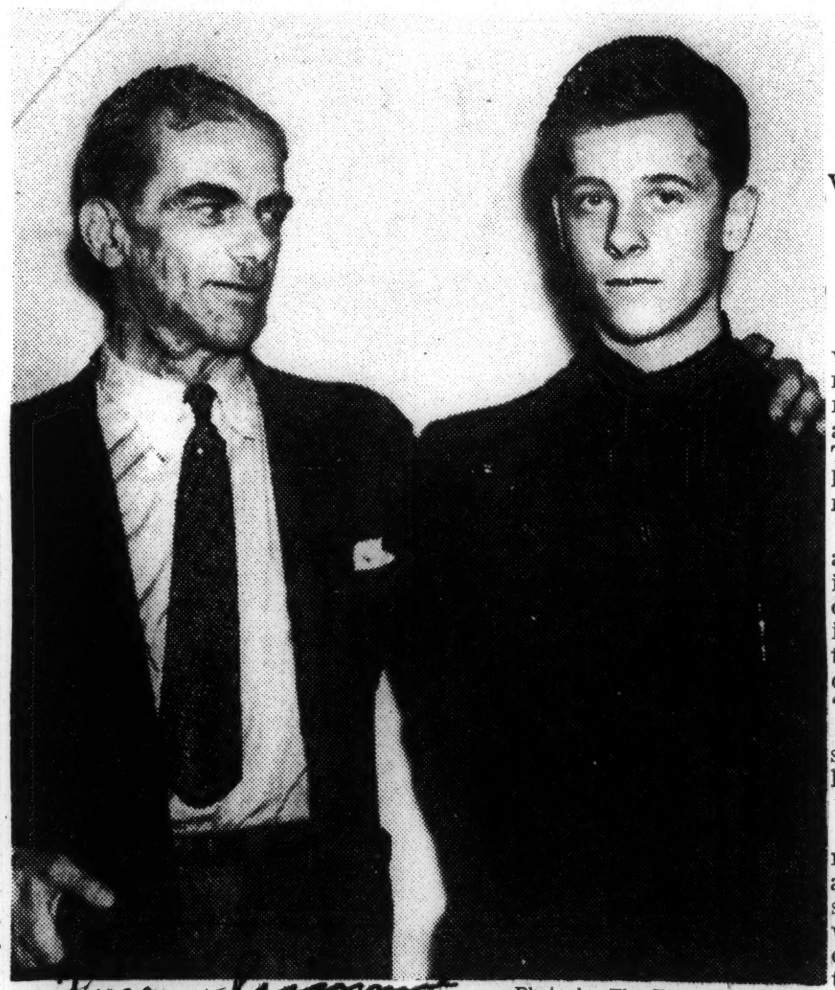


Dillard Univ. Offers Eight New Nursery Courses

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24.—Eight courses in the field of nursery school education will be among the new offerings available to Dillard university students when they return this fall, Dean J. Max Bond announced last week. Although emphasis will be placed on the development of workers skilled in the techniques of nursery school education, the courses at Dillard are expected to be of equal benefit to those young women who will eventually become homemakers and mothers.

The nursery school movement had its origin in Europe in the sociological upheaval during and immediately following the World War. The establishment, in 1924 of a child development center at Columbia university marked the formal beginning of the movement in America. While nursery school education was not planned to afford research, workers in the fields of medicine and psychology were quick to discover that it offered wide opportunities for the study of behavior patterns in the young child and the means by which their formation might be controlled. These aspects of the field will be stressed at Dillard and Behavior Problems and Mental Hygiene are among the courses to be offered.

Refugee Is Xavier Librarian



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

Walter Goldschmidt (left), a Vienna publisher who fled his country after it was annexed to Germany, is now a librarian at Xavier university. He and his son, Harry, have taken up residence at 6030 Freret street.

VIENNA REFUGEE HOPES WAR WILL RESTORE LIBERTY

Walter Goldschmidt Fears Short Conflict Will Favor Hitler

A refugee from his country when it became a part of Germany, Walter Goldschmidt, formerly a Vienna publisher but now a librarian at Xavier university, Tuesday expressed a paradoxical hope that the present war in Europe will last a long time.

Not unmindful of the bloodshed and property loss that would be involved, of the possible consequences to members of his family who still live in Austria, of the danger of other nations being drawn into the conflict, he said: "It will be a long war, I hope."

He was not making just a bald statement. He had reasons for his hope.

Lacks Resources

"If it is a long war, Austria may be an independent country again," he continued. "If it is a short war, it means that Hitler will win. Because Hitler's war machine is well greased for fast action, but can't endure a long period of fighting.

"His air force definitely is superior to the French and English. But war equipment suffers excessive wear in a few weeks of war and Hitler hasn't the resources to rebuild."

Mr. Goldschmidt has had opportunity to make such observations. Before he was forced to leave Austria in May, 1938, he was chief of the Vienna government propaganda office.

He and his son, Harry, 16 years old, have taken up residence at 6030 Freret street. The boy was given a two-year leave by the German government to visit his father.

Hopes for Liberty

"I have worked in the interest of the Committee for Catholic Refugees from Germany since I came to this country," Mr. Goldschmidt related. "I have been in New York. I hope to organize an Austro-American society here, to remind the Austrians in this country that their homeland was once independent and hopes to be again."

Asked if a long war might mean that his son would be called back to Europe to fight in the German ranks, he said:

"He might not go back at all. If it's a long war, Austria will be free again, and then both of us will be willing to go back."

DILLARD UNIV. OBSERVES 5TH FOUNDER'S DAY

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26—Dillard university announced early this week final plans for the fifth annual observance of Founders' Day on October 25. The day's program will begin with exercises in the university auditorium at noon, at which Leo M. Favrot, general field agent of the General Education Board from 1923 until his retirement this spring, will be the principal speaker. Following these exercises members of the alumni association will be entertained at a luncheon in the Trustees' Dining Room of the Refectory Building.

In keeping with a custom of two years' standing, a radio program will be presented late in the afternoon. It will be broadcast from Station WSMB, New Orleans, at 4:30, and will feature a brief address by President Wm. Stuart Nelson, and music by the University Chorus. The day's activities will be brought to a close with a presentation by the Dillard Players' Guild of Henrik Ibsen's "Ghosts", a play which gained for them wide and favorable comment when it was presented last spring.

Mr. Favrot, the principal speaker of the day, is a native of Louisiana and attended Tulane university at the time Dr. James Hardy Dillard, for whom Dillard university is named, was dean of the college. Before his association with the General Education Board, Mr. Favrot was state agent of Negro schools in Louisiana.

MORGAN COLLEGE SOLD TO STATE FOR $225,000

Transaction Must Be Approved by Public Works Board

BALTIMORE — Trustees of Morgan College, Saturday, agreed to sell the school "in its entirety" to the State of Maryland for $225,000.

Although the sale must be approved by the Board of Public Works before the institution will become a State college for Negroes, the trustees and the commission appointed by Governor Herbert R. O'Connor expect no opposition.

James H. Carter, secretary of the board of trustees, said that, in agreeing to the sale by the adoption of a resolution, the trustees abandoned their original request to be permitted to retain two acres of ground and a building for use as a religious and recreational center on the campus.

The trustee board is working out plans to purchase ground adjacent to the college campus and erect a suitable building for religious and education purposes with funds received from the sale, according to the secretary. The center will be known as a Wesleyan Foundation.

The institution will be known as Morgan State College, according to President Dwight Holmes, and it is expected to go under State control October 1 if the transaction is approved by the Board of Public Works at that time.

If and when the school is certified as Morgan State College it will be under the direction of a nine-man board to be appointed by the Board of Public Works, of which Governor O'Conor is head.

No Change in Scholarship

Governor O'Conor said, this week, he propises that the $30,000 which has been allotted annually by the State to the Maryland Commission on Higher Education for Colored People be continued.

"The entire plan for the purchase of the college by the State is in keeping with our sincere desire to afford to the colored persons substantially equivalent facilities for education as are now enjoyed elsewhere in the State," the governor said.

"It is no exaggeration to [illegible] that this development is the most far-reaching in regard to higher education for colored people ever taken by our State and is in fulfilment of our program to see that there is no race discrimination," he concluded.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

MARYLAND

Charlotte, N. C., News
September 19, 1939

Maryland Law School To Admit Another Negro

BALTIMORE — (AP) — The University of Maryland Law School will admit another Negro student this year — the third in its history.

He is William H. Murphy of Baltimore, Oberlin College graduate and nephew of Carl Murphy, editor of the Afro-American, Negro daily newspaper here. Murphy filed his application last February.

Donald G. Murray, the first Negro student admitted to the law school, and since graduated fought successfully through the State courts when the institution at first denied him admission. The Court of Appeals ruled the university was required to accept Murray as a student. Another Negro law student is now enrolled.

MORGAN NOW STATE INSTITUTION

Col.-- 11-24-'39 Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Attending the meeting of the Land Grant College presidents, assembled here in their seventeenth annual convention, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan college, addressed the group Tuesday and in the course of his remarks after his speech declared that the deal whereby Morgan became a state institution, was consummated last Thursday

Four Race Men On Morgan College Board Of Regents

Four colored civic and educational leaders were among the nine-man board of regents appointed by Governor O'Conor November 21 to govern Morgan College, recently taken over by the State of Maryland.

They included Willard W. Allen insurance man and State Grand Master of Maryland Masons; Josiah Henry, attorney; Carl J. Murphy, editor of the Afro-American, and Carrington L. Davis, high school principal, and president of the American Teachers' Association.

The white members include Judge Morris A. Soper, present head of the Morgan College Board; Dr. Ivan E. McDugle, Chief Judge Benjamin A. Johnson, Bliss Forbush and H. Milton Wagner, Jr.

MARYLAND ANSWERS THE SUPREME COURT

THE CAMPAIGN initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to compel Southern states to provide equal opportunity for graduate training within each state for Negro as well as white citizens, has resulted in some radical changes in the setup of many Negro colleges. The latest of these changes was made recently when the State of Maryland took over Morgan College of Baltimore, for $200,000, and announced plans to develop a graduate school for Negroes at this sixty-years old college.

The Afro-American complained editorially last week that a state college with a majority of the trustees white would cause Morgan to lose much of its independence. Said The Afro:

"All in all, it looks as though we are trading a good little private college for a state college that, to begin with, will be up to its ears in politics."

But politics is not the worst phase of the situation. In circumventing the mandate of the Supreme Court as expressed in the Gaines Case of Missouri, the Southern states have taken the position that graduate schools can be created overnight. Aside from the vast expenditure of money for a physical plant and faculty, any graduate school will require several years to acquire a grade A rating. Educational institutions need to await the results of their teachings in the lives of their graduates before they can gain prestige and standing with the public.

Any new university is thus handicapped, as witness the case of Duke University in Durham, N. C., which has the best that money can buy in the way of appointments, physical plant and even a large student body but nevertheless must wait years for an alumnus' to prove the value of its teachings.

How easy and how much cheaper would it be for state universities in the South to admit those Negro students who qualify to their graduate schools. But to keep up a tradition, millions will be spent for an inferior substitute.

What price racial prejudice?

Morgan Is Sold for $225,000

Expect State to Take Charge About Oct. 1

BALTIMORE—The board of trustees of Morgan College, headed by Judge Morris J. Soper, white, unanimously agreed to sell Morgan College to the State for $225,000, at a meeting held Saturday morning.

The action followed negotiations on the part of a commission headed by John E. Semmes, white, appointed by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, to take over the school for the State.

Speedy Shift Seen

According to President Dwight O. W. Holmes, the college will be known as Morgan State College, and it is expected to go under State auspices by October 1, provided the Board of Public Works approves the transaction.

Some time ago, the governor's commission made the recommendation that the State take over the operation of Morgan College as a State school for collegiate and higher learning, and as a result of this, the governor recommended to the Legislature that some action be taken.

Religious Center Denied

The Legislature then passed a bill providing for the commission headed by Mr. Semmes to study the situation and enter into negotiations with the trustees. The trustees agreed to take not less than $200,000 with a provision for reservation of two acres of land to be used as a religious foundation.

However, the committee refused to make any reservations and offered $225,000 without making provisions for the establishment of the foundation, although it is expected that the trustees will purchase land adjacent to the college for this purpose.

Nine-Member Board Planned

If and when the school becomes a State college, which is contingent upon favorable action by the Board of Public Works, it will be under the direction of nine persons who are to be appointed by the Board of Public Works, which is headed by the governor.

Questioned as to whether the terms of the transaction made any provisions for annual appropriations to Morgan College or any appropriations for improvements and expansion, Dr. Holmes stated that it did not.

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor told the AFRO on Tuesday, that he proposes that the $30,000 which has been allotted annually by the State to the Maryland Commission on Higher Education for Colored People be continued. His statement follows:

Governor's Statement

"In conjunction with the proposed purchase of Morgan College in order to afford adequate educational facilities to colored persons, there is one phase of the situation which, I think, deserves especial consideration. I refer to the present policy of the State in the grant of scholarships, for which $30,000 annually has been appropriated.

"While eventually, it would be considered unnecessary to expend this appropriation, after Morgan State College has been in full operation for a sufficient period, I think it would be desirable for the State to continue to make these scholarship awards at this time.

"I believe that the entire amount, or certainly substantially all of the present appropriation ought to be continued. This would avoid any difficulties in the handling of present cases and would insure the continuance for the present by the students to whom scholarships have been awarded.

To Submit Proposal

"While the question as to the expenditure for these scholarships will be determined by the new Board of Trustees of Morgan State College, when and if, the Board of Public Works approves the purchase, I shall submit for the consideration of the new board a proposal that these scholarships be continued for the time being.

"Incidentally, I have discussed this phase of the mater with John E. Semmes, chairman of the commission, which has done such splendid work in connection with the acquisition of Morgan College and I find that Mr. Semmes is in accord with my own ideas with regard to this scholarship matter.

"The entire plan for the purchase of the college by the State is in keeping with our sincere desire to afford to the colored persons substantially equivalent facilities for education as are now enjoyed elsewhere in the State.

"It is no exaggeration to state that this development is the most far-reaching in regard to higher education for colored people ever taken by our State and is in fulfilment of our program to see that there is no race discrimination."

Dicker To Buy Morgan College To Turn Race Influx From State Uni

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22—Efforts of the state of Maryland to purchase Morgan college here to use as a branch of the white state university for Race students were revealed this week when it was learned that an offer of $225,000 had been made to the university's trustees by the commission appointed by Governor O'Connor to negotiate with the trustees of the institution.

Rumors to the effect that Morgan college would be purchased by the state to offset the influx of Race students to the state university, since it was compelled by the courts through activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People about four years ago to enter a Race student in the law school.

He was Donald Murray, who was graduated from the law school of Maryland State university last year. The application of another Race student to enter the same law school is now under consideration by the school authorities.

The report that the state plans to purchase Morgan college comes at a time when the N.A.A.C.P. is making a concerted drive over the country to seek entrance for Race students into schools supported by the states that do not offer the courses sought to Race students in any other institution.

It is believed that if the state of Maryland buys Morgan, it will be able to prevent the white school from accommodating a large number of Race students, although Mr. Murray spoke well of the treatment he received at Maryland State.

Should the offer of the state for the university be accepted by Morgan college trustees, a daily press release stated, the state will have an additional $125,000 to improve the school as a state institution, since the last session of the state legislature authorized $350,000 for the purchase price.

MARYLAND TO PAY $225,000 FOR INSTITUTE

Funds Will Be Used For Purchasing Site For Church Training

BALTIMORE, Md., Spt. 28—The entire plant of Morgan college, including its buildings and grounds, will be sold to the State of Maryland for the sum of $225,000, it was agreed by the board of trustees of the institution last week.

With funds received from this sale, trustees are planning to purchase ground adjacent to the college campus to erect a building for religious education to be known as the Westaven Foundation.

The action followed negotiations between a commission appointed by Governor Herbert R. O'Connor, and headed by John E. Semmes, white.

According to President Dwight O. W. Holmes, the college will be known as Morgan State college after the sale is approved and consumated. This is expected to be October 1.

When the trustees were first approached by the state commission, they requested that they retain two acres of the grounds for the construction and operation of a religious and recreational center, and sell the remaining land and buildings for $200,000. This plan was later abandoned.

The sale must be approved by the board of public works of the state. After this is done, the school will be under the direction of a nine-man board to be appointed by the public works body of which Governor O'Connor is the head.

Promises that the $30,000 which has been allotted annually by the

...ince number, "Hep Cat" they are ...sisted by the entire chorus. Fran... Dee delightfully told her lover ...at she was born "Especially For ...im" that's nice. Blue Orchids, ...aturing Marion McGinnis was a ...andout as Bob Love did the vocal... ing, using dainty Catherine Verse ... his dream. "Strange Enchant... ent" was a number worthy of any ...g time production, it features, ...anne Crawford assisted by the ...tire ensemble. As usual, Rose ...ostler-Morgan deliberately "steals" ...e show with her clever comedy, ...e crowds never tire of Rose. Carol ...ee and Alice White two well-...own female impersonators add ...uch to the success of the show.

N.A.A.C.P. Also Acting On State Universities In Missouri, Tennessee

"We have succeeded in keeping the doors of the University of Maryland open to Negro students," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced here, as the organization's fight to open the doors of southern and border-state universities to Negroes moved forward in three states this week.

Marshall made the statement following receipt of a telegram from George B. Murphy, of Baltimore, Md., announcing that his son, William, had been enrolled in the University of Maryland Law School on Wednesday, September 10th.

Murphy represents the third student to be admitted to the Maryland law school since the N. A. A. C. P. won its victory before the Maryland Court of Appeals in 1935. At that time the high court decided that the University of Maryland had to open its law school to Donald Gaines Murray until such time as identical facilities could be set up in Maryland. Murray finished his course at school last year and has since passed the state bar examination.

William Murphy, whose case represents the first victory in the Association's roster of eight cases now under way this year, applied for entrance to the University of Maryland Law School last February. A graduate of Oberlin College, he has attempted several times to get an answer to his application from the registrar, W. M. Hillegeist, without success.

On September 9 he conferred with President Curly Byrd, at the latter's request. At this conference, he said that President Byrd told him that unless he withdrew his application he would not be notified whether he would be accepted or rejected.

Following this conference the N. A. A. C. P., whose assistance Murphy had asked for, drafted a letter for him which was sent to the registrar of the law school demanding an immediate answer to the application. In the letter Murphy advised Hillegeist that, unless he received an immediate answer or if his application was refused, he would take the necessary legal steps to protect his rights.

As a result of this letter, President Byrd phoned Carl Murphy, uncle of the student, on September 16, stating that Murphy would be accepted for registration. Murphy was represented by Thurgood Marshall, special N. A. A. C. P. counsel; Edward Lovett, of the organization's national legal staff; and W. A. C. Hughes, jr., of the association's Baltimore Branch.

"The successful conclusion of this case," Marshall said, "means that we have to keep this school open to Negroes. The important gain in the Donald Gaines Murray case, was not only that we succeeded for the first time in opening the doors of a southern university to Negroes, but that he was accepted by the students of the school without friction, was graduated in the first third of his class, and subsequently passed the state bar. Thus the basis for the claim that scholarship laws or separate state universities are necessary or wise is completely destroyed. The determination of the N. A. A. C. P. to keep the University of Maryland open to Negroes is a symbol of our program for full educational opportunities for Negro citizens."

Action Pending In Missouri

The University of Missouri, despite the Supreme Court ruling handed down December 12, 1938, ordering the school to open its doors to Lloyd Gaines, refused for a second time to do so, when Miss Lucille Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, appeared on the campus and sought to enter the school of journalism September 14. According to Registrar S. W. Canada, Miss Bluford should have made application to Lincoln University for these courses. He refused to heed the plea that Lincoln University offers no such courses.

Since the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case, the Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed itself and ordered the law school to be opened to Negroes or equal facilities supplied within the state. The state has set up a Negro law school in St. Louis, with an appropriation of $200,000 as its answer. Wednesday, when the school's nineteen students appeared to register, they were met with a picket line of Negroes protesting that the school was a "makeshift" arrangement that did not meet the court's decision. The pickets urged that Negroes be admitted to the University of Missouri law school.

Action in both the Gaines and Bluford cases is being prepared by Sidney Redmond and Charles H. Houston, both members of the Association's national legal staff. The Kansas City, Mo., branch of the association has sent a check for $150 to continue the Gaines case.

Applicants Ready In Tennessee

L. A. Ransom, chief counsel in the Association's fight to gain admission for six students to the University of Tennessee, annouced at Knoxville, that students, none of whose applications have been acted upon by the university board of trustees, will present themselves on the campus of the school for enrollment, September 25, 26. They will be accompanied by Carl Cowan, local N. A. A. C. P. attorney.

Ransom, in association with Cowan and Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville attorney, has been in Knoxville during the past week, inspecting the minutes of the university's trustee board, interviewing the applicants, and inspecting the university's records.

The trustees have not rejected the applications, Ransom said (no court action can be undertaken unless the students are rejected) but the secretary of the university Hess, arranged a conference Wedesday, September 20, between President James Hoskins and the lawyers. At this conference, according to Dr. Ransom, President Hoskins urged the N. A. A. C. P. to have the applications withdrawn in order not to impair "good race relations." The suggestion was refused. All of the applicants have also refused to withdrawn their applications, he said.

EDUCATION - 1939
COLLEGES

MISSISSIPPI

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
February 9, 1939

School Destroyed

WEST POINT, Miss.—(AP)—The Mary Holmes seminary, one of the largest negro high schools and junior colleges in the south, was destroyed yesterday by fire of undetermined origin.

Tougaloo College Gets Its First Race Dean

4-29-39

TOUGALOO, Miss., April 28.—President Judson L. Cross of Tougaloo college announced this week the election of Prof. Lionel B. Frazier as dean of the college. Mr. Frazier becomes the first Race dean of the college. Dean Frazier has been a teacher at Tougaloo for nine years. He holds the master's degree from Harvard university, and has recently completed a year's work at the university of Chicago. Three years ago, Mr. Frazier was offered one of the superintendencies of education in the Virgin Islands.

Tougaloo college is one of the five schools of collegiate rank that is being supported by the American Missionary Association. Dillard university in New Orleans, LeMoyne in Memphis, Talladega in Alabama, and Tillotson in Texas, are the other colleges.

Missouri Governor Asked To State His Stand On Lincoln Universitv

St. Louis Legislators Censored For Voting For House Bill 195, Also Reducing Numbers of Negro Curators.

ST. LOUIS, April 6. (Special)—An appeal was made last week by the St. Louis Negro Welfare Association, affiliated with the Missouri Negro Welfare Association, to Governor Lloyd Stark for a frank and open statement on his attitude on Lincoln university, House Hill No. 195, which would pretend to make Lincoln university have a graduate school the equivalent of that of the University of Missouri for only $200,000 and for his reasons for cutting down the number of Negroes on the board of curators of Lincoln.

Local political leaders, especially Republicans, are citing the fact that each of the nineteen St Louisians in the Missouri House of Representatives voted in favor of House Bill 195. This action has met with severe criticism and much apprehension on the part of large numbers of the Negro Democrats responsible for their being in office.

"Wide-spread apprehension of Negroes has resulted from your changing the Negro membership of the Lincoln Board of Curators from four to three," the special message sent by the St. Louis Negro Welfare association to Gov. Lloyd C. Stark states, "On its face, your action in this matter looks unfair to us. We are inclined to associate a white majority on the board of curators as being in keeping with the spirit of House Bill No. 195, which, in some respects, is in direct opposition to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case as well as being contrary to the will of the Negroes and of fairminded white people.

"When you consider the fact that four Negroes and three whites constituted the board of curators of Lincoln university under two of your immediate predecessors as governor of the state, as well as during the first two years of your administration, you will understand why your latest act with reference to this board creates a suspicion in the minds of the Negroes that this move is intended for their disadvantage.

"In view of the many conjectures, among Negroes and friends of Negro higher education, a statement from you setting forth your reason to reducing the number of Negroes on the Lincoln board and also giving your attitude on the House Bill 195, would allay further misapprehension. **May we have such a statement from you?"**

Dr. A. N. Vaughn is president of the group, C. B. Broussard, general secretary, and Editor J. E. Mitchell of the Argus, treasurer. Other members of the executive committee are Dr. G. A. Gaikens, H. S. Williams, the Rev. B. F. Abbott, the Rev. Frank Madison Reid, Constable Jordan Chambers, John Anderson, U. S. Donaldson, Zaid Lenoir and F. L. Williams.

Speculation is rife as to whether or not the chief executive of the state will answer the communication as he has either ignored or taken his time about answering past letters from the league. It was this same group that received the run-around in its efforts to see that the Negro of Missouri was given due representation and recognition at the World Fairs in New York and San Francisco this year.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.....GOVERNOR STARK

Governor Lloyd C. Stark has signed the Taylor Bill, recently passed by the Legislature, which would compel the Board of Curators of Lincoln University to take steps to establish graduate schools at Lincoln University wherein students of the colored race may go to study law, medicine etc. The bill, according to a statement by its framers and supporters, was designed to circumvent or to make null and void the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines case, that tribunal having decreed that Lloyd Gaines must be admitted to the law school at the University of Missouri or a law school must be established elsewhere in the state comparable to that furnished by the state for white students. In passing such a bill, the author, or authors, and those supporting the said bill, knew that such a law was a "joke" so far as its practicability was concerned. And, too the expense of establishing and maintaining a law school equal to that at the University of Missouri will, of course be an uncalled burden on the taxpayers of the state. These facts, and many others of equal importance in the case, were well known to Governor Stark at the time he signed the bill.

Of course, the Governor followed the usual line of procedure, that is, the bill having been passed by a large majority in both the House and the Senate, it would necessarily require a pretty big man to veto the bill. As a matter of fact had it not been for the Governor's action in the Kansas City situation that won for him national attention as a fearless defender of right and justice, we would have let his signing of the bill pass unnoticed. But having won this acclaim, we naturally thought he was getting above the fog into God's sunlight which would enable him to do the right thing because it was right. We thought that the courage he must have necessarily had to attack the great Pendergast organization would reflect itself in a case equally as important in in the affairs of the people in this state.

What an opportunity! What an opportunity to get out of the old rut of racial prejudice, was Governor Stark's before he signed the Taylor Bill. Political fights are complex and politics makes strange bedfellows and causes men to do seemingly strange things. The fellow, who has the political power today may be shorn of that power tomorrow, or next week, or next year, and those who vied to do him honor will flee from him like rats from a sinking ship. But doing a big thing like attacking a wrong because it is wrong and defending human rights because all men are human, will, no doubt, come to Governor Stark but once in a life time.

Governor Stark was showered with petitions and importunities urging him not to sign House Bill 195. If he took the time to consider them he evidently saw merit in the request. We do not doubt but that his mind and his superior judgment suggested that to give heed to these petitions would make him a big man, and that he was almost persuaded to follow the course of those advising him along this line, but he, in the language of the poet, was "almost persuaded, almost, but lost."

Missouri Governor Asked To State His Stand On Lincoln Universitv

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ST. LOUIS, April 6. (Special)—An appeal was made last week by the St. Louis Negro Welfare Association, affiliated with the Missouri Negro Welfare Association, to Governor Lloyd Stark for a frank and open statement on his attitude on Lincoln university, House Hill No. 195, which would pretend to make Lincoln university have a graduate school the equivalent of that of the University of Missouri for only $200,000 and for his reasons for cutting down the number of Negroes on the board of curators of Lincoln.

Local political leaders, especially Republicans, are citing the fact that each of the nineteen St Louisians in the Missouri House of Representatives voted in favor of House Bill 195. This action has met with severe criticism and much apprehension on the part of large numbers of the Negro Democrats responsible for their being in office.

"Widespread apprehension of Negroes has resulted from your changing the Negro membership of the Lincoln Board of Curators from four to three," the special message sent by the St. Louis Negro Welfare association to Gov. Lloyd C. Stark states, "On its face, your action in this matter looks unfair to us. We are inclined to associate a white majority on the board of curators as being in keeping with the spirit of House Bill No. 195, which, in some respects, is in direct opposition to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case as well as being contrary to the will of the Negroes and of fairminded white people.

"When you consider the fact that four Negroes and three whites constituted the board of curators of Lincoln university under two of your immediate predecessors as governor of the state, as well as during the first two years of your administration, you will understand why your latest act with reference to this board creates a suspicion in the minds of the Negroes that this move is intended for their disadvantage.

"In view of the many conjectures, among Negroes and friends of Negro higher education, a statement from you setting forth your reason to reducing the number of Negroes on the Lincoln board and also giving your attitude on the House Bill 195, would allay further misapprehension. **May we have such a statement from you?"**

Dr. A. N. Vaughn is president of the group, C. B. Broussard, general secretary, and Editor J. E. Mitchell of the Argus, treasurer. Other members of the executive committee are Dr. G. A. Gaikens, H. S. Williams, the Rev. B. F. Abbott, the Rev. Frank Madison Reid, Constable Jordan Chambers, John Anderson, U. S. Donaldson, Zaid Lenoir and F. L. Williams.

Speculation is rife as to whether or not the chief executive of the state will answer the communication as he has either ignored or taken his time about answering past letters from the league. It was this same group that received the run-around in its efforts to see that the Negro of Missouri was given due representation and recognition at the World Fairs in New York and San Francisco this year.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.....GOVERNOR STARK

Governor Lloyd C. Stark has signed the Taylor Bill, recently passed by the Legislature, which would compel the Board of Curators of Lincoln University to take steps to establish graduate schools at Lincoln University wherein students of the colored race may go to study law, medicine etc. The bill, according to a statement by its framers and supporters, was designed to circumvent or to make null and void the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines case, that tribunal having decreed that Lloyd Gaines must be admitted to the law school at the University of Missouri or a law school must be established elsewhere in the state comparable to that furnished by the state for white students. In passing such a bill, the author, or authors, and those supporting the said bill, knew that such a law was a "joke" so far as its practicability was concerned. And, too the expense of establishing and maintaining a law school equal to that at the University of Missouri will, of course be an uncalled burden on the taxpayers of the state. These facts, and many others of equal importance in the case, were well known to Governor Stark at the time he signed the bill.

Of course, the Governor followed the usual line of procedure, that is, the bill having been passed by a large majority in both the House and the Senate, it would necessarily require a pretty big man to veto the bill. As a matter of fact had it not been for the Governor's action in the Kansas City situation that won for him national attention as a fearless defender of right and justice, we would have let his signing of the bill pass unnoticed. But having won this acclaim, we naturally thought he was getting above the fog into God's sunlight which would enable him to do the right thing because it was right. We thought that the courage he must have necessarily had to attack the great Pendergast organization would reflect itself in a case equally as important in the affairs of the people in this state.

What an opportunity! What an opportunity to get out of the old rut of racial prejudice, was Governor Stark's before he signed the Taylor Bill. Political fights are complex and politics makes strange bedfellows and causes men to do seemingly strange things. The fellow, who has the political power today may be shorn of that power tomorrow, or next week, or next year, and those who vied to do him honor will flee from him like rats from a sinking ship. But doing a big thing like attacking a wrong because it is wrong and defending human rights because all men are human, will, no doubt, come to Governor Stark but once in a life time.

Governor Stark was showered with petitions and importunities urging him not to sign House Bill 195. If he took the time to consider them he evidently saw merit in the request. We do not doubt but that his mind and his superior judgment suggested that to give heed to these petitions would make him a big man, and that he was almost persuaded to follow the course of those advising him along this line, but he, in the language of the poet, was "almost persuaded, almost, but lost."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Let Missouri Obey the Law

Missouri has ordered the president of Lincoln university, its employe, to establish a law school in the university. By rules already in force that school must operate two years at an approved standard before it can become accredited. In the meanwhile Missouri makes no provision to give Lloyd Gaines the education in the law which the supreme court ordered it to give. The court's mandate should be complied with now, not two years hence. Until Missouri does that, it treats the orders of the court with contempt and refuses to obey the law of the land. It is not for Lloyd Gaines and other Negroes seeking equal education to be patient. It is for Missouri to be law-abiding.

Missouri U. Lawyers Inform Court Of 'Paper' Law School at Lincoln

William S. Hogsett, Kansas City lawyer retained by the University of Missouri in the Gaines case, has informed the Missouri supreme court of the action of the Lincoln U. board of curators in voting for the establishment of a law school at Lincoln by September 1, 1939.

Hogsett's letter:

In Re: State ex rel, Lloyd L Gaines v. S. W. Canada, et al. No. 35286.

Hon. E. F. Elliott, clerk
Supreme Court of Missouri,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find affidavit of President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln university regarding action of the Lincoln university board in the matter of establishing a law school in that institution. Will you kindly call this affidavit to the attention of the court.

The Honorable R. E. L. Marrs, secretary of the senate, advises that House Bill No. has been passed by the General Assembly, and that the $200,000 appropriation for new departmets at Lincoln university is included in the bill as finally passed. Printed copies of the bill will be available in about a week, and we will forward copy at that time. In the meantime, will you please call this letter to the attention of the court.

We are sending a copy of his letter and of the enclosed affidavit to Mr. Charles H. Houston, counsel for appellant.

Yours respectfully,
HOGSETT, MURRAY, TRIPE, DEPPING AND HOUTS.
(Signed) William S. Hogsett.

The affidavit of President Scruggs referred to in the letter was the report of the meeting of the board of curators when the establishment of a law school was voted upon.

Miami, Fla. Herald
July 2, 1939

COURT RULING BRINGS NEGROES' LAW SCHOOL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 1. (INS)—Complying with a mandate of the United States Supreme court, President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln University For Negroes, said Saturday a law school would be opened in September. The Supreme court ruled recently that the University of Missouri must admit Lloyd H. Gaines, 25-year-old St. Louis negro, to its law school unless the state provided comparable educational facilities in another school. Gaines had been refused admittance to the University of Missouri.

Lay Plans For Lincoln U. Jim Crow Law School

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., (ANP) President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln university last Saturday announced that Lincoln's board of curators has ordered the immediate establishment of a school of law at the university, to be ready at opening of the fall term on September 1.

This action was taken despite the protests of colored leaders throughout the state who point out that the new setup will be inadequate as it takes years of effort and expenditure of much money to develop a law school worthy of the name.

BOARD AUTHORIZES

President Scruggs was authorized by the board to employ the necessary instructors and obtain proper facilities for starting the school, whose cost will be charged against the $200,000 fund earmarked by the state for Lincoln's expansion program. Just how much of the appropriation would be spent on the law school could not be determined.

However, observers pointed out that only a small portion can be used for the law school, as the board of curators has named a committee to cooperate with President Scruggs "to study plans for starting graduate work and other professional schools at the university when the need arises."

The board's activity in getting the law school started is stemmed in the U. S. supreme court's decision (last December 8) in the U. of Missouri-Lloyd Gaines suit, in which the high court ordered U. of M. to admit Student Gaines to its law school or "provide equal facilities within the state". Representative Taylor's bill in the lower house was designed to meet this ruling.

When the Taylor bill passed the legislature and was signed by Governor Stark, the latter appointed a board of curators composed of four Negroes and five whites, whereas the previous board was predominantly Negro. The balance of power, on issuse vital to Lincoln's educational program, thus passed to the whites.

Observers this week pointed out that higher education for Negroes, if "provided on an equal basis" at Lincoln, would mean setting up schools not only in law, but in medicine, dentistry, journalism, engineering, post-graduate liberal arts and other branches of learning now available at the white University of Missouri. To establish all these schools at Lincoln, the $200,000 state appropriation would only be "a drop in the bucket", these citizens declare.

THE LAW SCHOOL AT LINCOLN

The Board of Curators at Lincoln University at Jefferson City, under a mandate from the Missouri legislature, is undertaking the job of setting up a Law School at Lincoln for Lloyd Gaines and other members of the race who are qualified to apply for such a course.

Viewing the situation from a distance and not being informed of all of the factors that will enter this case before Gaines is finally admitted to a Law School in this state, we confess that it looks to us as though the curators of Lincoln are faced with a herculean task.

We are not among those who have any harsh criticism of the members of this board just because they are members. But we are, as no doubt the majority of the members of our race on the board are, suspicious of the action of the white members on this board. Governor Stark in naming this board took particular care and was quite purposeful in making the majority of the members white. This, we take for granted, was done so that he would be assured that his (Governor Stark's) wishes would be carried out. Therefore, our suspicions are stronger than ever that it was, and is, the intention of the governor to "put something over" on the Negroes judging from the complexion of the greater number of members on this board.

Neither are we among those who are ready to condemn President Scruggs of Lincoln University for carrying out the mandate of the board, that is by going ahead with the plans for the Law School in accordance with the action of the the board as long as he is president. Then, too, it is too early in the game to know the ultimate outcome of the so-called Board of Curators. It is his duty to carry out the wishes of "Law School" at Lincoln University.

We think it is the popular opinion of the people of the state, both white and black, that the governor has no intention of giving the colored people a Law School at Lincoln to equal that for whites at the University of Missouri. That may appear to him as being right and just, but to us it seems as though he is using every trick in the deck to circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines case, and of course he has the power, for being the appointing officer of the board he is able to enforce his wishes by resignations, etc.

However, we do not advise the members of the board to rush to lay their resignations on the table. We doubt seriously the wisdom of such a move. Remember that this matter has not had its last hearing in the courts of equity.

In consulting with attorneys and national officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People they, themselves, are unable to determine what the next legal step in the matter will be. It is generally understood, however, that we will wait and see what kind of makeshift the state will offer in the form of a Law School at Lincoln to equal that of the University of Missouri at Columbia. When we see that, then the next move will be determined.

In the meanwhile, students and other qualified residents of Missouri who desire graduate work in such courses as law, journalism, medicine, engineering, etc., are urged to make their application at Lincoln University.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Missouri Plans to Open Law School at Lincoln U.; Selects Howard Professor as Dean

Scruggs Says New School Will Meet All Standards of American Association of American Law Schools

State Court Upholds Ban Against Lloyd Gaines

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Missouri university's ban against Negro students was upheld by the state supreme court sitting en banc Tuesday on the grounds that a law school was being established at Lincoln university and it would first have to be determined if these facilities are substantially equivalent to those afforded at the University of Missouri.

At the same time, it was announced that William Adwin Taylor, who since 1935 has served as acting dean of the Howard university law school, has been named dean of the Lincoln law school scheduled to open in September.

The supreme court Tuesday, in an opinion prepared by Judge C. A. Leedy, Jr., sent back to the Boon county circuit court the proceedings by which Lloyd Gaines of St. Louis sought entrance to Missouri U. This is the original jurisdiction of the famous case. Boon county must hold future hearings to determine the rights of Negroes under the new Taylor bill creating the Lincoln law department.

After the Gaines case went to the U. S. supreme court and was returned to the state high court following the ruling that Gaines must receive equal educational facilities within Missouri's borders, new hearings were held here. But meanwhile the Taylor bill had been rushed through the state legislature. So Missouri U. attorneys argued that sufficient provision was now made at Lincoln for Gaines' education.

"We are unwilling to undertake to determine the constitutional adequacy of the provision now made for Gaines' legal education within the borders of the state," said the opinion rendered Tuesday. "Orderly procedure requires that the question be submitted to in the first instance.

"If the facilities at Lincoln university to be available at the commencement of the next school term, which is in September, are in face substantially equivalent to those afforded at the University of Missouri, the writ (of mandamus) should be denied; otherwise, it must issue, as a denial under these circumstances would amount to an arbitrary exercise of discretion."

William Edwin Taylor, dean of the new law school at Lincoln, was a normal graduate there in 1917 and holds bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws degrees from the University of Iowa. He has been teaching law at Howard since 1929.

President Scruggs said the new school will be organized in strict accordance with standards set forth by the American Association of American Law schools and that Will Shafroth, white, chairman of the legal education committee of the American Bar association, and Harold Shepherd, white, secretary of the American Association of American law schools, have been invited to Lincoln to help start the new school.

Missouri Vs. The Supreme Court

Lincoln University's new law school, hastily created last year when the Missouri legislature was brought face to face with the historic Gaines decision of the United States Supreme Court, will open to would-be lawyers among our race in Missouri on September 20.

The school, according to present plans will be housed in the old Poro College building at St. Louis and will be able to accommodate sixty students. William E. Taylor, a graduate of the University of Iowa, will be dean.

This experiment in "getting around" the Gaines decision will no doubt be keenly watched by other states with separate schools, and of course, affected by Lloyd Gaines' effort to enter the University of Missouri law school.

For it is apparent even to those least familiar with the workings of law, that "getting around" is all the Missouri legislature has attempted. Only $200,000 was appropriated to make Lincoln University "equal" to the University of Missouri, which was given three millions of dollars by the same legislators.

The legislature has been placed in the position of a person trying to hold his hands over the holes in a leaking dyke. Mr. Gaines sued to obtain admission to the state university law school, so the legislators created a law school, stopping up only one hole.

Left still leaking were the "holes" of medicine, education, journalism, pharmacy, art, chemistry, all of which are offered at the University of Missouri from which Negro Missourians are barred. The Gaines decision as handed down by the Supreme Court covered not only law, but every other professional and graduate as well as undergraduate school maintained by the state. The court ruled that they should be equal and that providing funds to send citizens out of the state did not mean the legal requirements.

But the Missouri legislature thumbed its nose at the Supreme Court and its black citizens in the same gesture by at the last minute appropriating $50,000 for colored students to go elsewhere for study. This is a clear violation of the Supeme Court ruling.

In the face of these affronts black Missourians should become all the more determined that their state legislature will not get away with this gross insult to their intelligence. They should make it extremely plain that it would be far better and cheaper for Missouri to make honest efforts to observe the Gaines' ruling, rather than resort to all too apparent subterfuges to get around it.

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO SHUT DOOR OF UNIVERSITY TO GAINES

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 4.—The supreme court of Missouri handed down this week an opinion reversing the decision of the Boone County circuit court rendered originally in the Lloyd Gaines Case in which Gaines was seeking admission to the University of Missouri Law School.

This latest action in the famous University of Missouri case is in conformity with the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court, delivered last December 12.

The state's highest court by its opinion does not order the university to admit Gaines to its law school but does not shut the university to him. It takes notice of the fact that the State of Missouri, since the U. S. Supreme Court opinion, has directed the establishment of a law school for Negroes at Lincoln University, and has appropriated a sum of $200,000 for this purpose.

The court holds in its opinion that it cannot decide at this date whether the law school to be established at Lincoln University is the equal of the law school at the University of Missouri. It holds that this question must come before the trial court and be decided upon its merit after the school is established.

The supreme court's present opinion holds that if the lower court should find as a fact that the newly-established law school at Lincoln is not "substantially equivalent" to the facilities offered at the University of Missouri then the writ must issue.

The judgment of the Boone Circuit Court was the original decision in the Gaines case, and denied him a writ of mandamus compelling the university to admit him. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Missouri Supreme Court which affirmed the denial of the writ. From this decision an appeal was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court which reversed the Missouri Supreme Court.

Lincoln University President Thinks St. Louis May Get New Missouri Law School

Sweets Thinks Faculty Cannot Be Secured in Time For Fall Opening

Must Have Library of 10,000 Volumes

ST. LOUIS.—(ANP)—President Sherman D. Scruggs stated Wednesday the seat of Lincoln university's law school may be in St. Louis. He was here last week to inspect suitable buildings preparatory to establishing the school next month in line with the supreme court decision.

Present plans are to rent a building with part of the $200,000 appropriated by the state legislature to establish the school and maintain it two years. Lloyd Gaines, whose suit to enter the University of Missouri resulted in this action, was barred under a state supreme court ruling August 1 from entering the state university until the Boone circuit court decides whether the new school is equal to that at Missouri U.

Although Drk Scruggs said he considered $200,000 ample to begin the law school in a rented building, many other Negro leaders consider the sum inadequate. N. A. Sweets, business manager of the St. Louis American, who met with the president, questioned whether a faculty could be obtained in time for the scheduled opening in mid-September.

The institution must have a library of 10,000 volumes, a librarian, four professors and a clerical staff in addition to suitable quarters to be accredited by the American Association of Law Schools. Failure to win this rating may mean Gaines could force admission to the state university law school.

Dr. Scruggs said there was not enough space at Lincoln university in Jefferson City, and St. Louis offered advantages for students in contact with practicing lawyers and proximity to two white university law schools whose faculty members might be available as part time lecturers.

The school will provide for about 20 students the first year. Seven have been the most to apply in previous years. The state paid their tuition outside Missouri.

LIVELY SCENE AS DEPOSITIONS ARE TAKEN HERE

NAACP and Univ. of Missouri Represented

When depositions in the Gaines Case were taken at the Lincoln University Law School, Dean William E. Taylor occupied the witness stand for more than two hours on Tuesday and amply defended the School, by answering all questions exacted by Attorneys Charles Houston and Sidney R. Redmond, attorneys for the N.A.A.C.P. in the Gaines case as well as those questions of Attorneys R. E. Murry, William S. Hogsett and Judge Fred L. Williams, representing the University of Missouri. Although under steady direct questioning from Attorney Houston, Dean Taylor never faltered any of his answers which were to clarify the procedure of the school and to qualify the professors.

Depositions were taken of each professor as to his training and experience. Along toward the end of the session the attorneys for the University of Missouri called for Gaines' deposition and were informed by Attorneys Houston and Redmond, that they had received no message from Gaines since March, and that they, along with Gaines' mother, were exhausting every possible means of locating his whereabouts. This situation finds the N.A.A.C.P. attorneys in a very embarrasing situation, for they are presenting a case and cannot produce the client. The opposing attorneys however, offered every means at their disposal in helping to locate the client.

Attorney and Witness Clash

At several times during the direct testimony, Dean Taylor answered questions of Mr. Houston by referring to similar tactics that he, Houston, had employed while raising the rating of the Howard University Law School. At two or three times Dean Taylor refused to answer questions and asked Mr. Houston what he was attempting to arrive at, and stated that he would give only those answers which he thought were relevant. At the end of Dean Taylor's examination, Judge Williams entered his objection to the manner in which the questioning had been conducted by the plaintiffs to which Attorney Houston replied that he did not believe the questioning objectional.

Much time was spent in determing the qualifications of the professors, as to their scholastic training and regular practice. Attorneys for the plaintiff attempted to stress the matter of graduate degrees and actual practice as necessary in properly qualifying a competent instructor. To these questions, Dean Taylor cited the faculties of the leading law schools of the nation and stated that the majority of these professors did not have graduate degrees and neither had they practiced one day in the courts. He continued by naming several famous law school deans, who have no graduate degree, have never practiced and have never been admitted to the bar. He said that the majority of the members of the American Bar Association had declared practice was not necessary for a law instructor, and that more than five law school instructor, exceptions being granted. He also cited several instances of the country's most famous law educators as men who were chosen for their respective faculties during their senior year in school and immediately went from the classroom as a student to the professorship.

Much time was spent on the salary question, as to the comparison of the salaries of the Lincoln University Law School with the salaries of the Missouri University Law School. The basis for the salaries being paid was argued as to their comparison with the minimum salary schedule as suggested by Dean Taylor before his employ. Direct questioning finally brought out the salary scale which ranged from $2256 to $5000, the other two being, $2650 and $3.000.

Dean Taylor displayed excellent knowledge of law school, their requirements and sources of necessary material. He stated in answer to a question from the state's attorney that he had ten years of experience in establishing a rating for Howard Law School and as a result of that he knew what was necessary to establish a first class school in Missouri.

In answer to questions as to why he did not select teachers with teaching experience, he stated that there were only two Negro teachers with experience outside of Howard University and they were Attorney Charles Houston and himself, as there was no other school but Howard to get experience and only the two named had left there. In answer to Attorney Houston's question as to the possibility of securing experienced white teachers, he replied that he had never considered employing a white teacher, for he believed that Negro teachers should be employed. He gave his personal knowledge of each of his instructors and testified that they were the best possible to be found in the country, as each of them had either rated number one or two in his class while in school.

Professors Richardson, Bush and Lucas were questioned only briefly as to their training, class rating and actual experience.

Lincoln Law School Gets Favorable Action From A.B.A. Examiner

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 7. (SPECIAL)—An announcement from President Scruggs' office this week stated that Mr. Will Shafroth, chairman of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, examined the Lincoln University School of Law at St. Louis Thursday, Sept. 28, and reported that the school "was now worthy of admission to probationary status among the approved schools of the Association." His appraisal was made "after a very critical survey and evaluation of the physical plant, the faculty, the students enrolled, the curriculum, the library, the whole of the university, the records and the like."

According to the announcement, "Admission to probation is a definite policy in the accrediting of law schools by the Association. All schools of law are admitted only on a probationary basis for a period of two or three years and examined periodically before being fully approved."

The School of Law is to undergo another appraisal soon by the Examiner from the Association of American Law Schools, the highest rating body for law schools in America.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

MISSOURI

PICKETS PARADE BEFORE MEETING AND DENOUNCE SEGREGATED LAW SCHOOL

Emily Russell New President of Missouri Teachers—Several Hot Fights Engaged in—Salary Equalization Probe Continued

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22—As members of the Missouri State Negro Seachers' association met last week at Vashon high school, whose principal is Frank L. Williams, a member of the board of curators of Lincoln university, pickets representing the Colored Clerks Circle marched in front of the building carrving signs denouncing the Jim-Crow Law school of Lincoln university.

Earlier in the day, while tribute was being paid to Burt Mayberry of Kansas City, secretary of the state association and a former president of the group, lauding him as being responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in the number of members of the Lincoln University Board of Curators (the group that authorized the Jim Crow Lincoln Law school set-up) a speaker from the floor facetiously remarked "and did he play a great part in the creation of the Lincoln Law School."

OPPOSE EXTENSION OF EDUCATIONAL SEGREGATION

Among the resolutions passed was one placing the Missouri Association of Negro Teachers on record as being opposed to the extension of educational segregation of Negroes and wades into fields where it has not already been established.

"Further," the resolution introduced by A. A. Dyer, editor of the associations journal, stated, "that the Association go on record as especially opposing the establishment of segregation in the fields of Graduate and Professional education, where a duplication of facilities is impractical and uneconomical.

A second resolution, sponsored by Editor Dyer, authorized the executive board to allow a sum not to exceed $100 for the continuance of the study of the needs for an agricultural and vocatinal high school in Southeast Missouri."

A third vital resolution urged that the Association continue its studies of the inequalities in educational provisions for Negroes in the State, and undertake, with the cooperation of other organized groups, to correct these conditions, giving both moral and financial support wherever necessary.

REPORTERS DON'T SEE COPIES OF MINUTES

It was the thought of this latter resolution, principally, which threatened, at the start of the convention, to disrupt proceedings and start a mud-sliging session that would be marked by a bitter fight

Members were charging that the recently increased dues were put into effect to provide a fund to help fight the Gaines case and to start a legislative battle for the equalization teachers' salaries.

Such, however, was not the case. Secretary Mayberry and President C. C. Damel of Jefferson City asserted, and, although they said that the minutes would speak for themselves, failed to show reporters copies of the minutes in which the disputed statements or motions were carried.

CLAMOR FOR ACTION ON SALARY QUESTION

Some Missouri teachers, disgruntled over the failure of Missouri teachers to take any steps towards a fight for the equalization of salaries when such action had been taken in a number of states, clamored for action and made numerous charges.

They claimed that they had approved an increase in the annual fee in order to help push the fight for better economic conditions and equality in pay. Some threatened to withdraw from the Association.

President Damel told the press that while a small amount of money had been spent for stationery, stamps, telegrams, etc., that there had been little work done with the so-called "legislative" or special fund. The report of Miss Dayse F. Baker of Farmington, Mo., treasurer of the organization for a number of years, shows that, on October 31, 1939, the organization had a balance of $669.94 in the disputed special fund. During the past year, through the placing of 50 cents of the fees collected from each of the 1,156 members, a total of $578 was added to the fund. Officials claim that the fund has not been earmarked.

DYER ELECTED AFTER HE HAD APPARENTLY QUIT

There was considerable heat displayed on the part of A. A. Dyer, St. Louis, editor of the Journal of Education, official organ of the association. Editor Dyer claims that 40 cents of the membership fee belonged to the journal, that something like $470 was available for the publication and that, so far he has received only $205 for that purpose. Dyer, who accuses the administration of lacking cooperation, also pointed out that Postmaster Jackson of St. Louis had called him in question for stating that the magazine came out only three times when it is entered in the St. Louis post office as a quarterly magazine.

However, when the smoke of the election cleared away, Dyer, who to all intents and purposes had given the Journal up in disgust, stating that he was surrendering "with jubilation the burden I have so joyously borne" was returned to office, defeating an opponent from Kansas City.

The association took other forward steps when it urged the cooperation of the race group with the Missouri State Teachers' Association (white) and urged an advisory committee to work with the state department of education. It was also ordered that the provisions of the Traveling Libraries and the facilities of the reading circle be investigated immediately and steps taken to make them avalable for Negro children.

Officers were installed at the banquet by J. L. Herriford of Kansas City, the parliamentarian. They include: President, Miss Emily Russell, St. Louis; first vice president, John L. Howell, Kansas City; second vice president, A. C. Shropshire, Festus; treasurer, Miss Dayse F. Baker, Farmington; assistant secretaries, Miss Daisy Trice, Kansas City and Miss Adel Dehoe, St. Louis; historian, W. A. Daugherty, Kansas City; editor of journal, Arthur A. Dyer, St. Louis; statistician, L. S. Curtis, St. Louis, and auditor, Everett H. Colbert, St. Louis. Progress committee, Earl D. Thomas, Kansas City; Miss Kitsy D. Townsend, St. Joseph, and Miss Arsania M. Williams, St. Louis.

"Decoy Students," read one of the signs, "you are swapping a birthright for a mess of MISEDUCATION. Don't follow crum-minded Negro MISLEADERS who personally benefit by this Jim Crow Law School."

Said the second ign: "We retire now, but remember, citizens, this is a waste of taxpayers' money. A Hitleristic policy. None of these have any place in America. Democracy Begins at Home."

TAYLOR'S ABILITY PRAISED

Courier 11-25-31

Advisor of American Bar Association Says Lincoln University's Law School Fulfills Requirements

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22—Mr. Will Shafroth, advisor to the section on legal education and admissions to the bar of the American Bar Association, in a letter to Lincoln University with reference to his inspection of the law school had the following to say:

"I have just transmitted my report regarding the law school to the executive committee of the board of curators, to the gentlemen who accompanied me when I visited the school last month and to Dean Taylor. The report states that in respect to the library, the physical equipment, the number of full-time teachers, admission requirements and the length of course, the school fully complies with American Bar Association requirements. These are what we term the external requirements, which can be definitely measured and ascertained. Compliance with these requirements at so early a date after the organization of the law school indicates that your university is making every effort to establish a law school of high standing.

That I found this to be the case when I inspected the school was no surprise to me, because I knew at that time that some $30,000 had already been expended on the law school and that a man of ability and scholarly attainments had been secured as dean. I have known Mr. Taylor and been acquainted with his work for some eight years and in my opinion, he is the best selection you could have made for the deanship. As a teacher and as acting dean of the Howard University Law school in Washington which has been on our approved list since 1931 and which has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools during the same period, he has acquired a background in the best colored law school in the United States, which will be of great value to him. I am sure you agree with me that the speed with which he organized your law school in St. Louis shows his efficiency.

I should like to say on the basis of my inspection, that every effort is being made to establish a first class law school. The institution is not a make-shift in any respect, and any one who visited when I did cannot fail to be impressed by what has been accomplished, and in the short space of two months. Though the opening of the school had only been announced in August, on the 28th of September there was an enrollment of 23 students in the first-year class, more than half of whom had college degrees. This enrollment is in excess of that of the first-year enrollment of Howard University Law school last year.

CITIZENS BANQUET LINCOLN U. LAW SCHOOL FACULTY

Courier 12-5-31

A banquet in honor of Dean William E. Taylor of the Lincoln University Law School, and his staff, was given by a group of interested citizens at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Friday night, Dec. 1. The speeches, for the most part, were in a welcoming vein, assuring the dean and his associates that they were welcome to St. Louis and that they were regarded as spokes in the great wheel of the progress of our race.

In his introductory remarks, Attorney George W. Wade stated that it had been in the minds of many St. Louisans that some expression of appreciation for the dean and his staff since coming into our midst should be made and that he felt all the support and encouragement possible should be given to the young people who had register ed for the law course at the school in order that they migh make the most of the opportu nity given them.

Mr. Frank L. Williams, a member of the Lincoln University Board of Curators, gave a brief resume of the factors leading up to the establishment of the Law School in St. Louis and of the part he and other members of the Board played in its establishment. Other speakers included Attorney Delancy Ingram, Leonard Harris, A. B. Green, Attorney Lewis B. Clymer, John R. Steele Fred A. Jones John W. Hayes, Zaid D. Lenoir and Attorneys Freeman L. Martin, Noah W. Parden, W. D. Shavers, John A. Davis, Rev. Fred A. Hughes and George W. Lewis. Responses were made by Attorneys Virgil Lucas, Jas. T. Bush and Scovel Richardson, assistant professors at the Law School.

Others present were: George Williams, J. E. Mitchell, Attorney W. H. Parker, R. Edwin Parker, Harold E. Young, E. D. Johns, J. B. Bemis, Charles Evans and Perry Townsend.

Attorney Silas E. Garner acted as master of ceremonies; Attorney George W. Wade co-chairman.

CARL SANDBURG SPEAKS TO STUDENTS AT LINCOLN U.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Students, faculty members and townspeople crowded into Page Auditorium last Tuesday night to hear Carl Sandburg, famous American poet, whose poetry is thought by many to be the most authentically American if any poetry written since Whitman. Sandburg, who has just completed **Abraham Lincoln, The War Years,** the fourth volume of his biography of the great emancipator, charmed the audience by the ease of his manner and had them amused or serious as he shifted from anecdotes of common to shrewd analyses of the vital issues of today. He gave the impression of a common man seeing with the eye of a prophet and speaking with the tongue of a poet as he warned against the danger of a people losing their sense of perspective in times like these and allowing themselves to be swayed by propaganda. He might have been talking informally to an ordinary household group as he ranged from Abraham Lincoln to the Dies committee, and from George Washington Carter to Babe Ruth. In everything he said could be discovered the insight of a genius' mind.

Turning to his poetry he read several selections from his latest book of poems, **The People, Yes,** and the members of the audience were quiet and attentive as they listened to the rythmical music of poetry which said something about them, and said it in language that they could understand. Sandburg concluded his recital with several selections from his **American Songbag,** a collection of American folksongs which has brought to him almost as much fame as has come to him because of his poetry and biography.

After the recital the distinguished writer was guest at an informal reception with members of the Lincoln University faculty at President Sherman D. Scrugg's home. Sandburg displayed a keen interest in the institution and expressed his regret that he would not be able to linger long enough to search for new songs for his **American Songbag.** Before leaving, he presented an autographed copy of **The People, Yes** to the University's library.

Lincoln U. (Mo.), Chicago U. Debate

Members of the Lincoln University (Mo.) Debating Society and the University of Chicago Debate Union who recently held a round-table discussion on the Lincoln campus on the subject of vocational vs. liberal arts training for the Negro. A provocative discussion followed by a question period took place. Seated, left to right: Leonard McConnell, Lincoln senior; Louise Landman, Chicago freshman; Harold Holliday, Lincoln senior. Standing, left to right: Daniel Ridge, Chicago junior and first-year law student; William McKinney, Lincoln junior; and Walter Briggs, Chicago sophomore.

DUCKING THE ISSUE

The Missouri state legislature is ducking the issues raised by the U. S. Supreme Court's recent decision in the Gaines case.

It is preparing to act on a bill to appropriate $200,000 to provide at Lincoln University, the state's colored college, with graduate and professional schools for Negro students in order to avoid admitting them to similar schools already established at the University of Missouri.

It is amazing to what lengths some of our white people will go to violate the letter and spirit of the law where we are concerned.

If this bill is passed, it will not only require more than $200,000 but many years before the graduate schools at Lincoln University will be equal to those at the University of Missouri.

It takes more than buildings to make graduate schools.

The Missouri legislators know this but they hope that this inadequate provision will close Negroes' mouths and enable the state to continue to flout the Federal tribunal.

The enlightened Negroes of Missouri and elsewhere will not be satisfied with this makeshift.

Missouri Negroes help to maintain the University of Missouri and they have a right to its facilities in acquiring the education they seek.

Jim Crow Educational Bill For Lincoln U. Fought By McLemore; Curators Named

Former Board Member Says Missouri Cannot Produce, in Few Months for Negroes, What It Took 75 Years to do for White University

Taylor Bill Would Be Staggering Load

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—A new board of curators for Lincoln University, composed of three colored and three white men, was named last week by Governor Stark to remove the school from the alleged political domination which had caused the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges to place Lincoln on the probation list last year.

At the same time Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis, attorney, who was chairman of the board until his resignation, announced he was launching an open fight against the Taylor bill which has already passed the house and is up for consideration in the state senate. The bill, an attempt to circumvent the Lloyd Gaines decision, would provide $200,000 to make Lincoln "equal" to the University of Missouri.

The new curators are Dr. J. Edward Perry, Kansas City, Mo., physician and surgeon, who succeeds Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds in Washington; Frank L. Williams, principal of

Vashon high school, St. Louis, who succeeds McLemore and C |C. Hubbard, principal of Lincoln high school, Sedalia, whose resignation was refused by Governor Stark. The white curators are Dr. F. L. McClure, president of Westminister college, Fulton; Cliff Scruggs, owner of a lumber business here, and W. Wallace Fry, lawyer of Mexico, Mo. The white appointees are known to be liberal in their attitude toward the race.

After Lincoln was placed on the probation list, an investigation by the North Central Association showed politics to be too dominant a factor on the board. The association had stated it would drop Lincoln entirely from the accredited list unless this condition were remedied. The new board is expected to restore the institution's previous status.

Contending that the old board of which he was a member was unalterably opposed to the Taylor bill and stating that he believed the new board would also oppose this measure calculated to make Lincoln a full "jim crow university," McLemore made public a letter addressed to Michael Kinney, state senator, in which he called for defeat of the bill in the senate.

The letter stated that this bill "proposes to prevent Missouri Negroes from entering Missouri university by setting up at Lincoln some fashion of graduate work" in an effort to follow out the supreme court decision. It would be impossible to establish at Lincoln a school of law by next fall when Gaines will be ready to begin his law course, the former curator said.

"Let us analyze the picture more fully, bearing in mind that the attempt here is to produce the equal of what exists at Missouri," said McLemores' letter. "Does Mr. Taylor, the author, contend that with six months' time and $200,000 there can be produced at Lincoln University what it took 75 years to produce at Missouri university? What manner of super-people does he think Missouri Negroes are? Frankly, whether Mr. Taylor knows it or not, they are not that smart.

"The fact that his bill provides $50,000 to pay tuition outside of Missouri, pending the development of Lincoln, does not help the situation one iota. That provision is directly in the teeth of the decision. The decision held: the payment of tuitions outside does not satisfy the law for Gaines is entitled to be educated in the state of Missouri."

Declaring that the law would also create a "staggering tax burden" and a waste of public funds if schools had to be established for those who wanted graduate or professional training, McLemore wanted to know just how Taylor would go about establishing at Lincoln a school of juornalism equal to that at Missouri, generally recognized as the finest in the nation, when such states as "New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and all the rest" have failed to do so.

After stating that the measure was undemocratic and places Negroes of Missouri in the same position as Jews in Germany, McLemore declared it was resented by many persons of both races, and was a subterfuge to circumvent the supreme court decision.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 3, 1939

DEBATERS OF A. AND T. TO MEET LINCOLN TEAM

Lincoln university debaters, of Missouri, will meet A. and T. college debating team tonight in Dudley Memorial auditorium at 8 o'clock. The question for discussion is: "Resolved: That the economic advancement of the negro at present is dependent upon his exercise of the vote."

Speakers for A. and T. in tonight's debate will be William Gilmore and J. Archie Hargraves. The debate will be non-decision.

AT JEFFERSON CITY

The largest delegation of Negroes in the history of the state, interested in pending legislation, was at Jefferson City last Monday, the occasion being to register, not only in words, but by their presence, their opposition to House Bill No. 195 known as the Taylor Bill, which is now before the State Senate.

As these men and women gathered in the Senate chambers the expressions on their faces were not indicative of holiday festivity of curious sightseers, but rather their countenances bore expressions of earnest devotion to a cause which affected their very lives, and more.....the welfare of their children was at stake. Speakers for this committee discussed equity and justice. They made pleas for fair play and warned the Senate committee that two wrongs never made one right.

In the meanwhile, we were thinking about how some of the members of the legislation were fighting to keep the state of Missouri in the backward state class. It was just last week that Missouri was given a "black eye" when the University of Notre Dame in Indiana, and the University of Wisconsin refused to allow their track teams to compete at a meet because the Missouri University was afraid to compete with the University of Wisconsin which had a Negro, Ed Smith, as a member of its track team. However, there was some reaction by the student body of the University of Missouri to this undemocratic principle. These young men and women, as a protest, circulated petitions letting the world know that they did not approve of this practice of bygone days for they understood that they are living in a new day and in a new world far removed from the world as it was twenty and forty years ago. We understand that the students of the state university took their action after conferences with faculty members during which the students attempted to show the faculty the fallacy of barring a Negro from competing on its track, but not being able to show the faculty and coach the wisdom of their plea they immediately signed petitions and made an appeal to the University of Notre Dame not to come.....and it did not come.

There is no doubt in our mind but that it took courage and "guts" on the part of the students to do this thing, but they perhaps realized that "eventually, why not now?" And this reminds us of the editorial appearing in the University of Missouri student paper last December entitled "The Inevitable Mr. Gaines."

We mention this incident in connection with the visit of the Negro delegation to Jefferson City as an indication of the trend of the times in which we live. There is a large number of people now from whose eyes the scales of prejudice are falling fast. This country will either be democratic or it will fall. It cannot continue to preach democracy to the world and deny its principles to its own citizens. When coach Faurot of the University of Missouri refused to take part in a track meet with the University of Wisconsin team because the latter had a Negro on it, it did not hurt Wisconsin, but it did make Missouri University look small. It lowered the people of Missouri in the eyes and estimation of other cities. It caused others to see how little Missouri is.

If the appearance of colored citizens before the Senate committee serves in any way to help that committee to do its plain duty, the state will be pleased. But if these so-called statesmen blindly go ahead and pass the bill, Governor Lloyd C. Stark will have the opportunity to correct their mistake.

W. E. TAYLOR IS APPOINTED BY CURATORS

Permanent Location For Institution Remains To Be Decided

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 11—Organization of a law school at Lincoln university here moved a step nearer completion this week with the selection, Saturday by the Board of Curators of Lincoln university, of William Edwin Taylor as dean.

Dean Taylor, a normal graduate of Lincoln university in 1917, has since 1929 served as a professor of law at Howard university, and since 1935 has served as acting dean of the law school at that institution. He holds the bachelor of arts and the bachelor of laws degree from the University of Iowa.

Although the location of the law school has not been definitely settled at this time, it is likely that at least for the first year, the Lincoln university law school will be located in Jefferson City.

The law school, according to President Scruggs, will be organized in strict accordance with the standards as set forth by the Association of American Law Schools, accrediting body for American law schools.

Will Shafroth, chairman of the committee of legal education of the American Bar association, and Harold Shepherd, secretary of the American Association of American Law Schools, have been invited to Lincoln university to aid in the establishment of the law school.

Several other additions to the instructional staff of the university were announced by President Scruggs, following the meeting of the board of curators Saturday.

Dr. Scruggs announced the appointment of Carroll C. Damel as field secretary and assistant professor of education. Professor Damel is a son of the late Prof. J. W. Damel whose association with Lincoln university covered a period of 40 years. Damel Hall, the mechanic arts building, is named for the late Professor Damel.

Other new appointees include

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
PENDLETON at ST. FERDINAND
PORO COLLEGE BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

INFORMATION for APPLICANTS

1. Applicants for enrollment must have satisfactorily completed two full years of study in an accredited college.
2. The school will be co-educational. Women as well as men are eligible for admittance.
3. It is possible to obtain two degrees in six years by taking a combination course of three years at Lincoln University and three years in the School of Law. Degrees: Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Law.
4. There will be no tuition charge for residents of Missouri.
5. For tuition charge for out-of-state students, write The Dean.
6. Applicants may either apply in person or write in for an application blank. If their transcripts are accepted, they will be sent certificates of admission.

SCHOOL WILL OPEN SEPT. 20, 1939

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE — THE DEAN

30 STUDENTS REGISTER FOR STUDY DESPITE PROTEST OF ST. LOUIS ORGANIZATIONS

Members of Colored Clerk Circle and Youth Forum Insist Segregated School Deprives Negroes of Rights

ST. LOUIS — (Special) —Twenty-five pickets, protesting unequal educational opportunity, were slapped on the new Lincoln university law school in the old Poro college building Wednesday, Sept. 20, by the Colored Clerk Circle under the leadership of Frank M. Jones, its president.

The opening of the law school marked the culmination of a long fight on the part of certain newspapers of the state and numerous civic organizations who are protesting the "fraud" which has been set up by the state to satisfy the supreme court ruling which commanded Missouri to provide educational opportunities for Negro students equal to those for whites.

Started Last Winter

An unsuccessful fight was begun last winter in the general assembly when a bill introduced by Representative Taylor advocated the establishment of a separate law school for Negroes.

The Taylor bill passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by Governor Stark. To put the bill into effect, the legislature appropriated $200,000 for the establishment of the institution. Many leaders who fought the bill contended there were not sufficient funds to establish a law school equal to the one at the University of Missouri when the Columbia institution was allotted $3,000,000 to maintain an already established institution.

Lloyd Gaines set up the pins for the fight for equal education in Missouri when he sued after being denied admission to the Uni- 1936. After suffering defeat at the hands of the Boone county circuit court and the Missouri supreme court, Gaines finally won an appeal taken before the supreme court of the United States.

Equal Opportunities

The gist of the high court's opinion provided that the state of Missouri must provide equal educational opportunities for all of its citizens within its own borders either by establishing comparable separate schools within the state or by admitting all races of students to the state's school at Columbia. The state supreme court has concurred in this opinion and has remanded the case to the Boone county court for a retrial. It is now the duty of the court below to determine whether or not the Lincoln university law school which opened in St. Louis Wednesday is equal to the existing law school at the University of Missouri.

Dissatisfaction with the present setup of the law school has been expressed from time to time by various leaders of the state, chief among them being N. A. Sweets, publisher of the St. Louis American newspaper. It was Sweets who promoted the idea of picketting the law school and he reports that it is having desired effects.

Frank M. Jones, president of the Colored Clerks Circle, and field marshal of the picketting forces, told reporters Wednesday afternoon that his organization was prepared to continue the picketting until victory had been won.

Jones said such a school wa, "an insult to the Negro people" and that such a school was set up only to "defeat the ruling of the supreme court in the Gaines case."

Doors of New Department Shut After 5 Days

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP) Last week, despite elaborate planning and preparations for the past year, despite a state appropriation of $14,000, a law library and a faculty composed of distinguished professors recruited from the University of North Carolina and Duke university, the law school of North Carolina College for Negroes closed its doors. Reason, only ONE qualified student enrolled.

The school opened on Sept. 25 and closed on Sept. 30, according to a statement by President James E. Shepard. Decision to postpone operation of the law school until September, 1940, was reached after a number of conferences among members of the faculty, the president, the college's board of trustees and Governor Clyde Hoey.

Fine Law Faculty

The lone student who had enrolled entered the graduate school of the college, it was explained, and will reenter the law school when it reopens. One of the best law faculties in the country had been made available to Negro students at N. C. C.'s law school. The staff had been recruited from the law faculties of Duke university and the University of North Carolina and included such distinguished scholars as Professors M. S. Breckenridge, John P. Dalzell, Fred B. McCall, Douglas Maggs, D. W. Markham and J.

Douglas Poteat.

The law school experiment at N. C. C. which had been widely heralded, had met with state-wide approval, encountered no opposition but still attracted only one student, is in marked contrast with a similar experiment being undertaken by the law school of Lincoln university, located in St. Louis' old Poro college building.

Controversy in Missouri

In the Missouri experiment, the State appropriated $200,000 for the colored law school which has been a controversial subject from the start. One group of objectors wants the law school housed at Lincoln U., in Jefferson City so that work may be provided for an enlarged Negro teaching staff, and another group insists on Negro students being admitted to the white University of Missouri Law school. This latter school was the storm center of theer Lloyd Gaines—U. of M. case, where Gaines, denied admission as a student, carried the case, through counsel, to the U. S. Supreme court, resulted in the High Court's famed decision of last December 8, ordering the State of Missouri to admit Gaines to U. of M., or "provide equal facilities for Negro students within the State."

The Lincoln university law school, opened recently in St. Louis was the direct result of that decision. As enrollment started, pickets paced back and forth in front of the school trying to persuade students not to sign. Despite this oppisition, however, the school opened on schedule, with more than 25 students registered.

Name Librarian And Secretary

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) —Thirty students began the study of law, Thursday, September 21, when the newborn school of law of Lincoln university opened its doors to those interested in age-old profession, on the first and mezzanine floors in the Poro building at Pendleton and St. Ferdinand avenues in St. Louis.

While others register to make a reality of their dreams of the opportunity to study law, the school's faculty, headed by Dean William E. Taylor, is carrying forward its plans to make the school one of the finest of the country.

NAME LUCAS TO FACULTY

ST. LOUIS.—Attorney Virgil H. Lucas, practicing attorney here for five years, has been named as the fourth member to the faculty of the Lincoln university law school. Attorney Lucas received his A. B. and LL. B. degrees from Howard university.

James C. Bush of Cleveland and Scovel Richardson of Chicago have already been elected to the faculty.

A native St. Louisan, Mrs. Alda Polkinghorne-Young was named last week as secretary to Dean Taylor, while Mrs. Constance Mapp Barbour of Washington, D. C., was elected law librarian.

Mrs. Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Polkinghorne of St. Louis, is a product of Banneker, Sumner and Stowe Teachers college. After graduation from Stowe, she taught for several years at the old Montgomery school, prior to her marriage.

Native of Washington

Mrs. Barbour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Mapp Sr., of Washington, D. C., after completing the public schools of Washington, was graduated from the Miner Teachers college of Washington. After a year of library work at Miner, she worked under Dean Taylor for a year at Howard university. Mrs. Barbour is a member of the National Educational association and of the Miner Teachers college alumni.

In a statement Wednesday, Dean Taylor expressed satisfaction at seeing a complete law school established in such a short time. "It has been a great job," he said, "but we are now ready with one of the finest law schools of the country." The dean, himself an honor graduate of the Iowa university law school, the recipient of numerous honorary laurels and with the background of several successful years of actual law practice and teaching of the same, said he has no ington university professor was of the opinion that no new law school had ever made such progress as the Lincoln university law school.

The dean vouched for the efficiency of Mrs. Young, and said Mrs. Barbour was selected largely because she is competent both as a librarian and as a secretary. He said it was difficult to find a qualified law librarian since there are only a few such persons in the country.

Richardson, who has charge of registration, told of the great interest being demonstrated by the new students, especially married women who are elated because of the opportunity to study law. Richardson told of one student who had chosen the new Lincoln school in preference to the law school at Howard.

Others interested in studying law may still contact Dean Taylor at the law school.

"apologies to make for his faculty, since both Richardson and Bush stand at the top of the profession as students and attorneys of law, fully qualified to teach even at Harvard."

"We haven't wasted the taxpayers money in the establishment of this school," Dean Taylor said, "neither have we had to stint since we have had full cooperation in the privilege of buying whatever was necessary in equipment. The salary level of our faculty is higher than 50 per cent of the 90 law schools of America."

Nineteen of 29 Who Enrolled at Lincoln Law School Still on Hand

Kansas City Mo.
Call 11-12-39

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) —Nineteen of the 29 students who enrolled this fall at the new Lincoln university law school in Poro building are still studying law, according to a statement to the Call by Dean William E. Taylor.

Of the 29 students who did enroll, the dean said 14 of them had college degrees, one had an M. A., eight the A. B. degree, while five had B. S. degrees. Dean Taylor said none of the students who enrolled had less than two years of college credit. The 29 students came from the following colleges: Miner Teachers college, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Illinois State normal, Douglass university, West Virginia State college, Stowe Junior and Teachers college, East Illinois State college, Xavier university, University of Iowa, Talladega college, Paul Quinn college, and Columbia university.

Appointed To Committee

Dean Taylor was notified this week by Eppa F. Elliott, clerk of the Missouri Supreme court, that the court has appointed Dean Taylor as a member of a committee to assist in making amendments to the code of civil procedure which will speed up the trial of cases and reduce the cost of appeal. The first committee meeting will be held in the Supreme Court building in Jefferson City on December 2. The drafted resolutions will be presented to the next general assembly.

Will Shafroth, advisor to the section on legal education and admissions to the bar of the American Bar association, praised the progress that has been made by the new law school. In the letter sent recently to Lincoln university officials, Shafroth said:

Praises Progress

"I have just transmitted my report regarding the law school to the executive committee of the board of curators, to the gentlemen who accompanied me when I visited the school last month and to Dean Taylor. The report states that in respect to the library, the physical equipment, the number of full-time teachers, admission requirements and the length of course, the school fully complies with American Bar association requirements. These are what we term the external requirements, which can be definitely measured and ascertained. Compliance with these requirements at so early a date after the organization of the law school indicates that your university is making every effort to establish a law school of high standing.

"That I found this to be the case when I inspected the school was no surprise to me, because I knew at that time that some $30,000 had already been expended on the law school and that a man of ability and scholarly attainments had been secured as dean. I have known Mr. Taylor and been acquainted with his work for some eight years and in my opinion, he is the best selection you could have made for the deanship. As a teacher and as acting dean of the Howard university law school in Washington, which has been on our approved list since 1931 and which has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools during the same period, he has acquired a background in the best colored law school in the United States, which will be of great value to him. I am sure you agree with me that the speed with which he organized your law school in St. Louis shows his efficiency.

Time Will Tell

"By what I have said above, I do not intend to imply that the school at the present time is ready for approval by the American Bar association. Even more important than what I have termed our external requirements are the scholarship standards of the school, the quality of the teaching and its excellence as an educational institute. Whether or not it measures up in these respects can only be judged when the school has seasoned to some extent and become a more firmly established institution.

"I should like to say, however, on the basis of my inspection, that every effort is being made to establish a first-class school. The institution is not a make-shift in any respect, and anyone who visited when I did must fail to be impressed by what has been accomplished, and in the short space of two months. Though the opening of the school had only been announced in August, on the 28th of September there was an enrollment of 23 students in the first-year class, more than half of whom had college degrees. This enrollment is in excess of that of the first-year enrollment of Howard University Law School last year.

"I congratulate you on the start which has been made toward providing sound legal education for colored students in Missouri. You are at liberty to give this matter such publicity as you see fit."

"SELL-OUT" NEAR AS MISSOURI GOVERNOR HAND PICKS BOARD

Dissenting Members Fired From Board of Curators At Lincoln University — Small Appropriation Fought By Leaders.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23—(Special)—According to reports coming from all parts of the State, Negroes of Missouri are getting ready to resist the efforts on the part of Governor Lloyd Stark and white politicians of Missouri to have so-called leaders of the race agree to a "sell-out" of the race in a compromise on Negro education that would be a distinct nose-thumbing at the order of the United States Supreme Court to the state of Missouri to either permit Lloyd Gaines to attend the University of Missouri at Columbia or to provide equal facilities within the state for his further education.

NEW BOARD OF CURATORS APPOINTED AT LINCOLN U.

Two "nasty" moves have been made during the past few days. One of these was the appointment of a new board of curators; the other was the slashing of the appropriation sought by officials of Lincoln university for the 1938-40 biennium. Both moves are causing bitter protest on the part of Negroes in all sections of the state.

Named to the new board of curators are three Negroes and three white members.

The white members are: Dr. F. L. McClure, president of Westminster college, Fulton; W. W. Frey, Mexico, lawyer, and Cliff Scruggs, Jefferson City. All of the new appointments will expire on January 1, 1943.

Negro members of the board are Dr. J. E. Jerry, Kansas City, succeeding Dr. William J. Tompkins, Kansas City, whose forced "resignation" has been rumored for the past three months, ever since the rendering of the Gaines decision; Frank L. Williams, principal of Vashon high school, St. Louis who succeeded Attorney Joseph L. Mc-Lemore of St. Louis, who is said to have maintained a silent but firm opposition to making Lincoln university a graduate school and C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia school principal, the only board member re-elected. It is reported that Prof. Hubbard attempted to resign but that his resignation was not accepted.

APPOINTMENTS MADE TO "SAVE" UNIVERSITY

Governor Stark claims that these appointments were made to save Lincoln university's accredited standing, it being pointed out that Lincoln is now on the probation list because an investigation by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, revealed politics to be the dominant factor on the board of curators. The time was fast approaching for Lincoln to be dropped from the list unless the college was taken out of politics.

Records of all of the board members, especially the Negro members, especially the Negro scanned by Negro leaders who charge that Governor Stark selected only those men whom he could handle and who would be favorably inclined toward the establishment of a graduate school for Negroes at Lincoln university.

Missourians recall that Dr. Perry was a member of the board of curators back in 1921 when Lincoln first became a university. He has served under every governor of Missouri since that time and it is alleged that, because of his wealth he has maintained a constant "colored citizens be dammed attitude," and has been largely responsible for the delay experienced in making Lincoln a full fledged university.

RECORD OF MEN ON BOARD OF CURATORS

Principal Williams of Vashon high school, St. Louis, is reputed to have acquired quite a bit of property but many look askance at his being placed on the board due to his silence in the Vashon site dispute. His silence was particularly noticeable when civic groups of St. Louis raised the indignant howl and went into court to win a fight that prevented St. Louis Board of Education from placing the new Waring elementary school in the back yard of Vashon high school. He also is believed to be a favorite of the governor who appointed him on his Negro Missouri Survey Commission, a group that foretold the recent sharecropper demonstration but which had no force to see that changes were made.

Prof. Hubbard, who has been secretary of the board, is believed to be too old and plastic to forcefully demand that the Negroes of Missouri be given that which they are justly entitled to.

Further bad faith is also being charged against Representative Taylor, author of the much disputed House Bill 195 which pretends to authorize the curators of Lincoln university to make that institution the "equivalent" of the University of Missouri, as ordered by the United States Supreme Court but which, at the same time, provides only $200,000 for that task.

TAYLOR DISPLAYS LACK OF REAL FAITH

Representative Taylor displays still more lack of real faith toward the Negroes of Missouri when he introduced a new appropriations bill, as chairman of the house appropriation committee, seeking $406,000 for the operation of Lincoln until 1940.

The sum asked by Taylor is $107,000 less than the $513,000 which President Sherman Scruggs stated was needed for the mere operation of Lincoln.

By no stretch of the imagination can the figure be made to include the $890,000 listed by President Scruggs for buildings and other equipment to make LINCOLN AN ACCREDITED UNDERGRADUATE INSTITUAION!

Further disregard for Negroes of Missouri is shown not only in the fact that Lincoln's appropriation, as recommended by Taylor, is less than any of the other state supported schools but that while Chairman of Appropriations Committee Taylor slashed the Lincoln university appropriation to $3,997,963 recommended for the University of Missouri is an increase over the amount asked for by officials of the school.

Contrasted with other recommended appropriations, Lincoln's $406,000 is small compared to Maryville Teachers $490,000; Warrensburg Teachers, $540,000; Cape Girardeau Teachers College, $495,000; Springfield Teachers College, $555,000 and Rolla School of Mines $917,500.

ADMINISTRATOR

Ernest R. Carney, superintendent of the Detroit Parkside Hospital for the past five years, has just been notified of his acceptance as a member of the American College of Hospital Administrators. He is the second member of the race to become a member of this international organization, the other being Albert W. Dent, superintendent of the Flint-Goodrich Hospital in New Orleans.

Even Debaters Can Dance, L. U. Students Find

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Three Chicago University Debating Union representatives "made themselves at home" when they came here last week for a wordy clash.

The group ate, slept, studied and danced with Lincoln students.

The three of them included one girl, Miss Louise Landman of New York, who has a rabbi as a father and two newspaper reporters as brothers. Walter Briggs of Columbus, Ohio, is the son of a trustee of Wiley College. The third member of the group, Dan Ridge, of Chicago, is a first-year law student.

Could Beat Chicago U.

In the informal debates and discussion Lincoln was represented by Leonard McConnell, William McKinney and Harold Holliday.

The visitors watched Lincoln's basketball team toy with the leaders of the local white league in a court tiff, and expressed the opinion that Lincoln could vanquish the University of Chicago team.

Bill Would Make L. U. Board Of Curators Non-Partisan

Call

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A bill affecting the board of curators of Lincoln university was introduced in the lower house of the Missouri legislature Tuesday, February 14, by Representative H. P. Lauf of Jefferson City.

2-17-39

Bill Would

The bill would make the curators' board a non-partisan one, with the six-year terms of members expiring in different years.

Th measure increases the number of curators to nine and stipulates that at least four members must be Negroes. The present board has six members.

An emergency clause is attached to the bill so that it becomes effective immediately after passage.

The Bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1.—That Section 9619, of Chapter 37, Article 19, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to Lincoln university and to the tenure of office of the board of curators, be and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu of said section two new sections enacted relating to the same subject and dealing with Lincoln university, tenure of office of the board of curators, and their ion said sections to know as Section 9619 anl Section 9619A, and to read as follows:

Section 9619.—The Board of Curators of Lincoln university of Missouri, which hereafter consists of nine members who shall be appoin ed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person shall be appointed a curator who shall not be a citizen of the United States and who shall not have been a resident of the State of Missouri two years next prior to his appointment. Not more than five curators shall belong to any one political party, at least four of the curators shall be Negroes.

Section 9619A.—The term of service of the curators shall be six years, the term of three expiring every two years, the first expiration occurring on the first day of January, 1942, and succeeding expirations of three members every two years thereafter. Said curators while attending the meeting of the board shall receive their actual expenses which shall be paid out of the ordinary revenues of the university.

Section 2.—It is specifically declared and determined by the Sixtieth General Assembly of Missouri that this bill shall be considered a revision bill, as provided for in Constitutional Amendment No. 2, Section 41, of Article 4, of the Constitution of the State of Missouri.

Section 3.—Since the status of Lincoln university in the regional accrediting associaton of educatonal institutions in this area is jeopardized because it is not administered by a board organized within the meaning of this article, therefore this act is neccessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and an emergency has been created and exists within the meaning of the Constitution of this state, and this act shall take effect, and be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

WOULD GET AROUND GAINES CASE

Missouri Law-Makers Consider Bill Making Lincoln Real University

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga

2-12-39

Plan Greatest Expansion Program ever Started At Race Educational Institution

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—The State of Missouri last week took definite steps to comply with the December 8 ruling of the U. S. Supreme court in the now famed U. of Missouri-Lloyd Gaines case which held in effect that qualified Negro students should be enrolled at U. of M. or the state must provide "equal educational facilities within the state" for colored students.

Last Friday a bill authorizing the Board of Curators of Lincoln university, state institution for Negroes at Jefferson City, to expand the school's program and bring it to the standard of U. of M. was introduced in the legislature by Representative John D. Taylor of Charlton county.

Introduction of the bill followed a conference Thursday of members of the legislature, lawyers and officials and members of the board of Curators, U. of M. Pending completion of Lincoln U's expansion program, the curators would be authorized to pay the tuition of "qualified Negro residents" in colleges and universities of other states, offering courses of study now provided at U. of M.

Since the High Court's ruling two colored students have sought to enroll at U. of M., but were not accepted by officials on the ground that the test case has not been disposed of finally. Under the Taylor bill Lincoln U's curators "shall be authorized and requested to reorganize the institution so that it shall afford to the Negro people of the state an opportunity for training up to the standard furnished at the state University of Missouri."

The bill provides authority for the curators to establish any new school, department or course of instruction, to purchase necessary additional land, erect new buildings and provide additional equipment at Lincoln, U. How much this program will cost is a matter of speculation, some observers setting the figure at between two and three million dollars. At any rate, it will concededly be one of the greatest expansion programs ever started at a colored educational institution.

Missouri Supreme Court Decision Neither Opens Nor Shuts Doors of M.U.

Leaves Them Ajar, So That If Law School at Lincoln U. Does Not Measure Up, Negroes Will Be Admitted

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —The supreme court of Missouri handed down this week an opinion reversing the decision of the Boone county circuit court rendered originally in the Lloyd Gaines case in which Gaines was seeking admission to the University of Missouri Law school.

This latest action in the famous University of Missouri case is in conformity with the opinion of the U.S. Supreme court, delivered last December 12.

The state's highest court by its opinion does not order the University to admit Gaines to its law school, but does not shut the university to him. It takes notice of the fact that the State of Missouri, since the U.S. supreme court opinion, has directed the establishment of a law school for Negroes at Lincoln university, and has appropriated a sum of $200,000 for this purpose.

Must Compare Schools

The court holds in its opinion that it cannot decide at this date whether the law school to be established at Lincoln university is the equal of the law school at the University of Missouri. It holds that this question must come before the trial court and be decided upon its merit after the school is established.

The supreme court's present opinion holds that if the lower court should find as a fact that the new established law school at Lincoln is not "substantially equivalent" to the facilities offered at the University of Missouri then the writ must issue.

The judgment of the Boone circuit court was the original decision in the Gaines case, and denied him a writ of mandamus compelling the University to admit him. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Missouri supreme court which affirmed the denial of the writ. From this decision an appeal was taken to the U.S. supreme court which reversed the Missouri supreme court.

Accords With High Courts

Reargument of the case before the Missouri supreme court was held May 22, with Charles H. Houston, of the New York office of the N.A.A.C.P., and Sidney R. Redmond, of St. Louis, member of the national legal committee, appearing for Gaines.

The present opinion of the state supreme court reverses its affirmation of the denial of the writ by the Boone circuit court, and remands the case to the circuit court for further proceedings.

The opinion said in part:

"Respondents (the State of Missouri) urge that Sec. 9618, supra, as amended, (the new law directing the establishment of a law school at Lincoln university) makes proper provision for relator's legal training within the borders of the state, and affords him an opportunity for such instruction equal to that available to whites at the University of Missouri; and that, by invoking the rule of law presuming right acting on the part of officers charged with a mandatory duty under a statute (i.e., the curators of Lincoln will perform their legal duty to establish a school of law equal to the one in the University of Missouri) appellant's constitutional rights will have been satisfied, and, therefore, the writ should be denied.

Although expressly conceding that the new act 'eliminates the discretion left to the curators and places on the curators an unconditional obligation to open new schools and new departments,' appellant (Gaines) says, 'But assuming, for the purpose of argument only that the curators did create some sort of a law school by September, 1939, this court could not determine by judicial notice whether such law school satisfied the constitutional requirement of equal protection of the laws. That would be a matter of evidence to be presented to and weighed first in the trial court.' In this we think appellant (Gaines) correct.

"The Supreme Court of the United States said of former section 9618: '***It appears that the policy of establishing a law school at Lincoln university has not yet ripened into an actual establishment and it cannot be said that a mere declaration of purpose, still unfulfilled, is enough.'

Must Be Equivalent

"We are unwilling to undertake to determine the constitutional adequacy of the provision now made for relator's legal education within the borders of the state by the expedient of coupling judicial notice with a presumption of law. Orderly procedure requires that the question be submitted to, and determined by the trial court in the first instance. If the facilities at Lincoln university, to be available at the commencement of the next fall term, which is in September, are in fact substantially equivalent to those afforded at Missouri university, the writ should be denied; otherwise it must issue, as a denial under those circumstances would amount to an arbitrary exercise of direction. The judgment is, accordingly, reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the views herein expressed."

WILL THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

of

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

BE EQUIPPED WITH AN ADEQUATE

LAW LIBRARY?

IT WILL! On Monday, August 28th, negotiations with law book publishers and dealers were entered into for the purchase of ten thousand volumes of law materials as set forth in the requirements for an accredited law library by the Association of American Law Schools. A full day was necessary to consider the bids offered by various firms. When the Law School opens, a minimum of 10,000 volumes will be on the stacks in the law library.

School Will Open

SEPT. 20, 1939

at PORO COLLEGE BLDG.

Pendleton at St. Ferdinand

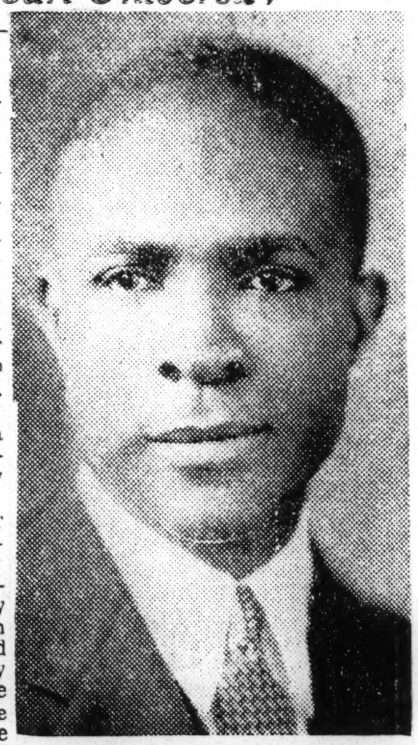
St. Louis, Mo.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE—THE DEAN

Lincoln U. Law School to Open at Poro College

8-25-39 Kansas City, Mo. Call

Dean Taylor Says School Will Accommodate 60 Students; Claims Facilities to Equal Those at Missouri University



DEAN W. E. TAYLOR

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) — Lincoln unversity's law school, affording a library of 10,000 to 10,500 new volumes of law, with four faculty members, and with a curriculum directed to meet the requirements of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar association, will open September 20 and will be ready for occupancy August 21, at the Poro college building, Pendleton and St. Ferdinand.

Dean William E. Taylor, in a special interview with a representative of The Call, outlined briefly plans for the school.

Facilities have been leased for 10 years, with an option for increase in space should requirement demand. Four teachers will comprise the first faculty. A library of 10,000 to 10,500 volumes has been provided for in the budget and approximately 8,000 have already been packed for delivery to the school premises. "This," said the law school head, "will make the school equally as good as that of Missouri U.'s with the exception that all law class rooms will not open directly onto the library."

The library will have every reported document of England and America, according to the dean.

Sixty students will be accommodated. They must have two years of college work and preferably should have received degrees from accredited institutions. Students living in Missouri long enough to have established residence will be admitted without tuition.

Taylor said: "As an old Missourian and graduate of schools here I am very anxious that this thing go over in a big way. This is an unusual time. I recognize the fact that persons have been hostile to the idea, but I hope for the full cooperation of all, as well as of the press. Within 60 days a law school, one that will meet all the most stringent requirements, will be established."

Places in St. Louis convenient for establishing a school were investigated last Wednesday by President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln university.

Dr. Scruggs said there was not enough space at Lincoln university in Jefferson City, and St. Louis offered advantages for students in contact with practicing lawyers and proximity to two white university law schools whose faculty members might be available as part-time lecturers.

Dean Taylor comes to Lincoln U. from the acting deanship of the Howard university law school. He holds these degrees: A.B., L.L. D., and J.D.

William E. Taylor is a native of Mississippi. He was graduated from Lincoln U. in 1917 and received his law degree from the University of Iowa in three years. Taking the bar examination in 1923 he passed and became part of a firm with Attorney Howard. He commuted between Des Moines and Chicago. In 1934 he was part of the law firm of James, Cashin and Dickinson and was title examiner for Cook county, Ill.

Dean Taylor taught at Howard from 1929 to 1938 and is now on an unconditional leave of absence. From 1929 to 1932 he was assistant professor of law; from 1932 to 1939, professor, and from 1935 to '39, acting dean.

He belongs to the Order of the Coif, highest honorary organization in the field of law. He was the only Negro member of the council on property and status of the American Bar Association and also of the committee on tenure.

The new dean's wife, Mrs. Pearl Mildred Taylor, prominent musician, will join him in St. Louis.

LINCOLN U. LAW SCHOOL TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 20

8-26-39

New Unit Will Be Housed in Poro Building

Washington, D.C.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The newly created law school of Lincoln University will be housed in the Poro College building at Pendleton and St. Ferdinand with a law library of 10,000 to 15,000 books, it was learned here, this week.

Dean William E. Taylor said the faculty will be composed of four members and the curriculum will meet the requirements of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association. The school will open on September 20.

Accommodate 60 Students

The library, according to Dean Taylor, will have every reported document of England and the United States. The school can accommodate sixty students who have had at least two years of college work. Preference will go to those who have received their degrees in accredited institutions.

Students who have lived in Missouri long enough to have established residence will be admitted without tuition.

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University, at Jefferson City, Mo., said that there was not enough space at the university proper to accommodate the law school. St. Louis, offered advantages for students in contact with practicing attorneys and in proximity to two white universities whose faculty members might be available as part-time lecturers.

PRESIDENT

DR. SHERMAN D. SCRUGGS, president of Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo., under whose supervision the new Lincoln university law school in St. Louis, Mo., will be conducted.

LAW PROF.

Attorney Scovel Richardson, Chicago, was named last week as associate professor of the new law schol of Lincoln University, Missouri, which will be opened for the first time this month with Dr. William E. Taylor as dean. The law school was set up by the State of Missouri as a result of the attempts of Negroes to gain admission to the State University. Lincoln's law school will be located in the Poro College building in St. Louis.—ANP.

Mo. Law School Meets Bar Ass'n Approval

12-1-39

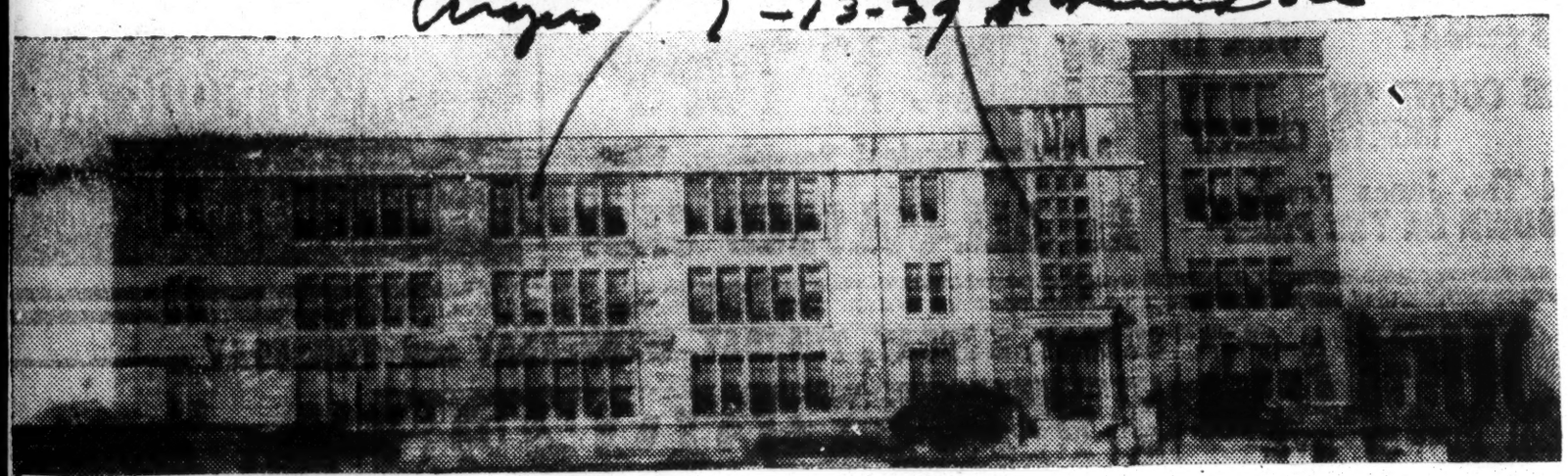
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1 (ANP)—The new Lincoln university law school opened in September in the old Poro college building, has complied fully with American Bar association requirements and is therefore an accredited institution, it was announced to the Lincoln board of curators last week by Will Shafroth, advisor to the section of the association on legal education and admissions to the bar.

Praising the admistration of Dean Louis E. Taylor, Shafroth said he found the library, physical equipment, number of full time teachers, admission requirements, length of course and number of students "entirely satisfactory" and asserted the institution was not makeshift in any respect.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

MISSOURI

How New Stowe College Will Appear When Completed



PETITIONS URGE LEGISLATORS TO DEFEAT MEASURE

City Flooded With Requests That Law-Makers Fail to Pass Bill Which Would Add Graduate Courses at L. U.

Call 2-17-39 Kansas City Mo.

The city is being flooded with petitions against House Bill 195 pertaining to Lincoln university, now pending in the lower house of the Missouri legislature.

The petitions, which will be circulated throughout the city for the signatures of thousands of citizens and voters, urge legislators to vote against the bill when it comes upon the floor of the house for consideration. The bill, introduced January 3, by John D. Taylor, of Charlton county, is now in committee.

Addressed to "Our Legislators," the petition reads:

"We, the undersigned voters, strongly urge you, our representatives in the sixtieth Missouri legislature now in session at Jefferson City, to vote against House Bill 195, dealing with Lincoln university. We oppose and urge the defeat of the bill for the reasons set forth in the articles printed on this petition."

On the petition are two editorials taken from The Call, "Two Schools, Double Costs," from the February 10 issue, and "Neither Fair Nor Decent," from the February 17 issue.

The petitions have been placed in the hands of ministers, who will ask members of their congregations to sign them Sunday. They are in the offices of the Paseo Y. W. C. A., the Paseo Y. M. C. A., the Urban League, 1408 the Paseo; the People's Finance corporation, The Call office, drug stores and other public places, so that all who oppose the bill may signify their opposition by their signatures.

Provides No Funds

House Bill 195, against which citizens are protesting, provides that "the board of curators of Lincoln university shall be required to reorganize said institution so that it shall afford to the Negro people of the state opportunity for training up to the standard furnished by the University of Missouri."

It authorizes the curators to "purchase necessary additional buildings, to open and establish any new school, department or course of instruction, to provide necessary additional equipment and to locate the respective units of the university wherever in the state of Missouri in their opinion the various schools will most effectively promote the purposes of this article."

The bill makes no provisions for the appropriation of funds to carry out its terms.

The bill further provides that "pending the full development of Lincoln university, the board of curators shall have the authority... to arrange for the attendance of any qualified Negro at a college or university in some other state.... and to pay the reasonable tuition fees for such attendance."

Not Granting Full Rights

The Supreme court decision in the Gaines case specified that in paying tuition outside the state, the state of Missouri is not granting Negro citizens their full rights.

House bill 195 was introduced four days after a Negro attempted to enter the University of Missouri in compliance with the December opinion of the U. S. supreme court in the Lloyd Gaines case. Gaines, a St. Louis graduate of Lincoln university, sued for the right to enter the Missouri U. law school. The supreme court granted him that right, saying that the state of Missouri must admit Gaines to Missouri U. in the absence of a law school for Negroes within the state.

The petition is being circulated by members of The Call staff, members of the N. A. A. C. P. branch of which Elmore Williams is president, by the local council of the National Negro Congress, of which Miss Elsie M. Mountain is president, and by clubs and other organizations.

Opposition to the bill is based upon the premises that Lincoln university as an undergraduate school is not up to the standard of Missouri university's undergraduate school and the graduate and professional schools which would be established there would not equal those at Columbia.

It has been estimated that at least $1,000,000 is needed at Lincoln U. to bring it up to par with Missouri university's undergraduate schools.

Cobb is Trustee Of Western Univ.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—It has been announced here that the Right Reverend Noah W. Williams, Bishop of the Fifth Episcopal District of the African Methodist Church, has appointed Attorney Robert S. Cobb of this city as a trustee of Western University at Quindaro, Kans.

Attorney Cobb is a trustee of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church here, and is active in civic and religious work.

Negro Equality Education Bill Passed In Mo.

Philadelphia Tribune 3-16-39

Complies With Supreme Court Ruling; To Expand Lincoln Univ.

Philadelphia Pa.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March (ANP)—Missouri Democrats triumphed over GOP opposition in the State legislature, last Monday, when the house of representatives ordered perfected a bill by John D. Taylor, Charlton County Democrat, to expand facilities of Lincoln university,

Lincoln Gets 3 Negro Curators

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Mar. 30—Governor Stark appointed three Negroes on the new Lincoln university Board of Curators, it was announced last week. The board's three other members are white.

The new appointees are Frank L. Williams, principal of the Vashon high school, St. Louis; Dr. J. E. Perry, physician and surgeon of Kansas City and C. C. Hubard, principal of the Lincoln high school in Sedalia.

The governor's action, it was pointed out, has opened the way for Lincoln university to be restored to the list of colleges accredited by the North Centeral Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

An investigation last year by the North Central Association revealed that the board of directors at Lincoln figured too preeminently in politics and the university was placed on the probation list.

Hold Round-Table Discussions at Lincoln U. (Mo.)

East Tennessee News 3-9-39 Knoxville

Members of the University of Chicago Debate Union and the Lincoln University (Mo.) Debating Society who engaged in a round-table discussion at Lincolun University, Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, on the subject, "Why Go to College: To Learn How to Live or to Learn How to Make a Living?" On the morning of the same day the visitors themselves gave a forty-minute "bull session" on higher education today in the United States with special reference to the University of Chicago Plan and the educational theories of President Robt. Maynard Hutchins of Chicago. The Lincoln debaters were coached by Professor Cecil A. Blue, head of the English department. Shown in the picture, left to right: Asst. Prof. of Economics J. Errol Miller of the Lincoln faculty, chairman; Daniel Ridge, Chicago; Harold Holliday, Lincoln; Louise Landman, Chicago; Leonard McConnell, Lincoln; Walter Briggs, Chicago, and William McKinney, Lincoln.

DR. J. E. PERRY ONLY KANSAS CITY CURATOR

The Call

Replaces W. J. Thompkins; C. C. Hubbard Only Old Member Reappointed

3-17-39

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —Governor Stark picked three educators, a physician, a lawyer and a business man—none with political leanings—to form the new board of curators for Lincoln university which he announced Wednesday, March 15.

The new curators, three Negroes and three white persons are:

DR. J. EDWARD PERRY, physician and surgeon of Kansas City.

FRANK L. WILLIAMS, principal of the Vashon high school in St. Louis.

C. C. HUBBARD, principal of the Lincoln high school in Sedalia.

DR. F. L. McCLURE, white, president of the Westminister college, Fulton.

CLIF SCRUGGS, white, owner of a lumber business in Jefferson City.

W. WALLACE FRY, white, lawyer of Mexico.

Lloyd King, state superintendent of schools, is an ex-officio member of the board.

The new board of curators will hold its first meeting Friday morning March 17, at 9:30 o'clock in Jefferson City for the purpose of organization.

Mr. Hubbard is the only member of the old board who was reappointed.

Those retiring from the board are:

Attorney Joseph L. McLemore, St. Louis, chairman of the board, who resigned.

Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds of Washington, D.C., who resigned.

L. B. Boler, Cape Girardeau, whose term expired.

Dr. J. D. Elliff, professor at the University of Missouri, Columbia, whose term expired.

S. D. Bedford, white, Jefferson City, whose term expired.

Mr. Hubbard submitted his resignation from the board, but the governor refused to accept it.

Governor Stark named Dr. McClure to succeed Dr. Elliff, Attorney Fry to succeeded Mr. Boler, Mr. Scruggs to succeed Mr. Bedford, Dr. Perry to succeed Dr. Thompkins and Mr. Williams to succeed Attorney McLemore.

With the appointment of the new board, Governor Stark has opened the way for Lincoln university to be restored to the list of colleges accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Lincoln U. was placed on the probation list last year and an investigation by the North Central Association found politics to be too dominant a factor on the board of directors.

The time was nearing when the school would be dropped from the accredited list unless some move was taken to take the college out of politics.

Member of First Board

In naming Dr. J. E. Perry a curator, Governor Stark returns to the board a man who served as a member of the first board of curators appointed when Lincoln became a university in 1921. Dr. Perry, first appointed by Governor Hyde, has served under every governor since then. He was reappointed by Governor Baker, Governor Caulfield and his term extended over into the administration of Governor Park. He left the board when Governor Park made several political appointments during the last years of his administration.

A fighter through the years for equal education for Negro youth in Missouri, Dr. Perry believes that a university can be built only on high ideals and principles. "I have no preferences," he says, "except merit."

Clif Scruggs, Jefferson City lumber man, also is a former member of the board. Mr. Scruggs owns the largest lumber business in the county. He is well thought of by the Negro citizens of the capital city.

Has Liberal Attitude

Attorney Fry of Mexico is a former president of the Missouri Bar Association and is believed to have been chosen as a curator because of his liberal attitude.

Mr. Williams, principal of the Vashon high school in St. Louis, was chairman of the Governor's Commission to Survey the Needs of Negroes of Missouri. He has been in the school system of St. Louis for many years and is one of the active leaders in the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. He also is a member of the Missouri State Association of Teachers.

Mr. Hubbard has been principal of the Lincoln high school in Sedalia for many years and is recognized as the No. 1 citizen of Sedalia. He served as secretary of the retiring board of curators.

The term of Dr. Perry, Mr. Williams and Mr. Hubbard expire on January 1, 1941. The terms of Dr. McClure, Attorney Fry and Mr. Scruggs expire January 1, 1943.

A bill is now pending in the house of representatives of the legislature which would increase the membership of the board to nine. The curators would be appointed for six-year terms, the terms of three members expiring every two years.

Negro Education—Governor Stark of Missouri has signed a bill to bring the standards of Lincoln University up to the level of the University of Missouri, in order to meet the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case, ruling that Negroes must be admitted to the university in the absence of other equal educational facilities in the state. Governor Stark stated that schools for training in law, medicine, dentistry, engineering, and other professions should be established immediately by the new board of curators of Lincoln University. The new board of nine members must, under the measure creating it, include at least four Negro members, and not more than five can be from one political party. The curators will serve six-year terms.... In Georgia, in what is generally considered a move to keep Negroes from applying for admission to the state university system in accordance with the decision in the Gaines case, Attorney General Ellis Arnall has ruled that "white teachers cannot legally teach Negro children in the public schools of Georgia."

LINCOLN U. PREXY OTHER OFFICIALS SUED FOR $10,000

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 27—(ANP)—President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln university and two other officials were named in a suit filed against them in circuit court here Monday by J. O. Brown, chef at the institution.

Mr. Brown charges that President Scruggs, Mrs. Myrtle Bowen and Harry H. Williams presented false affidavits to the university board of curators to oust him from his position as chef effective September 1. Mrs. Bowen is director of the university cafeteria, and Mr. Williams is a proctor of one of the dormitories.

Brown alleges in his petition that the defendants presented affidavits damaging his character and causing him to lose his position, for which he asks $10,000 and costs of the case.

Lincoln Prexy, 2 Officials Are Sued for $10,000

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 27.—(ANP) — President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln university and two other officials were named in a suit filed against them in circuit court here Monday by J. O. Brown, chef at the institution.

Mr. Brown charges that President Scruggs, Mrs. Myrtle Bowen and Harry H. Williams presented false affidavits to the university board of curators to oust him from his position as chef effective Sept. 1. Mrs. Bowen is director of the university cafeteria, and Mr. Williams is a proctor of one of the dormitories.

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CASE REMANDED TO DETERMINE ON LINCOLN U.

Says Gaines Must Be Admitted If School Lacks

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— All justices of the State Supreme court excepting Justice Hays who was absent concurred in findings Tuesday in remanding for trial the question of determining the adequacy of the law school scheduled to open at Lincoln this fall. The high court declined to pass on whether the school to be established under an act of the recent legislature complies with the requirements of the U. S. Supreme Court decision last December in the Lloyd Gaines case. The highest tribunal held that Negroes must be admitted to the graduate schools at Missouri U., or equivalent schools made for them at Lincoln U.

The case will go to the Boone County Circuit Court for determination of the adequacy of provisions made for the Lincoln Law School.

The 1939 Legislature appropriated $200,000 for the establishment of a law school at Lincoln and the Lincoln curators ordered President Sherman Scruggs to proceed with plans to open the school next fall.

Opinion Given

Judge C. A. Leedy, who wrote Tuesday's opinion said:

"We are unwilling to undertake to determine the constitutional adequacy of the provision now made for relator's legal education within the borders of the State by the expedient of coupling judicial notice with a presumption of law. Orderly procedure requires that the question be submitted to, and determined by the trial court in the first instance. If the facilities at Lincoln University, to be available at the commencement of the next school term, which is in September, are in fact substantially equivalent to those afforded at Missouri University, the writ should be denied; otherwise it must issue, as a denial under those circumstances would amount to an arbitrary exercise of discretion. The judgment, accordingly, reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the views therein expressed."

High Court Acted

The Circuit Court and State Supreme Court ruled against Gaines, but he obtained a reversal in the United States Supreme Court, which held he was entitled to admittance to the University of Missouri law school, "in the absence of other and proper provision for his legal training within the State."

The 1939 Legislature put through an act, with an emergency clause, authorizing and diversity to reorganize the school, to provide educational opportunities equal to those of the University of Missouri and the board recently established a law school, to open in September.

Existence of this law, and the order for establishment of the school, were urged in connection with a second argument of the case before the State Supreme Court on questions on which it was remanded from the highest court, as meeting the requirements.

Gaines filed for entrance to the school more than two years ago.

TRIAL JUDGE TO RULE ON ADEQUACY OF LAW SCHOOL BEING SET UP AT LINCOLN

Whether Taylor Bill Meets Requiremets of U. S. Supreme Court Decision to Be Argued at Columbia

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Missouri supreme court Tuesday sent the Gaines case back to the Boone county circuit court, the justices being unwilling to determine whether adequate law facilities will be available at Lincoln university by September or whether Negroes should be admitted to the University of Missouri.

The decision as to where Lloyd Gaines will attend law school in the fall now rests with the trial court which first denied Gaines the right to enter Missouri U.

The question to be decided is whether through the Taylor bill the state has met the requirements set down by the U. S. supreme court in the Gaines decision of last December.

The Taylor bill, passed by the state legislature last spring and signed by the governor on May 4, provides that a law school and other professional and graduate courses be established at Lincoln university. The Lincoln U. board of curators has ordered President Sherman D. Scruggs to have a law school ready for opening on September 1.

Will School Be Equal?

Will the law school at Lincoln U. be equal to the law school at the University of Missouri?

This is the question which the state supreme court has given to the Boone county circuit court to decide. If the court decides that the Lincoln U. law school meets the requirements of the U. S. supreme court, then Gaines will be denied a writ of mandamus which he sought to gain entrance to Missouri U. If the L. U. law school is not equal to the Missouri U. law school, then by law Gaines should be granted the right to enter M. U. according to the U. S. supreme court decision.

In sending the Gaines case back to the trial court, the supreme court of Missouri stated:

"We are unwilling to undertake to determine the constitutional adequacy of the provision now made for Gaines' legal education within the borders of the state. Orderly procedure requires that the question be submitted to and determined by the trial court in the first instance.

"If the facilities at Lincoln university to be available at the commencement of the next school term, which is in September, are in fact substantially equivalent to those afforded at the University of Missouri, the writ should be denied; otherwise, it must issue, as a denial under those circumstances would amount to an arbitrary exercise of discretion."

The U. S. supreme court handed down its momentous decision last December 12, granting Lloyd Gaines the right to enter Missouri U "in the absence of other and proper provision for his legal training within the state."

May Go To U. S. Court

To halt the entrance of Negroes into Missouri U., John D. Taylor, Chariton county representative in the legislature, introduced a bill providing for the establishment at Lincoln U. of a law school and other courses which Negroes might desire. Despite the opposition of Negro citizens, the bill was rushed through both houses of the legislature and signed by Governor Stark.

It became law and in accordance with that law, the Lincoln U. board of curators plan to have a law school ready by the opening of the fall term.

Whether that school is adequate to give the Negro law student the legal training equal to that received by white students at M. U. is the issue which the trial court must decide.

The whole case may be taken back to the U. S. supreme court for a decision on the Taylor bill.

William E. Taylor Named Dean of L. U. Law School

Member of Howard U. Faculty Elected To Head Professional Course Being Established at Jeff City

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The organization of the newly proposed law school of Lincoln university, is now one step nearer realization with the selection Saturday by the board of curators of Lincoln university of William Edwin Taylor as dean.

Dean Taylor, a normal graduate of Lincoln university in 1917, has since 1929 served as a professor of law at Howard university, and since 1935 has served as acting dean of the law school at that institution. He holds the bachelor of arts and the bachelor of laws degree from the University of Iowa.

Although the location of the law school has not been definitely settled at this time, it is likely that at least for the first year, the Lincoln universiy law school will be located in Jefferson City.

The law school, according to President Scruggs, will be organized in strict accordance with the standards as set forth by the Association of American Law schools accrediting body for American law schools.

Will Shafroth, chairman of the committee of legal education of the American Bar association, and Harold Shepherd, secretary of the American Association of American Law schools, have been invited to Lincoln university to aid in the establishment of the law school.

Both of these eminent legal authorities will visit Lincoln university during the last of this month and early in September.

New Lincoln Law School Gets Dean

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Missouri university's ban against Negro students was again upheld by the state supreme court sitting en banc Saturday on the grounds that a law school was being established at Lincoln University and it would first have to be determined if these facilities are substantially equivalent to those afforded at the University of Missouri.

At the same time, it was announced that William Edwin Taylor, who since 1935 has served as acting dean of the Howard University law school, has been named dean of the Lincoln law school scheduled to open in September.

The supreme court Tuesday in an opinion prepared by Judge C. A. Leedy, Jr., sent back to the Boon County Circuit court the proceedings by which Lloyd Gaines of St. Louis sought entrance to Missouri U. This is the original jurisdiction of the famous case. Boon county must hold future hearings to determine the rights of Negroes under the new Taylor bill creating the Lincoln law department.

RUSH THRU BILL

After the Gaines case went to the U. S. supreme court and was returned to the state high court following the ruling that Gaines must receive equal educational facilities within Missouri's borders, new hearings were held here. But meanwhile, the Taylor bill had been rushed through the state legislature. So Missouri U. attorneys argued that sufficient provision was now made at Lincoln for Gaines' education.

"We are unwilling to undertake to determine the constitutional adequacy of the provision now made for Gaines' legal education within the borders of the state," said the opinion rendered Tuesday. "Orderly procedure requires that the question be submitted to and determined by the trial court in the first instance.

"If the facilities at Lincoln university to be available at the commencement of the next school term, which is in September, are in face substantially equivalent to those afforded at the University of Missouri, the writ (of mandamus) should be denied; otherwise, it must issue, as a denial under those circumstances would amount to an arbitrary exercise of discretion."

UP TO STANDARD?

William Edwin Taylor, dean of the new law school at Lincoln, was a normal graduate there in 1917 and holds bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws degrees from the University of Iowa. He has been teaching law at Howard since 1929.

President Scruggs said the new school will be organized in strict accordance with standards set forth by the American Association of American Law schools and that Will Shafreth, white, chairman of the legal education committee of the American Bar association and Harold Shepherd, white, secretary of the American Association of American law schools have been invited to Lincoln to help start the new school.

St. Louis Youth Forum Pickets Lincoln Law School Located In Poro Building

20 Register When Doors Open For Enrollment: Howard Dean Has Difficulties

Placards Say School Is Makeshift

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(ANP)—Last Wednesday, despite picketing by St. Louis Youth Forum members, the new Lincoln University School of Law, located here in the old Poro college building, 4300 St. Ferdinand avenue, opened its doors for student enrollment, the first 20 registered being mainly from the section around St. Louis.

Dean William E. Taylor, formerly of Howard U., in charge of registration, said that applicants would be accepted until next Wednesday, but that late registrants, without adequate excuse, would have to pay the $5 late registration fee. Some applicants last Wednesday were persuaded not to enroll by the pickets, later phoned Dean Taylor, saying they had been told the school was to close. The dean told them it was to remain open.

Signs carried by the pickets proclaimed the law school a "makeshift" compliance with the U. S. supreme court decision (last Dec. 8), which ordered the state to admit Negro students to the University of Missouri, or "provide equal facilities for Negroes within the state."

Those sponsoring the picketing want colored students admitted to the white University of Missouri, declare the picketing will continue indefinitely. The new law school at Poro was established under a $200,000 appropriation by the State for expansion of the facilities at Lincoln. Classes started on Thursday. So far, only first year students have enrolled, but applications have been received for the full three-year course. Dean Taylor said he hopes to have the advanced classes under way this year.

S LINCOLN U. LAW SCHOOL ANY GOOD?

'ITS ALL RIGHT'

Says Bar Association Officer

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 13—Will Shafroth, chairman of the section of legal education of the American Bar Association, following an examination of Lincoln university School of Law at St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 28, reported that the school "was now worthy of admission to probationary status among the approved schools of the association." 10-14-39

His appraisal was made after a very critical survey and evaluation of the physical plant, faculty, the students enrolled, the curriculum, the library, the whole of the university, the records and the like."

The school of law is to undergo another appraisal soon by the Examiner from the Association of American Law Schools, the highest rating body for law schools in America.

'LET COURT DECIDE'

Declares The N. A. A. C. P.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The court and not the legislature of Missouri, must decide the law school recently opened at Poro college in St. St. Louis, meets the requirements laid down by the United States supreme court, of equal educational facilities for the Race within the state.

This was the statement issued here Oct. 2, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's committee on administration, in connection with proposed action in the Lloyd Gaines case.

Gaines won a victory before the United States Supreme Court December 12, 1938, when the high court ruled that he had to be admitted to the University of Missouri law school 'in the absence of other proper provision for his legal training within the state."

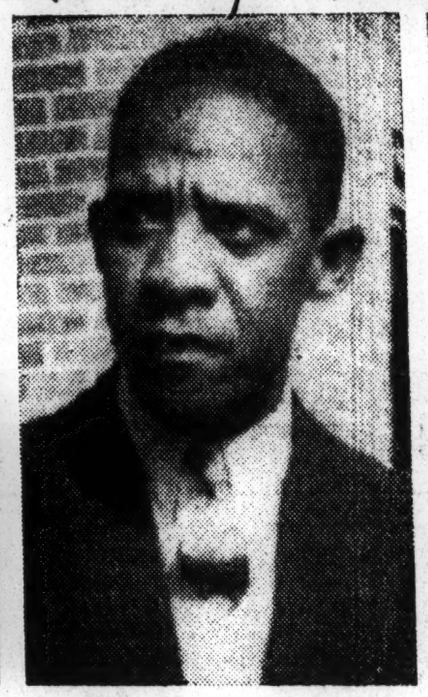
Since that time, however, the legislature of Missouri has appropriated $200,000 for a law school in St. Louis for Race students.

The school, which opened this week, despite a vigorous picketing campaign, is housed in the building formerly occupied by the Poro hair products company. The association will therefore move for a rehearsing of the Gaines case in the trial court of Missouri, where the case was first heard.

NEW FACES ADDED TO FACULTY OF LINCOLN (MO.) UNIVERSITY

Courier 11-11-39 Pittsburgh Pa.

MILTON B. OLDHAM,
Lecturer in economics — B.C.S., Howard University, M.B.A., New York University, former adult educational instructor in New York City.



LUTHER HATCHER,
Instructor in building construction — B.S., Hampton Institute, and formerly connected with Arkansas State college.

JAMES M. BROWN,
Instructor in printing—B.S., Tuskegee, former printing instructor at Alabama A. & M. college.

ARTHUR PULLEM, Jr.,
Instructor in biology—A.B., M.S., University of Arkansas, former instructor in science at Miler Memorial college.

EDUCATION-1939
COLLEGES

HILDA DAVIS HEADS COLLEGE WOMEN AND DEAN ASS'N

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A meeting of great importance to girl students of the secondary schools and colleges of the South was the joint session held here April 6-8 of the 9th annual session of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro schools and the 16th annual session of the National Association of College Women.

Both separate and joint meetings were held, with 16 representatives of colleges attending the deans' sessions and 38 women present as NACW delegates.

The theme of the deans' conference was "Counseling Students On Campus Problems" with Hilda A. Davis presiding. The National Association of College Women's theme was "Techniques For Action On Contemporary Problems" with Maude Brown of this city presiding.

Miss Hilda A. Davis, Talladega's dean of women, was reelected head of the deans association and also president of the NACW.

Representing St. Louis at this convention were the Misses Elsie Scott and Edwina Wright, both of whom are members of the Vashon High School faculty.

LEADER OF COLLEGE WOMEN

MRS. HELEN B. GROSSLEY

Of Dover, Delaware who presided over the 16th annual session of the National Association of College women which met in Louisville last week. More than sixty delegates attended the meeting from over the country. The local entertaining committee was composed of Misses Maude Brown, Henrieta Herod, Mary F. Black; Mesdames Hortense Young, C. Elizabeth Mundy and Jaunita Lane.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 16, 1939

EDUCATORS GATHER AT TUSKEGEE NEXT WEEK FOR MEETING

Fifth Annual Conference of Group Will Be Held at Alabama School April 27-29

The National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational institutions will hold its fifth annual conference at Tuskegee institute, April 27-29. This conference has steadily grown in the number of institutions represented each year, and the gathering at Tuskegee gives promise of one of the most interesting meetings since the founding of the organization.

The general theme of the conference is "Meeting the Needs of the College Student Through Counseling and Guidance." The guest speakers for the 1939 conference are: Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Dean I. A. Derbigny, Chaplain Harry V. Richardson, and Personnel Director Flood, Tuskegee institute; Dean Hobart Jarrett, Langston university; Dean Thomas A. Hawkins, Howard university; Dean L. L. Watson, Bordentown Industrial school; Dean, W. J. Faulkner, Fisk university; Dean Melvin Watson, Dillard university; Dean James T. Taylor, North Carolina college for Negroes; and Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta School of Social Work.

Friday, April 28, at 11 a. m., Harold Trigg, supervisor of Negro high schools in North Carolina, a progressive teacher and administrator, will discuss, "The Relationship of Guidance on the Secondary and College Levels."

At 3 p. m., Friday, T. Arnold Hill, director, department of industrial relations, National Urban league, New York, authority on labor problems and occupational opportunities for Negroes, will give consideration to "Developments in the Collection and Use of Infermation Regarding Educational and Vocational Opportunities."

At 8 p. m. Friday, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, an outstanding educator and lecturer, will give consideration to the problem of "Directing the Attention of College Students to the Needs of Racial and Economic Stability."

Dr. Channing H. Tobins, executive secretary, National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, outstanding lecturer and writer, will deliver the final address of the fifth annual conference Saturday, the 29th at 10 a. m., on the subject, "The Religious Problems of College Students."

A large delegation will attend the conference. Reservations may be made through Dean Alvin J. Neely Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

N. C. College Dean To Head Association

James T. Taylor Elected at Meeting At Tuskegee Inst.

Special to Journal and Guide

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisors of Men closed its fifth annual conference here Saturday, April 29, with the election of Dean James T. Taylor, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C., to the presidency succeeding Dean William B. West, Howard University, who had completed the two terms in office allowed by the Constitution.

The deans accepted the invitation of North Carolina State College to convene there next year. A second invitation came from Prairie View State College. Hope was expressed that Prairie View would repeat the invitation next year so that the Association might meet year after next in Texas.

The conference, pronounced by the membership the most stimulating in the history of the organization, brought to the Tuskegee campus the deans and personnel directors who are guiding and counselling the young men on the campus of 15 Negro colleges. Messages and greetings came from 25 more.

WELCOME ADDRESS

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, gave the address of welcome. A response to the welcome address was delivered by Dean Hobart Jarrett of Langston University. The Rev. Charles W. Kelly of Tuskegee conducted devotions.

There followed a scholarly paper on "Current Trends in Personnel Administration" by Dean Thomas A. Hawkins of Howard University. Dean L. L. Watson of Bordentown Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J., although unable to be present sent his paper on "Personnel Functions in the Small Vocational School." The paper was read by Dean Rufus B. Anderson of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.

Dean D. K. Cherry of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., was the discussion leader for the session.

At the Friday morning session with Dean Alvin J. Neely, second vice-president, presiding, papers were presented by J. Julius Flood, personnel director, Tuskegee Institute, "The Value of Guidance and Placement Programs in our Colleges"; by Dean Melvin Watson, Dillard University, New Orleans, "Personnel Adjustment and an Advisory Plan for Freshmen"; by Dean James T. Taylor, North Carolina College, "What is a Good Guidance Program for College Youth."

Harold Trigg, supervisor of Negro High Schools, Raleigh, N. C., was guest speaker for the morning. Mr. Trigg threw a bomb into the meeting when he declared that one of the reasons why there is confusion and frustration among young people today lies in the fact that in college there is no chance to think. Another source of frustration among youth he said is their contact with teachers who are maladjusted socially, economically and spiritually. One remedy he said was to have in our colleges teachers who are what we expect college graduates to be.

Forrerster B. Washington, head of the School of Social Work, Atlanta, addressed the conference. T. Arnold Hill, director of Industrial Relations, Urban League, New York City, spoke on the subject, "Guiding Negro Youth Toward Careers."

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, Tuskegee Institute, presented a scholarly paper on "The Significance of Records and Reports in a Program of Individual Development and Guidance."

Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, discussed "The Religious Problems of College Students."

The letter inviting the association to meet jointly with the Deans and Advisors of Women was listened to favorably and referred to the executive committee. A letter of greeting came from President F. D. Patterson who was unable to be present because of a speaking engagement on the anniversary program of Hampton Institute.

Officers elected for 1939-1940 were: president, Dean James T. Taylor, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.; first vice president, Dean Alvin J. Neely, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; second vice president, Dean R. B. Anderson, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; secretary, Walter R. Brown, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; treasurer, W. J. Faulkner, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; editor, W. M. Whitehead, St. Paul's School, Lawrenceville, Va.; associate editor, D. K. Cherry, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; executive committee, J. William Drew, Virginia Union University; Dean C. Johnson Dunn, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.; Dean Melvin Watson, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; Dean William B. West, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Those attending the conference were: Lorenzo W. Addison, Shaw; Rufus B. Anderson, Wiley; John C. Ballard, Tennessee State College; Major Walter R. Brown, Hampton; D. K. Cherry, Knoxville; Mrs. Allien B. Copper, Tuskegee; Irving A. Dernigny, Tuskegee; J. William Drew, Virginia Union; C. Johnson Dunn, Alabbama State Teachers College; Miss S. A. Elliott, Tuskegee; J. Julius Flood, Tuskegee; Thomas E. Hawkins. Howard; K. A. Huggins, Morehouse; Roby W. Hilliard, Prairie View; Hobart Jarrett, Langston University; Chester A. Johnson, Aabama State; Capt. Charles Ecton, Capt. W. J. Love, Tuskegee; Mrs. O. W. Pearson, Tuskegee; Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Tuskegee; George W. Reeves, Prairie View; Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Tuskegee; Prof. M. F. Spaulding, Tuskegee; James T. Taylor, North Carolina College; Walter R. Talbot, Lincoln (Mo.); Franklin W. Taylor, Alabama State; Harold L. Trigg, Raleigh; B. B. Walcott, Tuskegee; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work; William B. West, Howard; Miss Jessie W. Parhurst, Tuskegee; Lloyd Isaacs, Tuskegee; Edmund H. Burke, Tuskegee, and R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee.

Deans and Advisers Of Negro College Men To Hold 5th Annual Conference At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational Institutions will hold their fifth annual conference at Tuskegee Institute, April 27-29, 1939. This conference has steadily grown in the number of institutions represented each year, and the gathering at Tuskegee gives promise of one of the most interesting meetings since the founding of the organization.

The general theme of the conference is "Meeting the Needs of the College Student Through Counseling and Guidance." The guest speakers for the 1939 Conference are: Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Dean J. A. Derbigny, Chaplain Harry V. Richardson, and Personnel Director Flood, Tuskegee Institute; Dean Hobart Jarrett, Langston University; Dean Thomas A. Hawkins, Howard University; Dean L. L. Watson, Bordentown Industrial School; Dean W. J. Faulkner, Fisk University; Dean Melvin Watson, Dillard University; Dean James T. Taylor, North Carolina College for Negroes; and Mr. Forrester B. Washington, Director, Atlanta School of Social Work.

On Friday, April 28, at 11 a. m., Harold Trigg, supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina, who is a progressive teacher and administrator, will discuss, 'The Relationship of Guidance on the Secondary and College Levels."

At 3 p. m., T. Arnold Hill, director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, New York, authority on labor problems and Occupational Opportunities for Negroes, will give careful consideration to, "Developments in the Collection and Use of Information Regarding Educational and Vocational Opportunities."

On Friday evening, at 8:00 p. m., Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, who is an outstanding educator and lecturer, will give intimate consideration to the problem of "Directing the Attention of College Students to the Need of Racial and Economic Stability." College presidents, principals, personnel officers, teachers, and visitors are anxious to hear Dr. Johnson address himself to one of the most pertinent problems in American life.

Nat'l Deans Group To Convene At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of Men in Colored Educational Institutions will convene at Tuskegee Institute, April 27-28-29, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, announced.

"Meeting the Needs of the College Student through Counseling and Guidance" will be the general theme of the discussions. Among the principal speakers will be Dr. F. D. Patterson, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration; J. Julius Flood, Personnel Director, Tuskegee Institute; Dean Thomas A. Hawkins, Howard University, Washington; Dean L. L. Watson, Manual Training School, Bordentown, New Jersey, Dean J. T. Taylor, North Carolina College, Durham; and Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work.

Dr. Harold Trigg, supervisor of colored high schools in North Carolina, is announced as one of the principal speakers for the afternoon of April 28. T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Executive Secretary of the YMCA, will also deliver addresses.

Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Patterson will entertain at their residence in honor of the visiting school officials on Thursday evening, April 27. A tour of the campus and shops of Tuskegee Institute as well as a visit to the U. S. Veterans Facility have been placed on the three day program of activities.

Heads School Association

A. L. KIDD, registrar of Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., who was recently elected president of the National Association of Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools at its 13th annual meeting held at Bluefield State Teachers College, Bluefield, West Va.

Deans of Men To Discuss Their Problems

5th Conference At Tuskegee April 27 to 29

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational Institutions will hold its fifth annual conference at Tuskegee Institute, April 27-29.

The general theme of the conference is "Meeting the Needs of the College Student Through Counseling and Guidance." The guest speakers for the 1939 conference are: Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Dean I. A. Derbigny, Chaplain Harry V. Richardson, and Personnel Director Flood, Tuskegee Institute; Dean Hobart Jarrett, Langston University; Dean Thomas A. Hawkins, Howard University; Dean L. L. Watson, Bordentown Industrial School; Dean W. J. Faulkner, Fisk University; Dean Melvin Watson, Dillard University; Dean James T. Taylor, North Carolina College for Negroes; and Forrester B. Washington, director Atlanta School of Social Work.

On Friday, April 28, at 11:00 a. m. Harold Trigg, supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina, will discuss, "The Relationship of Guidance on the Secondary and College Level."

At 3 p. m. on Friday, T. Arnold Hill, director, department of industrial relations, National Urban League, New York, will speak on the "Developments in the Collection and Use of Information Regarding Educational and Vocational Opportunities."

On Friday at 8 p. m., Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, will discuss the problem of "Directing the Attention of College Students to the Need of Racial and Economic Stability."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive secretary, National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, will deliver the final address of the conference

N. Y. A. SERVES NEGRO YOUTH

The Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration was established in 1935 with the beginning of the entire NYA program. Two nationally known Negro educators were members of the National Advisory Committee and sat in on the first deliberations with the President of the United States.

This Division has insured the active integration and participation of Negroes in the NYA program from the beginning. There are now twenty-three State Supervisors of Negro Activities in twenty-three state offices and approximately five hundred or more project supervisors throughout the country. There are sixty-five Negro members on State Advisory Committees in twenty-seven states, the District of Columbia, and New York City In addition, there are three states with special State Negro Committees. Local committees with Negro representation are stablished throughout the country in the planning of local Negro projects.

NYA Employment Figures

According to the 1930 census, Negroes represent 9.7 per cent of the total population. Negro youth represent 10.9 per cent of the youth between the ages of 15 and 24. In March, 1939, it is estimated that approximately 65,400 Negro youth were employed on the Student Aid and Work Programs of the NYA out of a total employment of 614,000. This represents 10.6 per cent Negro youth on the NYA program. Of this number, 36,900 are NYA school, college and graduate students and 28,500 are employed on the Work Program.

Student Aid

Under the 1938-39 College and Graduate Aid Program, 113 Negro colleges received an allotment of $420,420. A special Negro college and graduate aid fund of $100,000 was also distributed to almost 600 college and graduate students who otherwise would not have been included in the regular college and graduate quotas. This makes a total of $520,420 which went directly to Negro students within the NYA College and Graduate Aid Program. In addition, Negro youth received Student Air from the regular fund allotment in colleges open to both white and colored students. Of the 36,900 Negro Student Aid recipients, 6,700 were receiving College and Graduate Aid.

Georgia NYA Setup Is Praised By Mrs. Bethune

ATLANTA, Ga.—Speaking before the annual statewide conference of the division of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration of Georgia, Saturday, October 21., Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director NYA division of Negro affairs praised the Georgia unit for its achievement as an agnecy working for the betterment of all Georgia youths.

Mrs. Bethune told the approximately five-hundred white and Negro leaders in historic Ebenezer Baptist Church that nowhere in the nation is there functioning a NYA setup in which Negroes are playing a more vital and important role than in Georgia under the supervision of D. B. Lasseter.

The speaker lauded the fact that while the nations of Europe are engaged in another major conflics, the white and Negro leaders of Georgia were gathered beneath one roof seeking solutions to a common problem. She concluded by urging her listeners "to stand closer together, be loyal to the flag, and permit no isms to come in and destroy us."

Mrs. Bethune spoke highly of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and of Aubrey Williams, administrator of the National Youth Administration, and paid tribute to William H. Shell, assistant on Negro afairs in Georgia.

Other speakers in cluded, D. B. Lassiter, NYA state administrator, who stated that the success of the division of Negro affairs was due to the interest and cooperation displayed by the Negro citizens of the State:

Miss Margaret Valiant and Lou Block, NYA associate advisors on arts and crafts, both of the Washington office; William H. Shell, NYA assistant on Negro affairs; Gabriel S. Alexander, office assistant; William Earl Inmon, supervisor of employment; Plemon Whatley, coordinator of work projects; and Moss Hyles Kendrix assistant educational supervisor.

After the meeting, the conference attended a tea and an exhibition in the Butler Street YMCA which was given jointly by two of the local NYA projects. Music for the meeting was rendered by NYA girls.

MRS. MARY Mc. BETHUNE

NYA Negro Students Win Honors

Negro students participating in the National Youth Administration's Student Aid Program not only keep pace with but also, in many instances, excel other students both scholastically and in extracurricular activities, it was announced today by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. A survey of outstanding Negro institutions revealed that many NYA students have won the highest scholastic honors, have been elected to and hav received the most coveted selected for important positions, ed school or college awards.

"This survey", said Mrs. Bethune, "was conducted in order that we might learn to what extent Negro students were really taking advantage of the opportunities offered them through the National Youth Administration. The results of the survey are most gratifying and indicate definitely that the Federal Government's money has been well invested in these NYA students".

At Kentucky State College for Negroes, this NYA survey showed, Louise Comer, who as NYA worker was assistant librarian, graduated Magna Cum Laude in 1939. She was also a member of the Honorary Society. At the same college Hubert Clay, Susa Cunningham, Margaret Ryan and William Stovall received Departmental Honors. At Lincoln University in Missouri Ethel Rhodes graduated Summa Cum Laude June 1939; Gertrude Whitley graduated Magna Cum Laure; Pauline Combs, Harold Holliday and Colette Logan graduated Cum Laude. All were NYA workers at the university.

NYA student Sallye M. Bell, at Miles Memorial college, Birmingham, received her B. A. degree with honors. Paul Von Henderson, NYA student of the same with honors. Lucille Henry, in school, also received his B. A. addition to receiving her B. A. with honors. was a member of both the Debating Society and the Varsity Debating Team, and received a key in debating last year. Barbara Browne of Selma University in Alabama won the Tyler Medal for 1939 in the oratorical contest and was also President of the BYPU. Lucille White of the same university was President of the YWCA and graduated with the highest honors of her class.

At State A. & M. Institute in Alabama NYA student Lucindia Bullard made an "A" average for the second uarter, and the following NYA workers were members of the Varsity Debating Team for three years: Mamie Goins, Gwendolyn Roper, Sadie Sparks, Richmond Bell. Anne Smith.

At Stillman Iinstitute, Alabama the secretary of the dramatic club member of the college choir, class poet, and student with the leading rol in the class play last year was Emma Alexander, an NYA worker. Bernard Brown, NYA student of the same school, was Vice-president of the Athletic club. Ruviel Jones of Stillman not only was on the college honor roll during the year, but was Chairman of the Social Service Committee of the YWCA and was an active member of the Negro Literature club. Ruth Roulhac had the third highest average of all students in the junior college and was a member of the college sextette. Geneva Williamson had the highest two year average of all students in the junior college. Ledell Virdure, in addition to his NYA duties, was captain of the football team for two consecutive years, was President of the 4-H club and Secretary

of the Atheltic club. In the high school department of the same school NYA worker Edgar Roulhac had the fourth highest average of the graduating seniors, was elected business manager of the school paper and Secretary of the YMCA for the year. Jon O. Taylor graduated with the highest honors of the high school department. "In this group of NYA students," Mrs. Bethune said, "we find an encouraging mixture of scholastic honors attained and participation in extracurricular affairs."

Margaret B. Bush of Talladega, another Alabama university, was held out by the NYA survey as an outstanding example of the successful NYA student. She was chosen by the Julia Derricotte Memorial Foundation as the recipient of a scholarship granted this year to two Negro women undergraduate students to study in India and other countries of the Orient. She sailed from New York May 3rd for Southhampton. Her trip includes London, Paris, Marseilles, Port Said and Cairo, Egypt, Colombo and other points in Ceylon, China and Japan. During July and August she studied at Santineeketan Tagore's university. From September to December she will pursue courses at the University of Calcutta. She will return from Yokahoma to San Francisco in time to finish her school work and graduate from Talladega in the spring 1940.

Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., has its share ofsuccessful NYA students. Grace E. Days, '39, received the Seymour Finney Prize, given to the graduating senior with the highest scholarship. Ollie May Franklin, '40, was awarded the Lucy Upton Prize, given to the student who stands highest in the community for character, leadership and scholarship. Helen Louise Brazeal, '41, for her work in biology was given the second prize by the Biology club. C. Louise Gaillard, '40, for her work, was given the first prize in Comparative Anatomy. Ida B. Wood, '39, obtained third prize in the Chamberlain Scripture Reading contest.

Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School in Georgia states that in the junior department NYA workers Mary Bullock, Mattie Lowman, Margaret Perdue and Zelda Rosser received honors, and in the high school department Annie Amos, William Arnold, Inez Lester and Mart Pierce attained honors in scholarship.

At Bowie Normal school in Marvland, an NYA girl was elected May Queen. Also at this school two NYA students received Honfour were first honor students. At orable Mention in scholarship and Morgan College, Baltimore, six NYA workers received Honors in scholarship. Princess Anne, in Maryland, had three NYA students who were received in Phi Beta Sigma and two who won Hon ors in scholarship. At Dillard in Louisiana there were three NYA students who graduated Magna Cum Laude last June and two NY A workers were elected to high campus positions. Leland College in Louisiana reports that there were nine NYA students on the Honor Roll; Xavier University, New Orleans, Louisiana, states that three of their students graduating Magna Cum Laude were NYA workers and thirty-three NYA students were on the Honor Roll.

At Cheyney State Teachers College in Pennsylvania five NYA students received high scholastic atings. At Bluefield State Teachers College, West Virginia, Burnon Connolly and Paul Starling graduated Magna Cum Laude; Helen Hill, Marie Howard and Taft Johnson—all NYA workers—graduated Cum Laude.

"This is merely a superficial survey of honors attained in some of our Negro schools by NYA workers," Mrs. Bethune said. "There are many, many more. We are proud of these few, however We ar proud of what the National Youth Administration has done for them, and, more than proud of what they have done with the opportunity offered them by the National Youth Administration."

NYA Giving Badly Needed Aid To Negro Younasters

25 Supervisors Now Serving, Says Mrs. Bethune

The National Youth Administration has 25 state supervisors of Negro activities on the administrative staff in the field, and 15 Negro supervisors on the project staffs it was announced by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration.

"In these times of economic unrest and social readjustment," said Mrs. Bethune in making this announcement, "the Negro more than ever needs guidance and help, and needs the assurance that in the formulation and carrying out of the new governmental policies and programs he will be given definite consideration and the right to be included in those programs that will be of benefit to him."

GIVES NEED HELP

"One of the most important ... by the ... Mrs. Bethune continued, "has been the National Youth Administration. Here the government takes the problems of youth and attempts to help them adjust themselves through school and work programs, to the tempo and changes of our times."

"In 1935," Mrs. Bethune said, ... were 11 State supervisors of activities, in 1936 there were 21 and there were 23, and at present there are 25 Negro administrative ... ations working in the States. ... feel very proud of the progress this office has made so far."

In Alabama, the Negro Supervisor is Mrs. Venice T. Spragg, whose office is situated in Birmingham. Mrs. Spraggs has her own office, her own secretary, and in addition to her salary is given a travel allotment so that she can supervise field work in her State.

In Arkansas, Holloway Smith is state supervisor of Negro activities. He has an office, a secretary, and a monthly allotment which enables him to supervise the Negro work in the State.

DONE FINE WORK

Mrs. Vivian Marsh of California, Edward Goin in Connecticut, and Mrs. Sadie Mays in Washington, D. C., all administrative supervisors, have done outstanding work in the attempts to correlate the Negro program with the general NYA program.

In Florida, Henry T. Coleman has just recently been appointed supervisor of Negro activities, taking the place of Edward Rodriguez, who, after four years of splendid work, resigned to continue his studies. William H. Sheli, Georgia Assistant on Negro Affairs, has demonstrated by his work in Georgia with Negro youth his interest in vocational guidance. Under Mr. Sheli the Negro personnel in the state office has an unusually fine set-up, including an Office Assistant, Gabriel Alexander; an Educational Supervisor, Nathaniel P. Tillman; an Assistant of Forums. Moss H Kendrix; an Employment Supervisor, William E. Inmon; and a Project Coordinator, Plemon L Wheatley.

Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan all have Negro state supervisors. Charles P. Browning whose office is in Chicago, is supervisor for Illinois; William Vernon Shields is the Indiana supervisor; the Kentucky supervisor is Harvey C. Russell; and Edward Swan has recently been appointed supervisor of Michigan. "These men have all done a splendid job in the integration and participation of Negro youth in the NYA work and school programs," said Mrs. Bethune.

EASTERN STATES HELPED

New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey are some of the eastern and southern states with Negro administrative assistants. Rufus Watson is doing an excellent job in Pennsylvania; Elder Russell of Maryland is particularly ... in recreation problems. Welton Henderson, former high ... principal and at present Assistant Field Secretary for the Negro Organization Society in Virginia, has only recently been appointed Negro supervsor, but is continuing the fine work of his predecessor. Massachusetts has Miss Cutler who has just been appointed; New Jersey has William A Smith; New York City has Robert Ely; and Edward V. Taylor is Supervisor for New York State.

Other Negro Supervisors on the administrative payroll are Herbert Mack in Louisiana, James Russell in Missouri, J. P. Bond, Jr. in North Carolina, Alexander Gaither in Chio, Mrs. Anne Caution in Oklahoma, Mrs. Josie G. Hazel in South Carolina, and Robert Clay, Tennessee. They have all been concerned with correlating Negro youth activities with the general NYA program, with seeing that Negro youth is included in every phase of the program, and with solving problems of vocational and social guidance.

In addition to those administrative assistants, Mrs. Bethune said, 25 project supervisors are doing admirable work in the field, in numerous southern states as well.

Greenville S. C. Piedmont
September 6, 1939

286 County Pupils Will Get $10.000 NYA Aid In Year

147 White And 139 Negro Students To Benefit By 'Federal' Jobs

The National Youth administration in South Carolina has made 186 scholarships available for students in Greenville county public schools, the office of Education Superintendent James F. Whatley announced this afternoon.

The scholarships, 147 for white students and 139 for negroes, will be distributed in schools throughout the county.

No student is allowed to work more than 20 hours a month for a maximum of $4. The scholarships thus will provide some $10,000 in financial assistance.

Students granted scholarships are given various tasks about the school such as in the library, cafeteria, offices and about the grounds.

NYA PLANS SECOND OF NEGRO FORUMS

Statewide Series To Start Soon, Shell Reports.

Division of negro affairs, National Youth Administration of Georgia, will soon start its second statewide series of negro forums, William L. Shell, division superintendent announced yesterday.

According to the statewide forum report, now being released by the organization, last winter's 74 scheduled forums drew 3,509 persons, while 28 off-schedule meetings attracted 3,504 persons. Copies of the report may be obtained from Shell's office, 239 Auburn avenue, Atlanta.

Mrs. Bethune, Dr. Johnson To Meet With President

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, are members of the advisory committee of the National Youth Administration which President Roosevelt expects to meet in a formal session arranged tentatively for Hyde Park, September 7, the Federal Security Agency announced last Monday.

This meeting, which depends on whether Mr. Roosevelt feels free to leave Washington, will follow an initial session of the committee in New York City on September 6.

The New York session will be addressed by Mayor La Guardia and Aubrey Williams, administrator of the NYA. If the Hyde Park session is held, Mrs. Roosevelt and Paul V. McNutt, security administrator, will be present.

The committee will review the accomplishments of the NYA, which supplies work for about 750,000 persons a year, and will endeavor to draft a program of broader cooperation with the local public agencies and private employers.

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Bethune Issues Challenge To Youth In Talk

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—As principal speaker Sunday on the "Wings Over Jordan" program broadcast over a national hookup, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president and founder of Bethune-Cookman College and head of the Negro division, NYA, declared:

"As one concerned with the problems of youth, I dare to challenge American youth of all races and creeds. Always, I have liked the word 'challenge. It suggests chivalrous combat, the opportunity to fight, to labor and not to count the cost, to give and not to get, to love and yet be willing to endure hate and resentment, to be a Christian fearlessly walking through a changing world."

Dr. Bethune's address was presented in connection with the week-end (Dec. 1-3) Moral Re-Armamet observance, nation-wide in scope. She concluded:

"..Today over half the civilized world has again restored to hate, greed and warfare to solve its problems. Youth are again marching to destruction under banners that carry suffering and destruction under relative security—free men in a free and democratic nation, where peace and quiet reign. But our security will be permanent only when every American realizes the need of a working philosophy that will insure the attainment of lasting world peace and realization of the democratic ideal.

"Will you join me and one hundred million others throughout the world—black, brown, yellow and white—in ushering in this awakening by listening to the living God? That is the program this week-end of the forces of Moral Re-Armament. This great movement is no respector of persons, or races, or classes, or creeds or ideologies. It applies to all. It appeals to all. It must become the common life of all."

NYA Confab Is Called By Williams

*See: Race Problem-U.S. for report of Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administrator Aubrey Williams of the National Youth Administration has issued a call for the second conference on problems of the Negro and Negro youth under the auspices of the National Youth Administration, to be held in Washington January 12-14, 1939.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the NYA, will officiate as director of the conference. Mrs. Bethune today issued the following statement regarding the meeting:

"Two years ago under the auspices of the National Youth Administration, a cross section of Negroes from every walk of life and representing various types of Negro organizations and thought was called together in Washington to study and think together on the status of Negroes in the United States with regard to their participation and integration into the program of the Federal Government and to formulate suggestions and resolutions from their own point of view as to what the Federal Government could do to guarantee more liberal action on the part of the government.

These recommendations were presented to the chief Federal officer, the President of the United States, members of his cabinet and other Federal officials.

"A similar conference at Washington is being called for January 12, 13, 14, 1939 to evaluate the progress or lack of progress which we have made and to think together on the next steps to be taken.

"This conference is definitely non-partisan. The problems of the Negro and Negro youth, regardless of political or religious affiliation are the concern of this conference.

Those of you who are on the outside looking in will be prayerful and thoughtful of us on the inside attempting to work out constructive plans for a more full participation of the Negro in the program of the American government."

Troy, Ala., Messenger
January 30, 1939

NYA FUNDS FOR 35 STUDENTS AT TROY COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(AP)—The college and graduate aid program of the National Youth Administration for 1938-39 will reach 1,354 students in Alabama where educational institutions will receive $182,730.

Aubrey Williams, administrator, announced today the program would embrace 13 1-3 per cent more students this year than during the preceding academic year, or a total of 87,886. Colleges and universities were assigned quotas of students on the basis of 9.3 per cent of the total number of resident undergraduates and graduate students, 16 to 21 years of age enrolled on October 1, 1936.

College students may not receive more than an average of $15 a month and graduate students are restricted to an average of $30 a month. The average payment has been reduced, Williams said, because the applications for student aid far exceed the number who can be given assistance. This permits the program to reach a greater number.

In November, 1938, the NYA paid an average of $12.11 to 112,984 college and graduate students. The average for undergraduates was $11.94, while that for graduate students was $17.98. The total allotment for the school year was $11,838,555.

A special fund of $100,000 was set aside for negro students. This enabled 539 students to receive an average monthly wage of $20.60.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
January 30, 1939

15 HERE AND 148 AT CLEMSON AIDED

NYA For Year To Reach 1,166 Students In State —Paid $157,380

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30— (AP) — College and graduate aid program of the national youth administration for 1938-1939 will reach 1,166 students in South Carolina, who will receive $157,380.

Aubrey Williams, administrator, announced today the program would reach 13 1-2 per cent more students this year than during the preceding academic year or a total of 87,886.

College students may not receive more than an average of $15 a month and graduate students are restricted to an average of $30 a month. The average payment has been reduced, Williams said, because the applications for student aid far exceed the number who can be given assistance. This permits the program to reach a greater number.

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A special fund of $100,000 was set aside for negro students. This enabled 539 students to receive an average monthly wage of $20.60.

The South Carolina institutions receiving the aid, the number of students and their yearly allotments include:

	Students	Yearly
Anderson College	15	2,025.
Citadel	81	10,935.
Clemson Agricultural College	148	19,980.
Columbia Bible College	13	1,755.
Columbia College	31	4,185.
Coker College	19	2,565
College of Charleston	31	4,185.
Converse College	31	4,185.
Erskine College	31	4,185.
Furman University	46	6,210.
Greenville Woman's College of Furman U.	36	4,860.
Lander College	39	5,265.
Limestone College	30	4,050.
Lutheran Theological Seminary	2	240.
Medical College of the State of S. C.	19	2,565.
Newberry College	30	4,050.
North Greenville Baptist Academy	4	540
Presbyterian College	31	4,185
University of S. C.	131	17,685
Textile Industrial Institute	21	2,835
Wesleyan Methodist College	4	540
Winthrop College	123	16,605
Wofford College	44	5,940

Winchester, Tenn., Herald
February 2, 1939

Midstate NYA Draws $76,545.00

Allotment Is Made For 13 White and Three Negro Schools

The National Youth Administration has allotted $76,545 and student and graduate aid in Middle Tennessee universities and colleges, according to notices appearing in the state press.

The NYA has provided $62,910 for its 1938-39 aid program in 13 schools for white students and $13,635 for Negro students in three schools in this area, the Washington report said.

Vanderbilt University will get the largest portion, the grant to students in this school totaling $17,685. Only one other school in the state received more money the University of Tennessee whose grant was $42,525.

Administrator Aubrey Williams of the NYA said in Washington that the total program in the United States would affect 3½ per cent more students this year than during the preceding years.

The program will reach 1,596 students in Tennessee, Williams said, who will receive a total of $215,460.

Under regulations college students may not receive more than an average of $15 monthly and graduate students are restricted to an average of $30 monthly. The average payment has been reduced, Williams declared, because applications for student aid far exceed the number which can be given assistance.

Tennessee schools which will benefit and the amounts they will receive are:

Vanderbilt University, $17,685; David Lipscomb College, $3,240; Peabody College, $7,560; Scarritt College, $540; Madison Training College, $2,970; Andrew Jackson University, $2,295; and Treveca Nazarene College $810; Austin Peay Normal, Clarksville, $1,890; Cumberland University, Lebanon, $6,885; Martin College, Pulaski, $1,350; Middle Tennessee Teachers College, Murfreesboro, $7,155; Tennessee College for Women, Murfreesboro, $2,160; Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, $5,400; and University of the South, Sewanee, $2,970.

Negro schools are Meharry Medical College, $1,620; Tennessee A. and I. College, $12,015.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

Amidst all the criticism of New Deal policies and administrations, it is noteworthy that there has been no criticism of the National Youth Administration.

Stones have been thrown at the PWA, the WPA, the CCC, the SEC, and numerous agencies an administrations, but the NYA has escaped.

Perhaps one reason why nothing but good is said of the NYA is because it has been doing a so obviously necessary work in aiding young people to complete their schooling and to adjust themselves to the developing social order. .

Aubrey Williams, the NYA administrator, has just reported that for the present academic year 13.5 per cent more college students are being assisted than last term, or 77,886, as compared to 75,993.

Negro youth has received its proportionate share of this assistance, according to all reports, and Mrs. Bethune and her assistants have been zealous in their work for the good of Negro youth.

Thousands of young Negroes would have been forced to stop their schooling had it not been for this valuable government agency.

MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, National NYA Director of work with Negro Youth, President and Founder of the Bethune-Cookman College, will address a mass meeting Sunday afternoon at 4:00 p.m. at the Pine Street Y. M.C.A., under the auspices of the Inter-Fraternal Council.

Mrs. Bethune is one of America's outstanding women and has made a great record in the National Youth Administration. She has been very interested in the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and spent quite a bit of her time in the interest of her school in Florida. On the program with Mrs. Bethune will be the St. Louis Choral Club under the direction of Wirt D. Walton of Sumner High School. Mr. Z. D. Lenoir will preside. The public is invited to this meeting which will begin promptly at 4:00 p.m.

Greenville, S. C. News
May 21, 1939

NEGRO TO SPEAK

Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of negro affairs of the National Youth administration and founder and president of Bethune-Cookman college at Daytona, Fla., will speak at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at a mass meeting in Textile hall. Special music will be provided during the session. The program was arranged by the negro youth council of Greenville.

* * *

MRS. BETHUNE, DR. JOHNSON ON COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 7 — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, are members of the advisory committee of the National Youth Administration which President Roosevelt expects to meet in a formal session arranged tentatively for Hyde Park, September 7, the Federal Security Agency announced last Monday.

This meeting, which depends on whether Mr. Roosevelt feels free to leave Washington, will follow an initial session of the committee in New York City this week.

Greensboro, N. C., News
February 9, 1939

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE WILL HONOR FOUNDEI

SALISBURY, Feb. 8.—Founder day will be observed at Living stone college Friday in honor of th first president, Dr. J. C. Price. Eac year a number of leaders of A. M E. Zion church, including bishops general officers and friends of ed ucation, gather at the college fo the occasion.

Efforts are being made to rais funds to complete the new build ing program, including a memoria building in honor of the founder The student council will have charge of the program Friday morn ing at 10 o'clock, which will be held at the tomb of Dr. Price on the campus.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
February 9, 1939

Negro Education Bill Wins Favor

RALEIGH, Feb. 9.— (AP) —The house committee on higher education this afternoon reported favorably a redrafted bill to provide graduate and professional courses for Negroes at the State-supported North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham and the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro.

Governor Hoey recommended such a measure in his biennial message in view of the Supreme Court's ruling that Missouri must provide specialized courses for Negroes.

Earlier the house had passed and sent to the senate a bill to provide that the Yadkin education board may recompense Negroes for reasonable boarding expenses when they leave the county to attend high school. The county has no Negro high school now.

N.C. College Heads Divided On Graduate Study Plans

Conflicting Views Bared at College Conference

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—A decided division of opinion concerning the matter of graduate study facilities for Negroes, was revealed at the 13th annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro College Conference held at the Fayetteville State Teachers College here Friday of last week.

Spirited discussions were held on the recent report of the Legislative Commission to study Public Schools and colleges for Colored People in North Carolina at the meeting of which Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University, presided.

Many of the delegates felt that the development of graduate schools at Negro colleges will better serve the needs of our students, while others contended that Negroes should be admited to leading white universities. Neither Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, nor Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, were present to participate in the discussions.

W. J. Trent, Sr., president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., was elected president succeeding Dr. Daniel.

SESSIONS DIVIDED

The sessions were divided into two sections. The morning's program opened at 10 o'clock after which committees were appointed and a discussion on "The Best Procedure in the Administration of Practice Teaching" was led by Dr. Nelson Harris, of Shaw University, and Miss Juliette Phifer, of Fayetteville State College.

"Special Experiments Underway In The Colleges of N. C." was discussed in an open forum, and representatives of the colleges made brief statements on some special procedure or technique which is being followed by their institutions.

At the afternoon session J. Percy Bond, Jr., director of Negro activities of the NYA in North Carolina, spoke from the subject, "The Signs Are Before Us." He pointed out that the challenge, if we are to aid youth, is to all educational leaders who must act in terms of real independent action and regeneration.

"Though we have, to a great extent, lost control and ownership," said Mr. Bond, "squandered our heritage and slipped into the abyss of tenancy, the vision of youth is still there to be brought into evidence when we, the people, discover and realize a philosophy of action. Such a philosophy of action must be administered in terms of youth by those who not only love youth but by those who have a right conception of human excellence as well."

Conference Head W. J. Trent of Livingstone Named President

Prof. W. J. Trent of Livingstone College who was elected president of the North Carolina Negro College Conference at its annual session at Fayetteville State Normal College last Saturday. President Trent succeeds Dr. Robert P. Daniel of Shaw University. The next session will be held at Winston-Salem Teachers College.

VALUABLE TIME LOST

"Without proper guidance the individual youth tends to select for himself occupations remote from his aptitudes and abilities, and as a result, he loses valuable time, or else becomes another misfit."

Mr. Bond closed with the warning that Negro youth is not being given the educational training which will equip him for the successful securing of employment. It is not a question of remaining where we are, he said, unless we build our strength and carry forward, the dangerous doctrines of militarism and forced economy will. "Let youth have a chance . . let youth get one glimpse at the values that can accrue from a real guidance and training program, make youth liable to appreciate that which can accrue from real democracy; and youth will then feel for the first time his own innate strength and power."

Greensboro, N. C., News
February 13, 1939

BISHOP WALLS HEARD AT BENNETT COLLEGE

Chicago Churchman Speaks On "Spirit of Lincoln."

Bishop W. J. Walls of the A. M. E. Zion church, Chicago, challenged the students of Bennett college and the youth of 500 such colleges throughout the land to make good in the name of Lincoln and others who had the courage to stand by the principles of right that they might realize the blessings that are theirs today. Bishop Walls was the vespers speaker at Bennett college Sunday.

Using the subject, "The Spirit of Lincoln," the speaker gave specific instances in the eventful career of Lincoln to prove his contention that he was one of the nation's two greatest presidens. "Tolerance and good-will," he said, "were the weapons with which Lincoln conquered the world."

Rev. W. F. Witherspoon, pastor of A. M. E. Zion church, Greensboro, and Prof. W. A. Banner, of the college faculty, assisted in the service. The college choir, directed by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, sang. President David D. Jones, who presided and introduced the speaker, acknowledged the presence of James Edward Mason, of Rochester, N. Y., and Bishop W. W. Matthews, of Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
February 14, 1939

Pass Measure For Specialized Work At Negro Colleges

House Passes the Bill and Sends It To Senate; Fair Sales Law Also Passed By the Senate

INVESTIGATE FHA

Resolution Offered Petitioning Congress To Investigate FHA In State Cleaning Bill

Raleigh, Feb. 14. —(AP)— The

House passed and sent to the Sen
ate today the administration bil
to provide graduate and special
ized courses for Negroes at tw
State-supported Negro colleges.

The measure provides that whe
demand warrants it, such course
shall be instituted at the Nort
Carolina College for Negroes a
Durham and the Agricutural and
Technical College at Greensboro.

Representative Murphy of Ro-
wan, author of the bill, told the
House it was an answer to "the
mandate of the United States Su-
preme Court which we must fol-
low." He referred to a ruling that
Missouri must provide graduate
and specialized courses for Ne
groes.

"This is the only way we ca
prevent Negroes from entering
our white institutions," said Mur
phy. "Its enactment will preclude
that possibility. It is a measure o
justice and right we cannot
evade." The solon praised the re-
lationship between the races in
the State.

The measure carries no specific
appropriation, and the House re-
fused the request of Caffey of
Guilford that it go to the appro-
priations committee to have a fig-
ure written in.

Senators with only two or three
dissenting votes passed and sent
to the House the "fair sales law"
bill designed to prohibit sales of
any merchandise at below cost.

Senator Council of Columbus in-
troduced a bill to permit the fed-
eral government to use Lake Wac-
camaw as a hydroplane base. He
said there had been "some talk"
that the government might devel-
op and use the property if it were
made available.

Representative Sebastian of
Wilkes sent in a bill to allow fish-
ing with rod and reel and hook and
line in any stream in the State
without securing a fishing license.

Three Senators, Lumpkin of
Franklin, Eagles of Wilson and
Frink of Brunswick, offered a res
olution petitioning Congress to in
vestigate administration of the
federal housing act in North Car
olina. Lumpkin said the State wa
lagging behind the other 47 "i
loans closed" and cited that Flor
ida, with half as much population
as North Carolina, "has three
times as many loans closed."

The joint finance committee this
afternoon worked along on taxes
on railroads, bottlers and other
interests as it neared the end of
its work on the biennial revenue
bill.

The joint group on appropria-
tions took up highway fund allot-
ments—the last major proposals
before it can report the 1939-41
spending bill to the floor. The
committee also was to decide,
whether it would give teachers an-
other hearing on pleas for salary
raises.

No action was taken by a House
judiciary group after a two hour
hearing on a bill to abolish the
State dry cleaning commission.

The House election laws com-
mittee will meet early this evening
to hear reports from its sub-com-
mittee on measures to revise the
State's voting statutes.

Mooresville, N. C. Enterprise
February 16, 1939

Negro Graduate School Bill Passes House

Raleigh, Feb. 14.—Graduate courses for negro institutions in Greensboro and Du ham made half the grade today in the general assembly when the Murphy bill passed the house unanimously after brief debate on the proposal to send the bill to the appropriations committee.

By the terms of the bill the Greensboro A. and T. college would get the technical graduate school and the Durham North Carolina College for negroes the professional courses for law, pharmacy and such others as fit into its academic pattern. In speaking on the bill, Major Murphy said that he asked this simple justice to the negroes as a member of the dominant race whose duty it is to do justice. But he spoke also under supreme authority of the country. The United States Supreme court recently has held that the states which have separate race schools must furnish both races such graduate instruction as they have a right to pursue. He referred to the recent Missouri case in which the highest court held Missouri bound by the constitution to admit a negro to its courses.

"I want it distinctly understood that I am first a North Carolinian," Major Murphy said. "I am a United Stateser second. I believe we can attend to our own affairs in this state without the aid, consent or interference of Washington. But the United States Supreme court has held this to be our duty, and I wish our state to do its duty in its own way. There may be times in our history, there may be recollections that are bitter, but this is an act of simple justice by the dominant race."

TO OBEY COURT'S EDICT

North Carolina House Passes Bill to Establish Graduate and Specialized Work at Negro Colleges.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23—(Special)—Establishment of graduate and specialized courses for students at North Carolina College, located at Durham, and the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, both state-supported Negro colleges, is provided for in a bill already passed by the House of Representatives of the North Carolina legislature, and now pending in the State Senate.

The bill, presumably, is designed to meet the requirements of the decree of the U.S. Supreme Court in the recently decided test case originating in Missouri, that all states must provide equal educational facilities and advantages for all their citizens, regardless of race.

Special provision contained in the pending measure whose ultimate enactment into law is regarded as certain, is expected to be made effective immediately.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
March 12, 1939

Dignitaries Will Appear On Program

By A. A. MAYFIELD

Dedication of the new girls' dormitory, dining hall and auditorium will be held next Sunday, March 19, at 3 p.m., in the new auditorium of the Winston-Salem Teachers College. The improvements cost $233,700. Of that amount, the state of North Carolina gave 55 per cent., or $128,435.

The federal government supplied 45 per cent.

Liston Here

Appearing on the program will be Dean H. Liston, of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn. He was the first dean of the local college and worked many years with the late Dr. S. G. Atkins in the development of the school on a four-year college basis.

Rev. J. C. Alston, pastor of Lloyd Presbyterian Church will deliver the invocation.

The local college is the first Negro school in the country that offered degrees in elementary education.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education of the state, will represent the state department of public instruction. Colonel W. A. Blair will introduce the trustees of the college, representatives of the federal emergency administration of public works and other prominent visitors.

Whitaker to Speak

J. C. Whitaker, vice chairman, will present the new buildings to the college. The acceptance speech will be made by Dr. F. L. Atkins, president of the college.

Honorable R. G. Dayton, assistant director of the budget at Raleigh, will deliver the dedicatory address. The speaker will be introduced by Senator Gordon Gray, of Forsyth county.

Music for the occasion will be furnished by the A Capella Choir of the college under direction of Noah F. Ryder.

The new electric organ will be used for the first time on this program, it was announced. These dedicatory services will mark the first of a series of special events which will be held in the auditorium during the week following the dedication.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
March 8, 1939

Negro Colle Calendar Full

Many Events of Wider Interest Scheduled

A number of forthcoming events at Bennett college scheduled between the present and commencement Monday, May 29, have been announced.

Among them are the following:

March 11—The fourth conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges.

April 6.—Concert by the Lincoln university glee club.

April 14-15—Roll call of the North Carolina annual conference of Methodist Episcopal church.

April 15—Conference of North Carolina librarians, honoring Florence R. Curtis, director of Hampton institute library school. Speakers will include Florence Curtis; Zora Neale Hurston, authoress; Gaynelle Wright Barksdale, reference librarian of Atlantic university, and Edna Ruth Hanley, librarian of Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.

April 16—Dedication of the Thomas F. Holgate library.

April 17—Conference of Methodist college presidents.

May 4—Concert by Dorothy Maynor, soprano, New York city, under the joint sponsorship of Bennett and A. and T. colleges.

May 28—Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the school of religion of Howard university, Washington.

May 29—Commencement exercises, at which Dr. James L. McConaughy, lieutenant governor of the state of Connecticut and president of Wesleyan university, will be the principal speaker.

Gastonia N C Gazette
July 4, 1939

N. C. College For Negroes Now Has A Graduate School

Marks New Era In Higher Education For Race In State And Represents Friendly Spirit Of Good Will Between Races.

DURHAM, July 4.—Announcement of the faculty for a graduate school at North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham marks not only a new era in higher education for the Negro race in the State but also represents the friendly spirit of goodwill and co-operation that exists between the races here. Outstanding educators from Duke University in Durham and the University of North Carolina in nearby Chapel Hill, for stated periods, have been secured as teachers.

Incidentally, the graduate school is also the State Assembly's unanimous answer to the decision of the U. S Supreme Court, which ruled that Negroes are entitled to graduate work in the State. Its establishment, however, comes as the direct result of a well-planned movement started some years ago by progressive leaders of both races to cope with a problem that had been fast coming to the front. Young Negroes who graduated from colleges in the State were forced to go elsewhere to secure advanced training. Impressed with the need for more educational opportunities for these young men and women, a group of representative leaders of both races united in an effort to remedy this deficiency, and their dreams were brought to a happy fruition in the last session of the General Assembly when a legislative appropriation was secured for this purpose. North aCrolina College for Negroes was selected as the most highly qualified liberal arts institution through which to offer these advanced educational facilities to the Negro youth of the State.

Dr. James E. Shepard, president and founder of the college, has voiced high praise for the spirit of mutual friendship between the races that has made this program possible. Governor Clyde R. Hoey, State legislators, educational leaders throughout the State, and interested citizens of both races have been staunch friends and advocates in this forward movement.

President Shepard also points out that educational opportunities of the first magnitude are now open for the first time within this State to Negroes seeking advanced training. For next year, starting in September, the graduate school will include, for stated periods, outstanding members of the faculties of Duke University and the University of North Carolina, as well as additions to the regular faculty.

In addition to the graduate school of education, schools of law, pharmacy, and medicine are in prospect. During recent years, N. C. College has made unprecedented expansion. Many new buildings have already been erected to provide for its increasing sphere of service, and five more are now in process of construction. Under the new program, the institution bids fair to become one of the foremost state-supported Negro colleges in the country.

The present faculty includes many eminent Negro educators, and more will be added as time progresses. Latest addition is Dr. W. Edward Farrison of Bennett College, who will head the English department. On its present faculty are Dean A. Elder, lately granted a degree of Doctor of Education by Columbia; Dr. J. S. Lee, who received his Ph. D. from Michigan in June in the field of biology; Miss Zora Neale Hurston of Florida, great authority on Negro folklore; Dr. L. H. Knox, who won his doctorate from Harvard; and Gow W. Bush, who will receive his degree from Iowa University.

Authorized by the legislature of 1939 to give these courses, the Durham institution is preparing its regimen for the graduates in the liberal arts division. The general assembly which created this post graduate work voted unanimously in favor of it and received from all parts of the country commendation for its generous mood toward the race. North Carolina takes the lead in advanced education for Negroes and in furnishing the school some of the best teachers in the nation, North Carolina gets far in the lead.

From Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina, will come to the department of education three distinguished members of the school of education: Dr. Edgar W. Knight, Dr. A. M. Jordan, and Dr. H. R. Douglass. Dr. Knight will teach fall, Dr. Jordan, winter, and Dr. Douglass spring courses.

In history, Dr. Hugh T. Lefler will give fall, Dr. A. R. Newsome winter, and Dr. F. M. Green spring lectures. These members of the University of North Carolina historical faculty made wide reputation before they went there.

Dr. W. W. Pierson of the department of political science, will give the fall series, and in sociology, Dr. Howard W. Odom will have the fall Dr. R. B. Vance the winter, and Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke University will have the spring classes Dr. A. S. Pearse of Duke, will have work in zoology and Dr. D. C. Allen assistant professor of English at Duke, will take classes in English literature.

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover who spends the summer in Russia pursuing his studies, will serve as chairman of the advisory committee of Duke and Carolina faculty members and will give his cooperation to the plans now announced.

Dr. Hoover as dean of the Duke graduate school of arts and sciences is a world authority in his field. He is so well known in Russia that he may not be welcomed in the Soviet union. But whether he gets through easily or with difficulty, he will be available for the help to North Carolina College in working out its courses. Dr. N. C. Newbold of the State department of education will conduct a regular seminar on race relations.

These twelve educators coming from the nearby two great institutions are to swell the instructional force which makes North Carolina College scholastically fit from the start. **Dr. W. Edward Farrison, head of the department of English in Bennett College, Greensboro, has resigned to head the English literature division of North Carolina College.**

Miss Zora Neale Hurston of Florida, national authority on Negro folklore, becomes a member of the faculty which now has such members as Dr. V. V. Oak, Ph.D.,

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
July 17, 1939

May the Same Spirit Abide

Not since the death of Peter W. Moore, founder of the Elizabeth City State Normal, now Elizabeth City State Teachers College for Negroes, has Elizabeth City suffered the loss of a Negro educator comparable to President J. H. Bias, who succeeded Moore as head of the Negro college here.

President Bias picked up the work at the Elizabeth City State Normal where P. W. Moore laid it down, and carried it on in the same spirit as did his predecessor.

As a result the institution has not only grown and burgeoned out into a four-year college, but also it has held its place in the regard of the Elizabeth City community which points to its State Teachers College for Negroes with daily increasing pride.

May the spirit of Moore and Bias continue to abide in and bless the Elizabeth City State Teachers College and keep it free from outside criticism or internal strife.

Duke, UNC Professors Join Faculty

Ready To Launch Program of Advanced Study

DURHAM, N. C. — Duke University and the University of North Carolina will furnish many of the teachers who augment the faculty of North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham as it makes ready for its graduate courses in the fall of 1939.

Livingstone Adds School Of Theology

Hood Seminary Culmination of Founder's Dream

SALISBURY, N. C.— Dr. W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone College, recently announced the opening of the Hood Theological Seminary as the school of theology of the college. A formal school of theology is the realization of a dream of the founders of the institution, a dream that there should be some sort of regular theological training at Livingstone.

For many years the school has offered courses in religious education and the school of theology is the final step in the formalizing of religious training at the college. The Hood Theological Seminary will operate in conjunction with the college of liberal arts at Livingstone, and will offer courses leading to the bachelor of divinity degree, as well as a special certificate in theology for those students who are not prepared to pursue the regular degree. Provision has also been made for part-time work by pastors in service who will not have time to enroll as full-time students in the school of theology.

The idea that there should be formal religious training at Livingstone College has its conception in the mind of Dr. Joseph C. Price, founder of the school. Later, it found concrete expression under the leadership of Bishop John Walker Hood and during the administration of the late Dr. William Harvey Goler.

The school of theology will attempt to train ministers for the pastorate, prepare workers in the field of religious education, assist in personal religious orientation, and develop and promote a knowledge of Christ. It is interested in preparing men for the parish ministry and has set itself to the accomplishment of this task through a curriculum which arose out of a study of the needs which parish ministers are expected to meet.

The school of theology occupies the Hood Theological Seminary building. The building is used for class-rooms, chapel, dormitory, library, and administration purposes. The library and seminar room in the building house the most important books and periodicals required by theological students. The library files include the leading secular and religious newspapers and the leading monthlies and quarterlies.

The faculty of the school of theology consists of the following educators: Rev. Prof. H. Satterwhite, A.B., B.D., S.T.M., professor of religious and christian education; Rev. Prof. James A. Clement, B.A., B.D., professor of practical theology and christian missions; Prof. S. W. Garlington, B.A., M.A., professor of social problems; Miss Lucille C. Mills, A.M., professor of music; Miss Carolease Faulkner, instructor in public speaking.

Special lecturers will speak to students from time to time.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE ADDS FORMAL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Standard Zion

Long Awaited School To Open With Fall Semester Of Livingstone College

7-27-39

By JOHN S. LASH

Dr. W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone College, announces the opening of the Hood Theological Seminary as the School of Theology of the college. The announcement of a formal School of Theology is the realization of a dream of the founders of the historic Methodist institution, a dream that there should be some sort of regular theological training at Livingstone College.

Charlotte, N C

For many years the school has offered courses in Religious Education and the School of Theology is the final step in the formalizing of religious training at the college. The Hood Theological Seminary will operate in conjunction with the College of Liberal Arts at Livingstone, and will offer courses leading to the Bachelor of Divinity degree, as well as a special certificate in Theology for those students who are not prepared to pursue the regular degree. Provision has also been made for part-time work by pastors in service who will not have time to enroll as full-time students in the School of Theology.

The idea that there should be formal religious training at Livingstone College had its conception in the mind of Dr. Joseph C. Price, founder of the school. Later, it found concrete expression under te leadership of Bishop John Walker Hood and during the administration of the late Dr. William Harvey Goler.

Star of Zion

The idea developed into the steady aim of providing opportunity to young men who wished to enter the ministry. The School of Theology has progressed rapidly under the present administration and Dr. Trent has worked zealously to have a formal seminary established. It is the opinion of Dr. Trent that there is a strong possibility that the pew will become more intelligent than the pulpit, thus reducing the effectiveness of the ministry.

The School of Theology will attempt to train ministers for the pastorate, prepare workers in the field of religious education, assist in personal religious orientation, and develop and promote a knowledge of Christ. It is interested in preparing men for the parish ministry and has set itself to the accomplishment of this task through a curriculum which arose out of a study of the needs which parish ministers are expected to meet.

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The faculty of the School of Theology consists of the following educators: Rev. Prof. John H. Satterwhite, B.A., B.D., S.T.M., professor of Religious and Christian Education; Rev. Prof. James A. Clement, B.A., B.D., professor of Practical Theology and Christian Missions; Prof. S. W. Garlington, B.A., M.A., professor of Social Problems; Miss Lucille C. Mills, A.M., professor of Music; Miss Carolease Faulkner, instructor in Public Speaking.

Special lecturers will speak to students from time to time.

Wilmington, N. C. News
June 28, 1939

Educational Cooperation

Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College For Negroes, announces that professors from Duke university and the University of North Carolina will play leading roles in the faculty of the Negro graduate college, authorized by the 1939 legislature.

Department of Education—Dr. Edward W. Knight, Dr. A. M. Jordan, Dr. H. R. Douglass, of the University of North Carolina.

Department of History—Dr. Hugh T. Lefler, Dr. A. R. Newsome, Dr. F. M. Green, of the University of North Carolina.

Others include—Dr. W. W. Pierson, dean of the university graduate school; Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the university; Dr. R. B. Lance, of the university; Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, of Duke; Dr. A. S. Pearse, of Duke; Dr. D. C. Allen, of Duke; Dean Calvin B. Hoover, of Duke.

In most departments various professors will divide the course at the Negro school, one taking the fall term, another the winter and a third the spring.

The North Carolina College For Negroes is the only college of liberal arts maintained at state expense in the United States.

It was founded by Dr. Shepard in 1910 and taken over by the state 15 years later.

It is located at Durham.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
October 4, 1939

Law School At N. C. C. N. Postponed When Only One Student Qualifies

Operation Of Department Is Put Off Until 1940 After Officials Confer

There will be no law school this year at the North Carolina College for Negroes after all, because only one applicant was able to qualify for the work.

Following a consultation of officials yesterday, it was decided to wait until next year to begin that phase of graduate study at the college.

In the meantime the lone qualifying student, Logan Delany, has decided to take other graduate studies until next year.

Law work at N. C. C. N. was to have been introduced this year as part of a general program of graduate work, authorized by the North Carolina legislature upon the recommendation of a special commission and the governor, and in the light of a recent supreme court decision ruling that Negroes must have educational opportunities within their own states comparable to those of white citizens.

College officials yesterday issued the following statement on postponement of the law school:

"For the reason that only one qualified student enrolled, the operation of the law school of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham has been postponed until September, 1940, it was announced here today by President James E. Shepard. The school was opened on Monday, September 25, and closed on Saturday, September 30. Decision to postpone the operation of the law school was reached after a number of conferences between members of the faculty, the president, the board of trustees of the college and the governor of the state.

"During the intervening months Dean M. T. Van Hecke, of the law school of the University of North Carolina, who served as acting dean of the Negro law school, will continue in an advisory capacity. The law library, collected and organized by Miss Lucile Elliott, law librarian of the University of North Carolina, and housed on the second floor of the library of the North Carolina College for Negroes, will be available to law students and to members of the bench and bar.

"The single student who had enrolled in the law school has entered the graduate school of the North Carolina College for Negroes, and will reenter the law school when it reopens next September.

"The teaching staff of the law school of the North Carolina College for Negroes was recruited from the law faculties of the University of North Carolina and of Duke university, including Profs. M. S. Breckenridge, John P. Dalzell, Fred B. McCall, Douglas Maggs, D. W. Markham and J. Douglass Poteat. It is expected that this group will constitute the nucleus of the faculty when the law school opens again in September, 1940."

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

NORTH CAROLINA

Fayetteville, N. C. Advocate
June 8, 1939

Sixty - First Annual Commencement Exercises Of Fayetteville State Teachers' College

By W. S. Maize

On May 25, 1939 at eleven a. m., the Sixty - First Annual Commencement Exercises of Fayetteville State Teachers College were held in the gymnasium, The colorful procession went from the Smith Administration building to the Gymnasium. The processional—"Pomp and Circumstance" by Elgar was sung by the College Choral Club. After each one reached his place "America" was sung by the Addience.

Invocations was given by Rev. A. P. Morris, pastor, Evans Metropolitan A.M.E.Z. church, Fayetteville, N. C., after which "The Sevenfold Amen" was led by the Choral Club. Music—"Soon -A-Will Be Done" by Dawson was rendered by the Choral Club.

President J. W. Seabrook presented The Honorable H. L. Cook, chairman of the board of trustees, who introduced His Excellency Clyde R. Hoey, Governor of North Carolina. In a brief address before introducing the Speaker, Mr. Cook recalled that he had not missed a single commencement at the institution in the last 48 years and proclaimed his interest in the school. Mr. Cook stated that Governor Hoey is one of the best Governors we have ever had, a man capable of the office of President of the United States.

Governor Hoey in turn used Mr. Cook as an example in driving home to the capacity crowd spectators and students the value of a task pursued to that end. The Governor painted for the graduates a word picture of the need for education and called on them to realize The essential dignity of labor." The speaker advocated a larger, finer agricultural program for the State. In so doing he cited the need for skilled craftsmen and workmen and lauded the school and State Societies that endeavor to teach the necessary economics and demonstration courses that are playing an increasingly important part in North Carolina's educational system.

The Governor told the graduates education served a two-fold purpose of teaching students how to live and how to make a living. "The practical art of living gloriously is enriched by the fruits of history and experience," he said.

Governor Hoey hailed farming and agricultural enterprises as an essential industory of the State and Nation and called on the graduates to play their part in making North Carolina an even greater, richer and wiser State. He said, "This is a time of optimism." Governor Hoey emphatically declared his belief in the equality of justice for people of all Races and said that as long as he remained Governor of North Carolina, the people of the Races would receive fair and equal treatment and consideration.

Dr. Robert R. Taylor, first Negro Trustee to be appointed to the Board of State Teachers College and a former vice-president of Tuskegee Institute under the Administration of Booker T. Washington presented the 24 graduates with their state class "A" teacher's Certificates. President J. W. Seabrook conferred upon the 18 women and six men candidates, the degree of Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education. Music—"The Hallelujah Chorus" — Handled by the College Choral Club.

President J. W. Seabrook told the audience that Dr. Taylor designed the imposing buildings that now make up the Tusgegee and it was through no small part of his efforts that the school has become a world renowned educational institution.

Besides the Speaker, distinguished guests present in the Speakers stand were: Mr. Cook, Mr. Horace Sisk, Superintendent of City Schools, Dr. H. T. Foster, County Health Officer, Col. Terry Lyons, Mr. John H. Cook, Mr. Maurice Fleishman, president J. W. Seabrook and Dr. Taylor. The members of the graduating class were:

McCarroll Alston, Henderson.
Lula Anders, Fayetteville.
Edward Daniel Avery, Morganton.
Naomi Ruth Elliott, Fayetteville.
Daisy Rebecca Ford, Rocky Point.
Joseph Gillespie, Fayetteville.
Willie Hazel Goins, Carthage.
Louis Greene Croton, Fayetteville.
Annie Margaret Haskins, Durham.
Martha Pocohontas Jones, Oxford.
Mozella Lambert, Goldston.
Annie Ruth Lee, Hamlet.
Galatia Elizabeth Lynch, Winston - Salem.
Willie Howard Montague, Fayetteville.
Annie Freelove, McMillan, Fayetteville.
Lula Mae Ollie McMillan, Fayetteville.
Mary Alice McMillan, Fayetteville.
Naomi Henrietta Raynor, Washington, D. C.
Jamesena Guinever Smith, Fayetteville.
Stella Fox Tyson, Carthage.
Mary Thomas Villines, Hurdle Mills.
Willie Lee Willines, Hurdle Mills.
William Joseph Watson, Fayetteville.
Alvenia Vera Wooten, Fayetteville.

The following prizes were announced:

The E. E. Smith Memorial Award, for excellence in scholarship, to Lula Mae Ollie McMillian, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Mayme Worsham Seabrook Memorial Award for excellence in Home Economics, to Sadie Delores Moody, Sellers, S. C.

The Second prize for excellence in Home Economics given by Miss Bettie J. Chavis, Instructor of Home Economics, to Pearl La-June Moore.

The Misses Mozella Lambert, Annie Ruth Lee, Annie Freelove McMillan and Lula Mae Ollie McMillan of the graduating class were cited for "unusually high scholarship."

Benediction — Rev. J. G. Smith, former vice - principal Fayetteville State Normal school

Recessional — "Tannhauser March by Wagner."—(Audience Standing.)

Dr. J. W. Seabrook Honored at Dinner:

The f Alumni Association o State Teachers College honored Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of that institution at a testimonial dinner Wednesday, May 24, 1939, in the H. L. Cook dining hall.

Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham representing the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, delivered the main address.

Participants on the program were:

Rev. J. E. Gregg, president of Fayetteville Ministerial Alliance; Principal A. J. Blackburn of E. E. Smith high school, Fayetteville, Miss B. M. Cox, Hoke county Peannes supervisor, Raeford, N. C., Commander B. F. Ferguson of Melvin Elliott Post No. 202; Acting Dean W. S. Maize of the Fayetteville State Teachers Colleg, who extended greetings on behalf of the faculty; Miss M. M. McIver, State Supervisor of Elementary schools; Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C., Dean L. S. Cozart of Barber Scottia, Concord, N. C., Principal W. G. Pearson of Hillside Park high school, Durham, N. C., Dr. R. P. Daniels, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., Prof. A. E. Armstrong, president of Fayetteville State Tteachers College Alumni Association.

A presentation of a poetrait was made to President Seabrook and a purse of fifty dollars given by the Senior class to be used for a worthy cause at the school.

The faculty and Alumni presented gifts to President Seabrook.

Music was furnished by the College Choral Club, the General Alumni Association Trio, and a trio from Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

Miss S E. Hughes, sponsor of the Senior class, was chairman of the committee on arrangements and Prof. E. A. Armstrong presided over the assembly.

Following the Banquet a reception was given in the new College Gymnasium.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 25, 1939

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State officials hope that some plan may be worked out for the Durham College under which professors from the University at Chapel Hill and from Duke University will be able to give some of the graduate courses. Such a program, it was pointed out, would keep expenditures down.

No Duplication.

The act authorizing the graduate work provided that there should be no duplication of courses offered at the two institutions. To see that those instructions are followed, a committee headed by Dr. Clyde Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction, studies in detail all proposed work before money is appropriated for it by the Council of State.

Provision for the graduate work followed the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Missouri case. The court ruled a State must provide graduate work for Negroes or allow them to attend institutions for white persons giving such work.

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The Council also approved yesterday formal transfer from the prison division to State College of part of the Camp Polk property for use as a college dairy unit. It also allotted $7,040 from the contingency and emergency fund for the Morganton State Hospital to purchase 20 dairy cows and farm and dairy equipment.

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In an accompanying statement, Dean Van Hecke said:

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Use Semester System.

"The Law School will be operated upon the semester system instead of the quarter system and the fall term will open on Monday, September 25. The spring term will open early in February. During the fall semester the curriculum will consist of courses in contracts, personal property, real property and torts. Each course will meet three hours a week and will be taught, respectively, by Professors John P. Dalzell, Donald W. Markham and Fred B. McCall, all of the University of North Carolina, and by Professor Douglas Maggs of Duke University. During the spring semester the curriculum will consist of courses in Agency, Civil procedure, contracts and torts. The last two subjects mentioned will be continuations of the courses begun in the fall and will be carried on by the same instructors and for the same amount of credit. The course in Agency will be taught by Professor Millard S. Breckenridge of the University of North Carolina and the course in civil procedure by Professor Douglas Poteat of the Duke University law school. As indicated, during the year 1939-1940 only a first year program of study will be offered. The second year curriculum will be added in 1940-1941, and a third year, in 1941-1942.

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is located; a chart showing essen- classification and cataloging, three
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department has made tremendous strides despite the fact that it is only one year old.

The displays include the follow- ing items by each student: a li- brary publicity scrapbook with table of contents and index; a set of cataloging rules applicable to the library in which the individual is located; a chart showing essen- tial information about reference books most suitable for school li- braries; rules for organizing and maintaining a vertical file in the library; a collection of vertical file material classified and arranged; bibliography of free and inexpen-

sive materials, and inexpensive the exhibits of work and the en-crates; and an original well-plan- thusiasm displayed by the membersned bulletin board display appro- of the North Carolina College thisbrary.

Ten students have completed the hours necessary for full time li- brarians' certificates in North Carolina. They have taken six hours of library administration in which they learned the essentials in organizing an effective school library and the first principles in becoming efficient librarians. They have completed two courses in classification and cataloging, three courses in reference, and two in book selection.

They have worked on the ac- cumulation and care of informa- tion not found in books—i.e. pam- phlets, clippings and pictures. They had lessons and practice work in teaching the use of books and libraries. They know the standards necessary for an accredited school library. Several principles have visited the library science depart- ment and have expressed enthusi- asm about the work being done.

Graduate School For Negroes Urged

North Carolina College for Race Stresses Need for Professional Training

The North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, its physical plant greatly enlarged in recent years through Federal aid and with State support for operation, has been dreaming of a graduate school and last week Governor Clyde E. Hoey recommended to the Legislature that funds be provided for this purpose.

This marks the progress of an institution of which the president, James E. Shepard, said a decade ago: "It has comparatively nothing except a beautiful campus."

In the last two years the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration have spent or authorized about 400,000 for the campus. When matched by State funds, the total is imposing.

The college traces its history back to 1910. Dr. Shepard's hope is that the institution can soon have a graduate school. In 1910, Dr. Shepard, then pastor of the White Rock Baptist Church of Durham, founded the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua after observing the poor equipment of Negro preachers.

Before long the theological aspects were dropped. There were financial difficulties and reorganization, and then in 1921 the State assumed support of the institution, calling it the Durham State Normal School. In 1936 it was renamed the North Carolina College for Negroes. During the 1925-26 term the college had forty-seven students. The enrollment for the current term is 463.

Last year the PWA built an auditorium, library, dormitory, and six faculty cottages. Contemplated under the same agency are a science building, another dormitory, a laundry and a combination home economics building and senior cottage. The WPA has built an athletic field, a gymnasium and a garage, besides doing much grading and draining.

Three degrees are offered: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

The National Resources Committee, in its recent study of population trends, stated that an increasing number of persons is being employed in professional and distributive endeavors, and commented: "If the trend established in the past decade continues in the future, most of the new jobs must be sought where there is opportunity for taking part in complex industrial and commercial processes or in servicing community needs."

The proportion of North Carolina's population engaged in what the census calls "professional service" is small. Of the 2,251,629 white persons in the State recorded in the 1930 census, 41,503 or 1.843 per cent was engaged in professional service. Of the 918,647 Negroes counted, 9,789 or 1.066 per cent was engaged in professional service.

Dr. Shepard asserts that the Negro is being crowded out of such "traditional" jobs as barbering, elevator operating and street cleaning. The condition has been aggravated by the depression. He expresses the belief that Negroes trained in the professions can practice among members of their own race and find sufficient outlet for their talents. He envisions a graduate school that would be guided at the beginning by nearby Duke University and the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Shepard has a simple argument for Negro education.

"A trained anything is better than an untrained one," he says.

Johnson C. Smith University In Expansion Program At Estimated Cost of $1,500,000

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (CS)— Founded in 1867 as the Biddle Memorial Institute and named in honor of Major Henry Biddle, Pennsylvania philanthropist whose wife made the first generous contribution, the school was later chartered by the State Legislature and operated on eight acres of land donated by Col. W. R. Myers, a wealthy citizen of Charlotte.

In 1871 the charter was changed by the Legislature of North Carolina and the name of the school became Biddle University. In recognition of the generous benefactions of Mrs. Johnson C. Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa., who, during the academic year of 1921-22 gave considerable funds for the erection of a Theological Dormitory, a Science Hall, Teachers' Cottage and a Memorial Gate, the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the institution to Johnson C. Smith University. And so, the charter of the school was, accordingly, amended March 1, 1923, by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina. From 1918 until her death in October, 1929, Mrs. Smith gave funds for the erection of five more buildings, including a church.

Has 22 Buildings

Today, with its present site containing 75 acres of land and easily accessible in an area that is conducive to study, Johnson C. Smith, with 22 up-to-date buildings on a beautiful and commodious campus is the centre of higher training for the ambitious mind interested in Liberal Arts, Sciences and Theology. Operated under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, it is, nevertheless, non-sectarian.

McCrorey, who assumed the presidency of the institution is the distinguished and nationally known educator, Dr. Henry

At the helm of this progressive institutive in mind, secured over a period of years, considerable moral and financial support from such philanthropic individuals as Messrs. Andrew Carnegie and James B. Duke. He also succeeded in maintaining such highly trained members of the faculty and efficient scholarship among the more than 350 students that the institution is now fully accredited as Class "A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and holds full membership in the American Council on Education, and the Association of American Colleges.

Each member of the faculty has had graduate training and received degrees at such universities as McGill, Ohio State, Howard, Lincoln, Columbia, Michigan, Boston, Fisk, Atlanta and Chicago. Also Oberlin College and Hampton Institute. With such a well-qualified faculty, the student at J. C. Smith is assured of thorough training based on Christian principles. For, in keeping with the ideals of its founders, religion plays an important part on the curriculum. A certain period each day is devoted to worship in the chapel, primarily for the purpose of having students inculcate certain religious ideals during the formative period of their college lives.

Affiliated with Johnson C. Smith is the Barber-Scotia Junior College for Women, Concord, N. C. Close contact is maintained between Smith and Scotia, with the result that graduates of the latter are admitted to the junior class with full standing. Within the past six years, women have been admitted to the senior division of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

The University maintains several literary societies and clubs. Debates, dramas and athletics are engaged in by students, as part of the extra-curricula activities. Football, basketball, baseball, boxing and tennis are played under the direction of the Board of Athletic Control, which is a member of the North Carolina Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Colored Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. There are also several Greek-letter fraternities, in which many students take an active part.

In Expansion Program

The University Press is modernly equipped and is responsible for the excellent output of such University publications as the Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes, edited with the cooperation of the faculty, the Johnson C. Smith University Bulletin, including catalogue issues, Student Manual, the University Student, and the Smith Bull.

President H. L. McCrorey has issued an urgent appeal to all persons for their wholehearted and generous support in his effort to raise $125,000 for the erection of a much needed girls' dormitory which is to be part of the expansion program at a cost of $1,500,000.

The Truth About Livingstone College

"Have you visited Livingstone College within the last two or three years? If you have you beheld both that which pleased and displeased you. You saw a beautiful campus dotted with stately, sturdy maples. You were thrilled when you stood and looked with bared head at the mausoleum which jealously guards the sacred bones of Dr. Joseph Charles Price, its reputed founder, and certainly its first president. You saw a group of as fine a staff of instructors as can be found anywhere. They come from some of the most celebrated colleges and universities in the world today, and have the ability to impart knowledge so that it will 'stick.' You saw a group of young men and women whose countenance was beaming forth with that something which bespoke their grim determination to remain there and absorb all that Livingstone had to offer by way of mental development—despite the handicaps. You felt a genuine welcome, peculiar to Livingstone College, and witnessed many other things which inspired you while there.

"On the other hand you beheld things which displeased you, and no one has the right to censure you for the feeling which came over you. You saw the J. C. Price Memorial Administration building and the central heating plant behind it, which has for years been standing uncompleted, and despite the fact that the material used in their construction was costly, they are beginning to depreciate. You saw just above the Price Memorial building the Hood Theological Seminary building. —yes, completed, but no longer being used for the sacred purpose for which its donor dedicated it. But instead, this building is being used primarily as an administration hall, and incidentally as a boys' dormitory and chapel. You saw that the dormitories elsewhere were too obsolete, too crowded and too cold in winter. In a word

you saw a college which would make the grade if given 'a half a chance,' but which at present is far from being what you would like to have it be. This fact has been far reaching in its influence, and has been the occasion of very grave concern.

The Big Connectional Rally

"Now, the Connection has launched a **rally to raise the money Livingstone** needs to make it the kind of college we feel it ought to be. It grew out of the Livingstone College Quadrennial report at Greensboro, N.C., in 1936.

"At the 1936 session of the A. M. E. Zion General Conference at Greensboro, N.C., the report of the president revealed the fact that the school, as measured from the standpoint of equipment, failed to come up to the standard as prescribed for an 'A' rated college. This revelation caused alarm among those who had Livingstone College at heart. So, the delegation at once began to seek through discussion for some plan by which the school could be placed on the proper footing. Many suggested borrowing the money needed to give it an A-1 rating. But to offset this proposal Bishop Kyles showed that the school was already dangerously involved in debt and that it would be very unwise to make the obligation bigger, when at present we had nothing to pay on the debt already made. So it was agreed that instead of trying to borrow the money, the Connection launch a rally and raise the money to pay off the present debt, then take the remaining cash to complete the unfinished buildings and make the other necessary improvements. But by all means to restore the Theological department; renovate and make comfortable the obsolete dormitories and bring the college up to par. They found that it would take at least one hundred thousand dollars. In reporting this money at the Founder's Day celebration on February 10, 1938, the Bishops brought to Livingstone and laid into the hands of the treasurer $25,000.00 and the celebration ended the jubilee.

But More Than This Happened, Thank the Lord

"When the news reached the members of the local churches back home, the members rejoiced and joyfully admitted that to raise the money instead of borrowing it. and eliminate the enormous interest the creditors would charge for their money was by far the wiser plan.

Now Look What Happened, More Good News

"According to a trustworthy source of information, the trustees of the college went to the president of the firm to whom they owed $46,000.00, more or less, and told him that if he would cut the debt to twenty-five thousand dollars, Livingstone College would pay it then and there. The creditor smiled and said, "I accept your proposition." They paid him. The note was cancelled, and the trustees left the building rejoicing over the fact that Livingstone was for the present out of debt.

"But there was another task awaiting them. It was the Price Administration building and the central heating plant just behind it, standing there uncompleted, and the money spent to bring them where they are—wasting; the Hood Building standing there, but not being used for that sacred purpose for which it was dedicated—no Theological department—making no preachers of our own—must look to other denominations for our trained ministers. The dormitories old, and needing renovation—but the renovation could wait for awhile, if the buildings could all be made comfortable for every student in winter. The science department needing to be brought up to date—what about all this? The trustees of the college said, "We will go back to the people and ask them for what we want. If we tell them what we are trying to do, and do the thing we promised them. the people will not let us down.' The people heard their plea and answered, 'We are behind you.' This good news rang from every corner of Zion.

The Movement Should Be Supported

"Livingstone College is our chief institution of learning. It is the biggest thing we have in the way of a school. As our chief institution, it should be as well equipped in every way as the chief institutions of other denominations of Zion's standing financially. . . ."

White Youth Seeks Entrance To A.&T.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (SNS)—Carl S. Pugh, 21, white university senior, editor of the Carolina Buccaneer, campus humor magazine, said Tuesday night he would apply for entrance to A. and T. College for Negroes in Greensboro for the spring quarter. Commented Pugh:

Graduate School For Negroes Urged

North Carolina College for Race Stresses Need for Professional Training

The North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, its physical plant greatly enlarged in recent years through Federal aid and with State support for operation, has been dreaming of a graduate school and last week Governor Clyde E. Hoey recommended to the Legislature that funds be provided for this purpose.

This marks the progress of an institution of which the president, James E. Shepard, said a decade ago: "It has comparatively nothing except a beautiful campus."

In the last two years the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration have spent or authorized about $400,000 for the campus. When matched by State funds, the total is imposing.

The college traces its history back to 1910. Dr. Shepard's hope is that the institution can soon have a graduate school. In 1910, Dr. Shepard, then pastor of the White Rock Baptist Church of Durham, founded the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua after observing the poor equipment of Negro preachers.

Before long the theological aspects were dropped. There were financial difficulties and reorganization, and then in 1921 the State assumed support of the institution, calling it the Durham State Normal School. In 1936 it was renamed the North Carolina College for Negroes. During the 1925-26 term the college had forty-seven students. The enrollment for the current term is 463.

Last year the PWA built an auditorium, library, dormitory, and six faculty cottages. Contemplated under the same agency are a science building, another dormitory, a laundry and a combination home economics building and senior cottage. The WPA has built an athletic field, a gymnasium and a garage, besides doing much grading and draining.

Three degrees are offered: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

The National Resources Committee, in its recent study of population trends, stated that an increasing number of persons is being employed in professional and distributive endeavors, and commented:

"If the trend established in the past decade continues in the future, most of the new jobs must be sought where there is opportunity for taking part in complex industrial and commercial processes or in servicing community needs."

The proportion of North Carolina's population engaged in what the census calls "professional service" is small. Of the 2,251,629 white persons in the State recorded in the 1930 census, 41,503 or 1.843 per cent was engaged in professional service. Of the 918,647 Negroes counted, 9,789 or 1.066 per cent was engaged in professional service.

Dr. Shepard asserts that the Negro is being crowded out of such "traditional" jobs as barbering, elevator operating and street cleaning. The condition has been aggravated by the depression. He expresses the belief that Negroes trained in the professions can practice among members of their own race and find sufficient outlet for their talents. He envisions a graduate school that would be guided at the beginning by nearby Duke University and the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Shepard has a simple argument for Negro education.

"A trained anything is better than an untrained one," he says.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
January 31, 1939

Work on New Negro College Unit Is Begun

Issuance of a permit from the office of Building Inspector G Clayton Hill yesterday formally started construction of the new library and administration building at Winston-Salem Teachers College which will cost $73,663.

Meantime, contractors are razing Lamson Hall, the oldest structure on the campus, to make room for the new building.

Lamson Hall, located on the main eminence of the campus, was erected in 1896. It housed all activities of the college for many years. Dormitory space was provided on the third floor, chapel and matron's rooms were on the second floor, classrooms were on the first floor and kitchen, diner and home economics laboratories were in the basement.

Much sentiment is attached to this old building, because it dates back to the struggling infancy of the school. It was acquired through hard work of Dr. Simon Green Atkins, founder of Slater Normal School (now the college). Preceding Lamson Hall, the schoo was housed in a shabby little building a few blocks west of the present campus.

The razing has advanced rapidly and it is anticipated that within another two weeks actual construction of the new building wil start. W. H. Nelson and Company contracted the work.

Other permits issued yesterday from the office of the building inspector were:

J. W. Angel, to erect a garage a the corner of Lexington road an Clemmonsville road, $75.

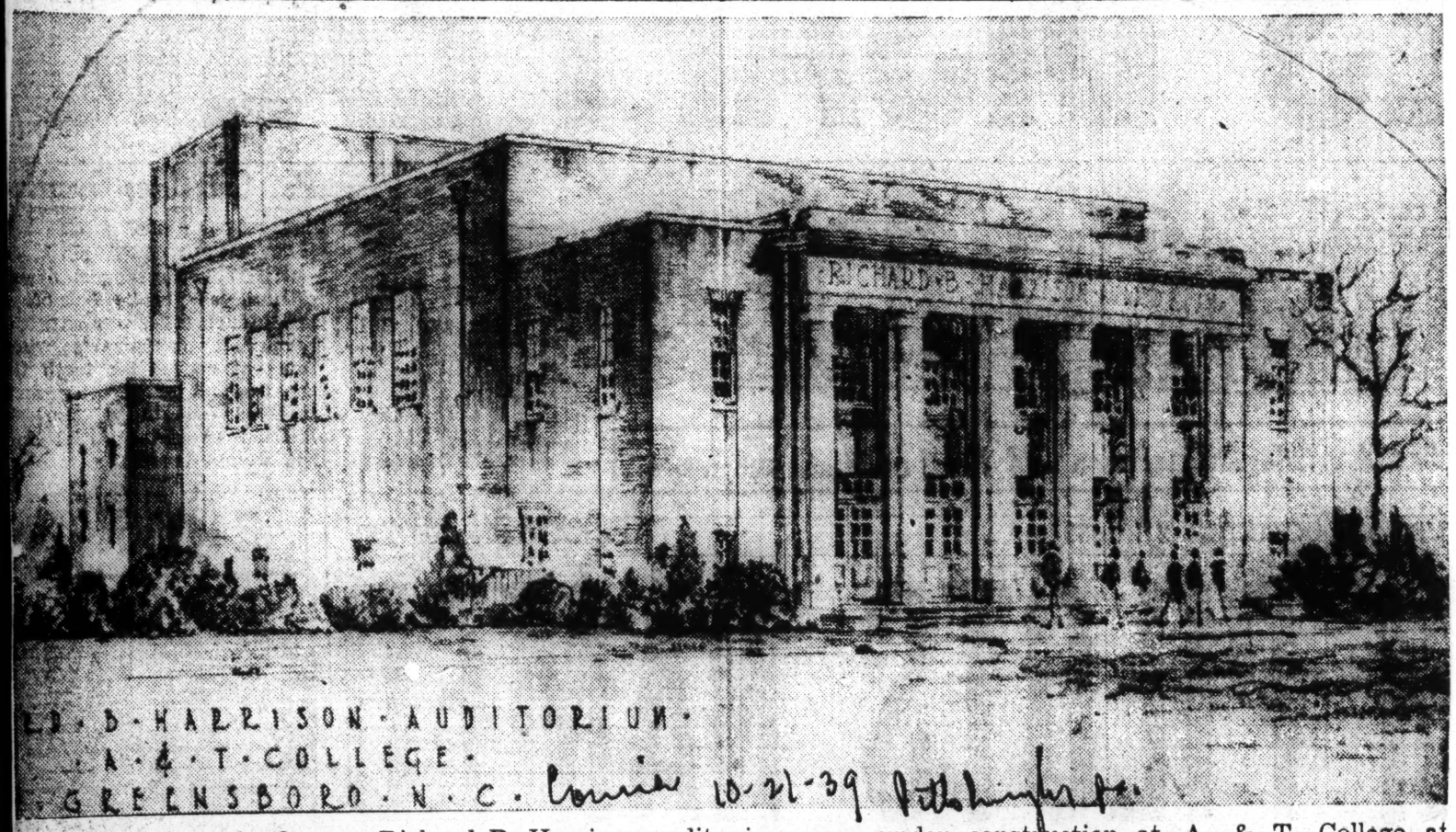
O. B. Eaton, to repair fire dam age at 323 Glenn avenue, $300.

E. M. Shepherd, to repair s store building located at 527 South Main street. $500.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

NORTH CAROLINA

NEW AUDITORIUM TO BE NAMED AFTER RICHARD B. HARRISON



Courier 10-21-39 Pittsburgh

Shown above is the new Richard B. Harrison auditorium now under construction at A. & T. College at Greensboro, N. C. The auditorium will cost $110,000 up on completion and will have a seating capacity of 1,500. The edifice is appropriately named for the late Richard B. Harrison, the original "De Lawd" in "The Greer Pastures." Mr. Harrison was dramatic instructor at A. & T. College for a number of years.

Curtis Lauds Founder of A. and T.

Southernaires Share Spotlight With Graduate

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Professor Curtis is head of the department of agriculture at West Virginia State College and one of A. and T.'s first graduates. He was introduced by President F. D. Bluford.

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The official program for the "Day" began at 11 a. m. with a procession led by the College band in which there were representatives for classes back to 1843.

The Speaker, Professor Curtis, traced the history of the school from the time he entered in 1896 to the present time. The early teachers, aside from President Dudley, according to the narrator, were a Mr. Epps, from Cornell, a Mr. Stevenson from Michigan State, both white, who taught mechanical arts and agriculture respectively; Dr. Charles Moore and a Mr. Hayes, who taught academic courses along with the president.

Professor Curtis pointed out that the supervision and training was extensive and the teachers assisted the students at all hours of he day. He told of how the college dairy, of which he was appointed head back in 1897, had grown from two jersey cows, a barn, and a spoon to its present status of 70 jersey cows under the management of a Ph. D., in dairy husbandry.

Concluding his discourse the speaker said, "the way has been hard and tedious but the inspiration and diligence exercised by the late James B. Dudley has produced one of the finest land grant colleges in the south, now piloted by an able administrator with an "A" rating.

CURTIS TELLS HOW A. AND T. WAS FOUNDED

Institutions Started With Two Cows And Less Than 100 Students

11-11-39

By J. ARCHIE HARGRAVES

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov 10—A wonderful story, having all the elements of romanticism, was told of the rise of a great land grant college under the leadership of the late James B. Dudley by Austin W. Curtis Sr., one of its first graduates speaking at the annual founders celebration at A. and T. college last week.

Prof. Curtis is, at present, head of the department of agriculture at West Virginia State college. The speaker, a noted agricultural leader and a distinguished alumnus of A. and T. was introduced by President F. D. Bluford.

Led by the college band, a full procession made up of students, alumni and faculty assembled on the main campus and marched to the gymnasium by classes with the freshmen in the front rank. At the door of the gymnasium, the order was reversed with the faculty and guests entering first followed by the seniors and thence down in retrogressive order of the class of 1943.

Prof. Curtis told the inspiring story of how he came to the college in 1896 which was then composed of Dudley hall, North hall, a greenhouse, and a barn. The old Dudley hall served as a kitchen, dining room, administration and academic building, and girls' dormitory.

Less Than 100 Students

At that time, Prof. Curtis said, students came from nearby counties and all were from North Carolina. During these early days, there were less than 100 students and five faculty members, three Race and two whites. Major subjects were agriculture and mechanic arts. A Mr. Epps from Cornell and a Mr. Stevenson from Michigan State taught respectively mechanic arts and agriculture.

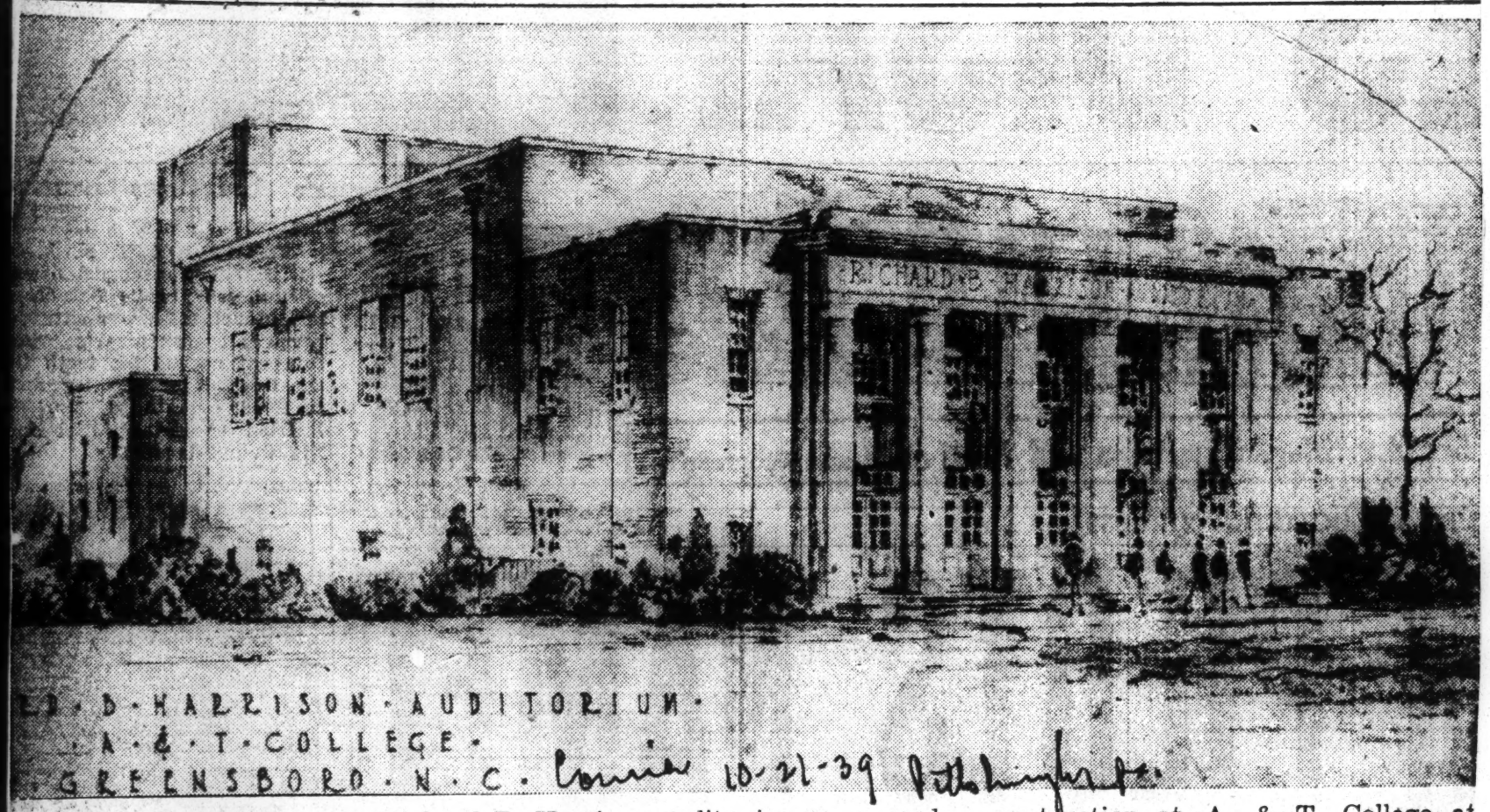
There were no Race teachers qualified in these fields at that time. Academic courses were taught by President Dudley, Dr. Charles Moore, and a Mr. Hayes. The training and supervision were intensive rather than extensive and the teachers assisted the students at all hours of the day. In retrospect, the educational philosophy of the college seemed to be good health, learning, social adjustment, and good character.

Had Only Two Cows

The speaker told the story, how in 1897, he was appointed to head the college dairy which then consisted of two jersey cows, a barn and a spoon. One day, he made some butter by skimming the cream stirring it with a spoon. The pound of butter was then placed on Dr. Dudley's table in the dining hall. The late president, calling Curtis to his table asked how the butter had been produced since no equipment on the campus existed for its manufacture with a spoon as he had seen his mother do. Dr. Dudley then made Curtis a doctor of philosophy in dairy husbandry.

Devotions were led by Rev. L. M. Tobin, college minister. Music was rendered by the college choral society and Bernard Mason and his violin. As a special feature of the forty-sixth anniversary of the college, the lyceum committee presented "The Southernaires," famed radio quartet in the college gymnasium Thursday.

NEW AUDITORIUM TO BE NAMED AFTER RICHARD B. HARRISON



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Devotions were led by Rev. L. M.
Tobin, college minister. Music was

Greensboro, N. C., News
November 6, 1939

Bennett College Celebrates 66th Anniversary Wednesday

Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta, Ga., Will Deliver Founder's Day Address—Growth of School Noted.

Another milestone is being reached this week in the history of Bennett college, as the local woman's college, one of the few institutions exclusively for the higher training of negro women in the country, Wednesday celebrates its 66th birthday. The Founder's day address will be delivered by president Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga.

Bennett college was first established as a coeducational institution. It was not until 1926, at the beginning of the administration of President David D. Jones, that it became a college for women. At this time Bennett had only 10 college students, a few inadequate buildings, and a budget of approximately $45,000. Today the student body numbers close to 350, representing 26 states and the District of Columbia; it has 18 modernly equipped, well-planned buildings, and capital resources of $1,500,000. It has "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and holds membership in the American Council of Education and the Association of American Colleges.

The college is supported jointly by the board of education and the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist church. However, substantial gifts have come from other organizations and individuals. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York city, have alone contributed $447,000, which sum has been matched by the general education board of New York. The Julius Rosenwald fund, Carnegie corporation, and Phelps-Stokes fund, as well as local citizens of Greensboro, have all been generous in their support of the work of Bennett college.

From the outset, Bennett college has stressed home-making and the community ideal. Every Bennett girl must take some work in home-making, and much of the work offered at the college extends to actual service to the Bennett college community. In these activities, such as the nursery school, parents' council, and the home-making institute, the students participate. In a recent study made by Dean Flemmie P. Kittrell, it was revealed that of the 237 graduates of the college since 1930, more than 33 per cent were married and homemakers. This number is much in excess of the average percentage of married graduates of women's colleges, it was pointed out.

Early History.

In 1873 a parochial school was started in the basement of St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal church, Greensboro, by the Freedman's aid and the Southern Education society of the Methodist Episcopal church. For the first four years the school was patronized largely by local students. However, in 1877, with the aid of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the present site of the college was purchased. The interest of northern friends was solicited. Shortly after Lyman Bennett was in conversation with Abraham Lincoln on the question of the education of negroes in Troy, N. Y., Bennett sent $10,000 to Greensboro for the erection of Bennett hall, the first building of the college on its own campus. This building later was partially demolished by fire. The part now remaining is Carrie Barge chapel.

W. J. Parker was the first principal and Dr. Edward O. Thayer, who on December 4, 1939, will celebrate his 87th birthday, was the second president. He was followed by Wilbur Fletcher Steele. Dr. Charles N. Grandison, the first negro president of the institution, succeeded Dr. Steele. Among the administrators for the 50 years that followed were President Jordan D. Chavis, Silas A. Peeler, James E. Wallace, and Frank Trigg.

It is of interest to note that the late Judge William Tourgee wrote "A Fool's Errand", a book which elicited unusual response from the literary world, in one of the rooms of Bennett hall, as a member of the Thayer household. Wilbur Daniel Steele, celebrated short story writer, son of Wilbur Fletcher Steele, was born on the campus of Bennett college.

Home Economics Club Makes Plan for 1939-40

Journal and Guide

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Consumers problems, cooperative programs for agencies serving family life, acquainting members and outsiders with new developments in home economics, and home activites of senior high school and college girls, were some of the plans outlined for the ensuing year at the Negro Home Economics Teacher Clubs November meeting. The groups regular monthly meeting was held at the home of Dr. Flemmie P. Kitrell, Monday night, November 13. 11-25-39

Emphasis will be placed on professional developments through the nation, state, and county in the field of home economics. These problems will be discussed by various members of the club in addition to activities of others.

The membership of the club is made up of the teachers of Bennett College and A. and T. College, the public school teachers extension workers and dietitians of Greensboro. Miss W. R. Lewis is president and Mrs. R. Taylor is the secretary-treasurer.

In December the group will discuss "Consumers Problems"; in January, "how to read labels"; February, "how can agencies serving family life work out a cooperative program?" March, "becoming acquainted with new developments in home economics"; April, "the club at home" to the senior high school and the college home economics girls and in May, "what is the picture of home economics in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
September 20, 1939

GRADUATE WORK DRAWS NEGROES

Approvals for Tuition Differential Payments to Require $7,200 Allotted

The State has approved enough applications for out-of-State graduate study by Negroes to require the entire $7,200 allotted for that purpose for this school year to the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction, said yesterday.

This is the first year the State has allotted funds for such study, the allotment being included in the $50,000 yearly appropriated by the Governor and Council of State for graduate work at the Durham institution. The Council also appropriated $63,000 for the biennium for graduate work at Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro, but the number of students outside the State under that institution's allotment has not yet been determined.

The A. and T. board of trustees will hold a regular meeting in Greensboro Wednesday at 2 p. m. Dr. Erwin said no special business was scheduled but that the trustees might discuss the graduate work program recently approved.

Negroes desiring graduate work not offered at either of the institutions are granted a "tuition differential" and transportation to the institution they will attend outside the State. The differential is the difference between tuition for a similar course at Chapel Hill and the actual charge made by the institution the student will attend.

Dr. Erwin said most of the applicants under the Durham college's grant will study medicine, second or third year law or are working for M. A., or Ph. D. degrees. The Durham college does not give medicine, gives only first-year law this year and facilities are not yet available for graduate work in some of the liberal arts fields. It will be the first year the State ever has offered graduate work for Negroes.

The Supreme Court decision in a Missouri case that a State either had to provide adequate graduate instruction for Negroes or allow them to attend State universities giving such work led the last Legislature to authorize the graduate couses.

Dr. Erwin pointed out that the number of law students receiving out-of-state tuition differential payments would drop next year, when the Durham College begins giving second-year law, and would disappear altogether when Negroes now studying at out-of-state law schools complete their work. The Durham law school will be giving all three years law instruction within three years.

President James E. Shepherd of the Durham College approved the applications for the differential payments and sent them to Dr. Erwin for his approval which he gave.

Only One Registers For Law In N. C.

DURHAM, N. C. (ANP)—Last week, despite elaborate planning and preparations for the past year, despite a state appropriation of $14,000, a law library and a faculty composed of distinguished professors recruited from the University of North Carolina and Duke University, the law school of North Carolina College for Negroes closed its doors. Reason: Only ONE qualified student enrolled.

The school opened on Sept. 25 and closed on Sept. 30, according to a statement by President Jas. E. Shepard. Decision to postpone operation of the law school until September, 1940, was reached after a number of conferences among members of the faculty, the president, the college's board of trustees, and Governor Clyde Hoey.

The lone student who had enrolled entered the graduate school of the college, it was explained, and will reenter the law school when it reopens. One of the best law faculties in the country had been made available to Negro students at N.C.C.'s law school.

Laurinburg, N. C. Exchange
October 5, 1939

Negro Law School Suspends

Because of a Supreme Court decision last year requiring a certain Southern state to provide higher educational facilities for colored folks or to admit colored students to the state university, the 1939 Legislature made an appropriation and authorized the trustees of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham to establish professional schools. The first to come was a law school and the result was that only one student came to study law. The law class was suspended and the matter will rest until next September.

The establishment of the law school, and other professional training courses later, at Durham, was thought the best thing to do, because the University at Chapel Hill and also Duke University had agreed to co-operate to the extent of furnishing certain professional instruction and library facilities. This would keep the cost down to a minimum. But so far it seems colored youth in North Carolina is not desirous of studying law in its own colleges. The law school was the most pressing need, so said the president of the college at Durham and others of his race, who came before the legislature to press the case.

Charlotte N C Observer
November 30, 1939

Johnson C. Smith Is Widely Recognized

Charlotte Institution Has Developed Into One Of Leading Institutions Of Higher Learning For Negroes In United States.

Johnson C. Smith University, established in 1867, has been peculiarly fortunate in having a succession of really outstanding Negro educators at the head of the institution. Through the years, the university has graduated literally thousands of Negro men and women for the ministry, for medicine, and for civil life. Recognized throughout the country as an exceptionally well conducted college, it is perhaps even more honored in its own home, Charlotte, where it has always been held in highest esteem by thousands of its friends of both races.

Approximately 75 per cent of the Negro Presbyterian ministers in the entire South are graduates of the Theological seminary, one of the few seminaries which requires a degree of bachelor of arts for entrance. Numbers of former students now hold positions of importance, two having become members of the New York State Legislature and one a judge of the municipal court in the District of Columbia.

The teaching staff is made up of about 30 men and women of excellent background and training, and the college itself is a Grade A college, according to the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The institution is also a member of the Association of American Colleges and of the American Council of Education.

10 PER CENT GET AID.

Total annual registration, including the winter roster of from 350 to 400, the summer school registration, and extension students, is in excess of 1,000. Happily, the Work Aid program and an annual income of $6,000 available for scholarships make college possible for many deserving and able young men and women who might otherwise miss the chance to show what they really can accomplish when given the chance. More than half the student body receive assistance from one or the other of the student aid agencies. About 10 per cent are remaining in college through National Youth administration assistance.

Pre-medical work is supervised by the American Medical association, and students finishing in this course usually continue at Howard university at Washington or the Meharry Medical college at Nashville.

Athletics are encouraged, but not exaggerated in relative importance. The first colored intercollegiate football game ever played was staged here in 1892 between the university and Livingston college. baseball, basketball, tennis, boxing, and other sports are enjoyed by the students.

FRATERNITY CHAPTERS.

Honorary scholastic and scientific fraternities having chapters here are Alpha Kappa Sigma, scholastic; Beta Kappa Chi, scientific; Delta Phi Delta, journalistic; Rho Omicron Sigma, debating; the English Philological society, and Le Cercle Francais. Social fraternities are Omega Psi Phi, Alpha Phi Kappa, Kappa Alpha Psi, and Phi Beta Sigma.

Dr. H. L. McCrory, president of the university, has been in that capacity now for 32 years, having taught previously, and even before that, having been himself a student at old Biddle University. His predecessor, Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Sanders, had served from 1891 until 1907. Prior to that administration the presidents had been of the white race.

The name of Biddle University was changed to Johnson C. Smith university in tribute to the munificence of Mrs. Johnson C. Smith whose contributions to the institution in the years from 1921 to 1928 amounted to $702,000. Establishment of the Duke Endowment brought an additional major source of income to the University. The Duke appropriation for Johnson C. Smith amounted to $1,300,000.

Buildings and equipment are in good condition, the library and the laboratories comparing favorably with those of much larger institutions. But the greatest endowment through the years has been that of a fine leadership.

EDUCATION-1939
COLLEGES

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston Salem, N. C. Journal
March 21, 1939

A Monument to Co-operation

Sunday was a red letter day in the life of Winston-Salem Teachers College. "To service of God and advancement of humanity," three new and thoroughly modern buildings including the Fries Auditorium, named in honor of Henry E. Fries, long-time chairman of the college board of trustees and a loyal friend of the institution through the years, were dedicated on the campus.

The opening of these new buildings marks the steady growth under hardship and handicaps of a small Negro school which began operations in 1892 with 25 pupils into one of the outstanding teachers' colleges for the race in the South.

To the late Dr. S. G. Atkins, the founder of the institution which was formerly known as the Slater Normal and Industrial School, much of the credit for the continued existence and development of the college belongs. The genius of Dr. Atkins was employed in training Negro youth to work with their white neighbors in the building of a better and more prosperous South, and in his administrative contacts he won the friendship and co-operation of many local community leaders who helped him keep alive the struggling school which has come to mean so much to the race in North Carolina and the South.

President F. L. Atkins and Executive Secretary Jack Atkins have efficiently and conscientiously carried on the program and upheld the ideals of their illustrious father in the operation of the college since his death, and they have not lacked for the co-operation of white civic leaders like Mr. Fries, who have stood by the college from the beginning and the active interest and support of younger men who appreciate the importance of the institution and its influence upon Southern culture and interracial relationships.

These men are convinced that facilities for the education of Negro youth must be expanded in the South. The new buildings at the Teachers College, made possible through the co-operation of local citizens, the state government and the PWA, signify that this conviction is being translated into progressive action in behalf of Negro education.

Greensboro, N. C. News
April 1, 1939

SALISBURY NEGROES WIN DEBATING TITLE

Finals Contest Climaxes Day of Elimination Contests.

The negative team of Price high school, Salisbury, won the 15th annual debate of the North Carolina High School Debating league at A. and T. college gymnasium over Mother of Mercy school, Washington, N. C., last night. The Dudley cup was presented to the winning team by President F. D. Bluford, of A. and T. college.

Last night's debate climaxed an entire day of elimination of high school teams on whether the United States should form an alliance with Great Britain.

Speakers representing Price high, the winner, were Allie Bryce, Lamar Howard and Minnie Miller. Speakers representing Mother of Mercy high were Alice Thorn, Melvin Oden and Wilhelmia Smith.

Prof. H. R. Arnette, coach of the A. and T. college debating squad, rendered the decision.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 8, 1939

Groundwork Is Laid For Courses at Negro Col

T 2-8

ACT IS PASSED

A. and T. College to Get Technical Courses, Durham School Others.

RALEIGH, April 7.—(AP)—The 1939 general assembly took steps to authorize professional and graduate courses at two North Carolina negro colleges, in compliance with the Missouri decision of the United States Supreme court.

The legislature did not go beyond the legal requirements of the situation, however. It killed an appropriation of $98,500 for the biennium to implement the act, and required that, if the two colleges do not have funds available, they must petition the governor and council of state to make an allotment from the emergency and contingency fund.

Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, said provision would probably be made first for awarding a master's degree in education at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham.

Examination Planned.

An examination of the demand for other graduate work will be made before courses will be offered in other fields, said Erwin. He added that by far the largest demand is in the teacher training group.

The bill, sponsored by Representative Murphy, of Rowan, provides for graduate and professional courses at A. and T. college, Greensboro, and at the Durham college.

Courses in law, pharmacy and library science are the only preparation in professional training mentioned in the new act. A. and T. college would offer the graduate work in technical courses, and the Durham college the advanced courses in liberal arts. The law specifically forbids any duplication of graduate work by the two colleges.

Erwin said he thought professors at Duke university and the University of North Carolina might aid in giving graduate instruction.

Murphy offered a companion appropriation bill to his measure, but the house balked at providing the $98,500 in extra funds asked to inaugurate graduate work. However, future assemblies will be nalled on for specific appropriations.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
April 7, 1939

Professional And Graduate Courses To Be Established For N. C. Negroes

By JOHN PEELE

RALEIGH, April 7—(AP)—The 1939 General Assembly took steps to authorize professional and graduate courses at two North Carolina Negro colleges, in compliance with the Missouri decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The legislature did not go beyond the legal requirements of the situation, however. It killed an appropriation of $98,500 for the biennium to implement the act, and required that, if the two colleges did not have funds available, they must petition the governor and council of state to make an allotment from the emergency and contingency fund.

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Erwin said he thought professors at Duke University and the University of North Carolina might aid in giving graduate instruction.

The law also provides that Negro students going out of North Carolina to get graduate training they are unable to obtain in this state are to have their tuition and certain other expenses paid by the state.

Murphy offered a companion appropriation bill to his measure, but the House balked at providing the $98,500 in extra funds asked to inaugurate graduate work.

However, future assemblies will be called on for specific appropriations.

The legislature also changed the names of the Fayetteville and Elizabeth City Normal School for Negroes to the Fayetteville State Teachers College and the Elizabeth City State Teachers colleges.

The two new schools have expanded their curricula this year to provide a full four-year college courses to train "A" certificate Negro school teachers.

Dr. Jas. E. Shepard Honored By N. C. College Alumni

Journal and Guide 4-29-39

By WILLIAM A. TUCK

DURHAM, N. C. — About 75 members of the North Carolina College Alumni Association gathered in the college dining hall Friday evening, April 21, to pay tribute to President J. E. Shepard, founder of the institution, who is in his 28th year of service.

DR. SHEPARD

The occasion was a testimonial dinner and speeches and testimonials were made by the alumni officials as well as by Prof. W. G. Pearson, principal of Hillside Park high school, and Dr. C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, both of whom have been friends of Dr. Shepard since their boyhood days.

Dr. James M. Hubbard, (class of 1915) president of the general alumni association, was toastmaster, and in his introductory remarks he paid excellent tribute to Dr. Shepard, his wife, and mother. He said:

". . .Lest we forget, the great achievement of this institution was carried out by an earthly trinity, his mother, Mrs. H. A. Shepard, his wife, Mrs. Annie Daye, and himself. His mother to guide and council with him her prayers; his wife to grasp the reins and drive along with him, and himself to take position in the front lines of battle to protect us. . . .We pledge our souls to protect and we will not stand for ingrates, reactionaries, and radicals to destroy overnight what has taken thirty years to build."

Greetings from the Durham Alumni Association came from Herman Riddick, (class of 1933) president, who paid tribute to President Shepard for his traits of helpfulness to humanity, faithfulness to an institution, and to an ideal.

"The spirit that men and women get at this institution," said Prof. Pearson, "is the kind of spirit that builds the world. . . .Like Abraham Lincoln's work, the work of Dr. Shepard will continuously be reenacted until some of you youngsters begin to make more worthwhile accomplishments."

Dr. Spaulding said: "Dr. Shepard is a genius; he is an artist. The art found at N. C. College has been transferred to the hundreds of young people who have gone out and transferred it to other young people."

Miss Juanita Yeates (class of 38) rendered a vocal solo which was followed by an original poem of tribute by Miss Morine Dixon. Dean James T. Taylor, general alumni secretary, read messages from several members of the alumni who were unable to attend the dinner. There were messages from the various cities in North Carolina as well as Massachusetts, Virginia, Indiana, and New York.

The feature of the evening was the presentation of a beautiful loving cup to Dr. Shepard from the alumni by H. M. Michaux, chairman of the testimonial committee. In response to this very fine expression of affection and esteem, Dr. Shepard said:

"I'd rather have the affection of the graduates of tihs institution than to have the love of any group in the world."

He commended the alumni for giving honor to his wife and mother who have always given their unstinted physical and moral support to the progress of the institution.

Presentations to Mrs. Annie D. Shepard and Mrs. H. E. Shepard were made by Mrs. Beatrice Underwood (class of '20), of Louisburg

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 23, 1939

DR. JAMES SHEPARD HONORED AT DINNER

Alumni Of N. C. C. N. Give Gift To President Who Has Served 28 Years

Around 75 members of the alumni association of the North Carolina Colleges for Negroes paid tribute to President James E. Shepard, now in his 28th year as head of the institution, at a dinner Friday night.

Those on the program included W. G. Pearson, principal of Hillside Park high school and C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, both of whom have been friends of Dr. Shepard since boyhood.

Dr. James M. Hubbard of the class of 1915, president of the general alumni association, was toastmaster.

A cup from the alumni was presented to Dr. Shepard by H. M. Michaux, chairman of the testimonial committee. In response Dr. Shepard declared:

"I'd rather have the affection of the graduates of this institution than to have the love of any group in the world."

Messages from alumni unable to attend the dinner came from various cities of North Carolina, Massachusetts, Virginia, Indiana, New York and Florida.

Greetings from the Durham alumni association were given by Herman Riddick of the class of 1933.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 23, 1939

TWO SPEAKERS WILL BE HEARD AT N.C.C.N

Frank B. Stratton And Dr Howard Thurman To Appear Here This Week

Two speakers to be heard this week at the North Carolina College for Negroes were announced yesterday by the president, Dr James E. Shepard.

Tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon Frank B. Stratton, head of the music department at Massachusetts State college, will lecture, and Tuesday night at 8 o'clock he will give a public recital in the B. N. Duke auditorium.

The recital will be devoted especially to the compositions of Bach to be played on the clavicord, which is the ancestor of the modern piano. Mr. Stratton will play other works on the piano.

Mr. Stratton, recognized as an authority on the music of Bach, is visiting N. C. C. N. under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges. His two appearances will be open to the public.

Wednesday and Thursday Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the school of religion at Howard university, Washington, D. C., will deliver a series of four addresses at the Negro college.

Dr. Thurman will speak at 11:30 a. m. and 8 p. m each of the two days. His talks also wil be open to the public.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
September 3, 1939

NCCN LAW SCHOOL TO OPEN SEPT. 25

Dean M. T. Van Hecke To Serve As Dean Of Department For First Year

The North Carolina College for Negroes announces the opening of its department of law on September 25. Dean M. T. Van Hecke, of the University of North Carolina has agreed to act as dean of the department for a period of one year. The department is expected to be one of the most outstanding schools of law in the south.

President James E. Shepard in making the announcement said: "One of the most fortunate things which could occur was the acceptance of the post by Dean Van Hecke and other instructors who have agreed to serve for the year. He said the acceptances mean much for the co-operation of the races in the state and in the south along all helpful lines.

Professors John F. Dazell, Donald W. Markham and Fred B. McCall of the University of North Carolina and Professor Douglas Maggs of Duke university will teach during the first semester, while in the second semester Professors Millard S. Breckenridge of the University of North Carolina and Douglas Poteat of Duke university law school will serve as instructors.

In an accompanying statement, Dean Van Hecke said:

"The arrangement whereby the instructional, library and administrative work of the law school of the North Carolina College for Negroes will be carried on this year by members of the faculties of the law school of Duke university and of the University of North Carolina should be regarded as temporary and provisional in character, to be continued only until qualified Negroes can be recruited for the service. Meanwhile, these representatives of the neighboring law schools are proud of the opportunity to co-operate with the authorities of the North Carolina College for Negroes during the new law school's formative period. Every effort will be made to extend through this school to members of the Negro race the same opportunities for a legal education as are afforded now at Duke university and at the University of North Carolina.

"The law school will be operated upon the semester system instead of the quarter system and the fall term will open on Monday, September 25. The spring term will open early in February. During the fall semester the curriculum will consist of courses in contracts I, personal property, real property I and torts. Each course will meet three hours a week and will be taught, respectively, by Professors John P. Dalzell, Donald W. Markham and Fred B. McCall, all of the University of North Carolina, and by Professor Douglas Maggs of Duke university. During the spring semester the curriculum will consist of courses in agency, civil procedure I, contracts I and torts. The last two subjects mentioned will be continuations of the courses begun in the fall and will be carried on by the same instructors and for the same amount of credit. The course in agency will be taught by Professor Millard S. Breckenridge of the University of North Carolina and the course in civil procedure 1 by Professor Douglas Poteat of the Duke university law school. As indicated, during the year 1939-1940 only a first year program of study will be offered. The second year curriculum will be added in 1940-1941, and a third year in 1941-1942.

"The law library will be purchased, installed and organized by Miss Lucile Elliott, law librarian of the University of North Carolina. And I will take charge of the administration of the school for the year or until a qualified Negro law school administrator can be secured.

"The entrance requirements and the standards of work which will have to be met by students in the law school of the North Carolina College for Negroes will be the same as those in effect at the University of North Carolina. Thus those seeking admission to the law school must have completed with an average grade of C the first three years of college work leading to an academic degree from the North Carolina College for Negroes or some other Negro college approved as a class "A" standard four-year college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. If the student comes from a college rated as class "B" by this association he must have graduated with a bachelor's degree and with an average grade of C on all of his undergraduate work.

"We earnestly hope that everyone interested in legal education in North Carolina will join with us in helping this new venture to get started under the most encouraging conditions and constructive auspices."

TO OPEN LAW DEPARTMENT AT
N.C. COLLEGE

Duke, N.C.U. Professors to
instruct Colored Law students.

Durham,N.C.-The law department of the North Carolina College for Negroes will open on Sept. 25.-according to an announcement by President Shepard, head of the school.
Dean M.T. Van Hecke, of the University of N.C., has agreed to be the acting dean of the law school at the N.C. College for Negroes for a period of one year.
Five other professors from the University of N.C. and Duke Univ., will also act as instructors at the school, President Shepard announced.
Professors John F. Dalaell, Donald W. Markham and Fred M. McCall of the University of N.C. and Professor Douglas Maggs, of Duke Univ., will teach in the first semester. In the second semester Professor Millard S. Breckenridge of the University of N.C. and Doug as Poteat of the Duke Univ., Law School will be instructors.

Tribune
9-7-39
Philadelphia, Pa.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 4, 1939

Dr. Jackson Selected to Head Trustees of Bennett College

Successor to Bishop Brown Chosen At Board Meeting At Which Mrs. Pfeiffer Is Honored—President Jones Reports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of Bennett college, convened here yesterday, Dr. W. C. Jackson, administrative dean of Woman's college, Greensboro, N. C., was elected chairman to succeed Bishop Wallace E. Brown, of Chattanooga, Tenn., whose membership with the board terminated with his transfer from the district. Dr. Jackson was formerly vice chairman of the board of trustees and chairman of the executive committee.

A testimonial in honor of Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York city, who, together with her late husband, has given to Bennett college nearly half a million dollars, was tendered her by the board of trustees in the early evening Monday, and there followed a conference in interest of Bennett college and the education of women in the south. Both meetings were held at the national headquarters of the Young Women's Christian association. Friends of the college and the board were invited and declared themselves highly gratified with the work of Bennett college.

Mrs. Millard L. Robinson, of New York city, a member of the board of trustees, presided at the evening conference. Guest speakers included Virginia Simmons, class of '34, Bennett college, recently returned from a year of study at Grenoble, France, and Dr. Jackson Davis, of the General Education board, New York city, who expressed the gratitude of his organization for the work being done by Bennett college in the cause of the education of negro womanhood.

Board's Interest Shown.

The interest of the General Education board in Bennett college has been manifested through gifts totalling a sum almost equivalent to the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer. The most recent gift of the board was the Thomas F. Holgate library, which was matched in endowment by Mrs. Pfeiffer.

The meeting was interspersed by piano renditions by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, noted composer and conductor, of his own compositions, and the singing of the Bennett Alumnae quartet, under his direction. Dr. Dett is director of music at Bennett college.

At the morning meeting of the board of trustees, President David D. Jones gave his annual report in full. Many matters of importance were deferred at the April meeting, because of the death of Mr. Pfeiffer, until the meeting Monday. The recommendation of the building and grounds committee, of which Mrs. Julius W. Cone, of Greensboro, N. C., is chairman, that faculty cottages be constructed, and approved. Construction will begin immediately, it was learned here. Mrs. Millard Robinson was added to the investment committee.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 5, 1939

NEW PEAK ATTAINED AT A. AND T. COLLEGE

With 811 Enrolled, Previous High Record Surpassed. Freshmen Number 300.

A report from the office of the registrar at A. and T. college lists the enrolment figures for the fall quarter to date as the largest in the history of the institution. Eight hundred and eleven students are enroled for the fall term as compared with 732 for the same period last year.

It was also reported by the registrar's office that all dormitory space is taken. Many students have been turned away for this reason.

The school of education and science leads in enrolment figures with a total of 316 students registered as compared with 294 for last fall term. The school of mechanic arts is second with 237 students as compared with 222 last fall term. Last, is the school of agriculture with 223 students as compared with a total of 236 last year.

Twelve students are enroled in the graduate school and 23 are unclassified as to departmental work. The freshman class is the largest in the history of the institution with 300 enroled.

N. C. State Law School Folds

LOGAN DRUMAND DELANY,

DURHAM, N.C. — Because Logan Drummond Delany was the first and only colored student enrolled in the law school of the North Carolina College in Durham, which opened on September 25, closed its doors on Saturday, September 30, with the hope of re-opening in 1940, it was announced by President James E. Shepard.

Nephew of Hubert Delany

Mr. Delany, who is a nephew of Hubert T. Delany, tax commissioner of New York City and a graduate of St. Augustine College, Raleigh, has entered the graduate school of the college, expecting to re-enter the law school when it re-opens in September, 1940.

The decision to postpone operation of the school was reached after numerous conferences among members of the faculty, President Shepard, the board of trustees of the college, and Governor Hoey.

The teaching staff of the law school, recruited from the law faculties of Duke University and the University of North Carolina, are expected to constitute the nucleus of the faculty when the

Law Classes At N. C. College Discontinued Temporarilly

Only One Student Enrolls For First Class; To Reopen In September 1940

DURHAM, N. C.—Classes of the newly instituted law school of the North Carolina College for Negroes were discontinued early last week when only one applicant qualified for entrance before the deadline set for registration.

M. T. Van Hecke, dean of the University of North Carolina, in charge of the administration for this year or until a qualified Negro law school administrator could be secured, explained that the study of law required discussion groups and that a class of one student was not only a hardship on the instructor but unfair to the student.

The school began at the regular opening of the school year, September 25 and registration ended September 30. It was first thought that at least 10 students would comprise the first class.

Dean Van Hecke described the sole student as "apt and able to grasp the study" and the other representatives of the neighboring law school faculties had appeared anxious to have the opportunity to cooperate with the authorities of the North Carolina College for Negroes during the new law school's formative period.

Logan Delany, sole student of the school, was offered an opportunity to study at another school in another jurisdiction, but he thought it best to study another course at college and make the change next year.

Unless present plans are altered, the school will reopen September, 1940.

Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University President, In 66th Anniversary Message

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—(SNS)—Another milestone was reached last week in the history of Bennett College, as the local woman's college, one of the few institutions exclusively for the higher training of young women in the country, Wednesday celebrated its 66th birthday. The Founder's day address was delivered by President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Bennett College was first established as a coeducational institution. It was not until 1926, at the beginning of the administration of President Davis D. Jones, that it became a college for women. At this time Bennett had only 10 college students, a few inadequate buildings, and a budget of approximately $45,000. Today the student body numbers close to 350, representing 26 states and the District of Columbia; it has 18 modernly equipped, well-planned buildings, and capital resources of $1,500,000. It has "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and holds membership in the American Council of Education and the Association of American Colleges.

The college is supported jointly by the board of education and the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. However, substantial gifts have come from other organizations and individuals. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York City, have alone contributed $447,000, which sum has been matched by the general education board of New York. The Julius Rosenwald fund, Carnegie corporation and Phelps-Stokes fund, as well as local citizens of Greensboro, have all been generous in their support of the work of Bennett College.

From the outset, Bennett College has stressed home-making and the community ideal. Every Bennett girl must take some work in home-making, and much of the work at the college extends to actual service to the Bennett College community. In these activities, such as the nursery school, parents' council, and the home-making institute, the students participate. In a recent study made by Dean Flemmie P. Kittrell, it was revealed that the 237 graduates of the college since 1930, more than 33 per cent were married and homemakers. This number is much in excess of the average percentage of married graduates of women's colleges, it was pointed out.

In 1873 a parochial school was started in the basement of St. Matthef's Methodist Episcopal church Greensboro, by the Freeman's aid and the Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. For the first four years the school was patronized largely by local students. However, in 1877, with the aid of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the present site of the college was purchased. The interest of northern friends was solicited. Shortly after Lyman Bennett was in conversation with Abraham Lincoln on the question of the education of Negroes in Troy, New York, Bennett sent $10,000 to Greensboro for the erection of Bennett hall, the first building of the college on its own campus. This building later was partially demolished by fire. The part now remaining is Carrie Barge chapel.

K. J. Parker was the first principal and Dr. Edward O. Thayer, who on December 4, 1939, will celebrate his 87th birthday, was the second president. He was followed by Wilbur Fletcher Steele. Dr. Charles N. Grandison, the first Negro president of the institution.

It is of interest to note that the late Judge Willam Tourgee wrote "A Fool's Errand", a book which elicited unusual response from the literary world—in one of the

rooms of Bennett hall, as a member of the Thayer household. Wilbur Daniel Steele, celebrated short story writer, son of Wilbur Fletcher Steele, was born on the campus of Bennett College.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown To Open Series Of "Charm" Schools

To Lecture At Florida College First

SEDALIA, N. C.—(SNS)— Presidents of some of the leading colleges are taking advantage of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown's pioneer experience and successful efforts in building up the most unique school in our group which emphasizes a cultural approach to life.

Palmer Memorial Institute adopted the program of the New England finishing schools and for twenty-five years or more has been singled out because of the cultural atmosphere it has created and the mark of refinement exhibited by its graduates in other schools and in the communities where they go.

The school has remained small so that the personal contact with the president might insure results from practice as well as theory. As proof of this, many schools like Wellesley and Radcliffe where the students have entered and taken high rank offer scholarships to Palmer ranking graduates for further work.

AT FLORIDA FIRST

Dr. Brown will conduct "Charm Schools" at the Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida; Alabama A. and M. Institute, Normal, Alabama; State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama; Tuskegee Institute; Georgia State College, Savannah, Georgia and S. C. State at Orangeburg.

This and succeeding tours to other colleges precedes the publishing of a book on etiquette for the young and old which will naturally have a wide distribution because of the reputation of this indefatigable educator, herself a woman of refinement and culture, always a credit to the race in private or public performance.

DROPS COLLEGE DEPT.

So anxious is Dr. Brown to get this program of culture and common sense, which lauds the work of the hand and the cultivation of the heart, she is petitioning the Trustees to drop the Junior College Department that she may devote all of her time to the school which will do Junior and Senior High School work as an "A" grade college preparatory school, and she hopes to reach out into the college life of the members of our race through the "Charm School" idea which, at the invitation of these college presidents, she will conduct from time to time.

No woman in the race is more fitted to be selected on the authority of social usage, and parents will hail with much delight the peer and equal of Emily Post in the Negro group.

Wilmington N. C. Morning Star
April 15, 1939

Judge Scott To Speak At College For Negroes

The commencement address at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham on April 16th will be delivered by Armond W. Scott, judge of the District of Columbia municipal court, and one of the few negro jurists in America.

The exercises will be held in the auditorium of Duke university.

Judge Scott is a native of Wilmington.

Leading Colleges To Feature Most Needed Requisite For Refinement

By HELEN E. ARRANT

CHARLESTON, N. C., March 23—Presidents of some of the leading colleges are taking advantage of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown's pioneer experience and successful efforts in building up the most unique school in our group which emphasizes a cultural approach to life. Palmer Memorial Institute adopted the program of the New England finishing schools and for 25 years or more has been singled out because of the cultural atmosphere it has created and the mark of refinement exhibited by its gradautes in other schools and in the communities where they go.

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DROPS JUNIOR COLLEGE DEPARTMENT

So anxious is Dr. Brown to get this program of culture and common sense, which lauds the work of the hand and the cultivation of the heart, she is petitioning the trustees to drop the Junior College Department that she may devote all of her time to the school which will do Junior and High School work as an "A" grade college preparatory school, and she hopes to reach out into the college life of the members of our race through the "Charm School" idea which, at the invitation of these college presidents, she will conduct from time to time.

Dr. Brown feels that the Negro shuts himself out of many contacts because he has not acquired the grace and ease of movement in society and is ignorant of the "Correct Thing," the title of the book soon to be published.

No woman in the race is more fitted to be selected on the authority of social usage, and parents will hail with much delight the peer and equal of Emily Post in the Negro group.

Wilmington N. C. News
April 7, 1939

NEGRO GRADUATE COURSES OKEHED

Assembly Sought 'Least Expensive' Compliance With Court Ruling

BY JOHN PEELE

RALEIGH, April 7.—(AP)—The 1929 general assembly took steps to authorize professional and graduate courses at two North Carolina negro colleges, in compliance with the Missouri decision of the United States supreme court.

The legislature did not go beyond the legal requirements of the situation, however. It killed an appropriation of $98,500 for the biennium to implement the act, and required that, if the two colleges did not have funds available, they must petition the governor and council of state to make an allotment from the emergency and contingency fund.

Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, said provision would probably be made first for awarding a master's degree in education at the North Carolina college for negroes in Durham.

An examination of the demand for other graduate work will be made before course will be offered in other fields, said Erwin. He added that by far the largest demand is in the teacher training group.

The bill, sponsored by Representative Murphy of Rowan, provides for graduate and professional courses at A. and T. college for negroes at Greensboro, and at the Durham college.

Courses in law, pharmacy and library science are the only preparation in professional training mentioned in the new act. A. and T. college could offer the graduate

work in technical courses, and the Durham college the advanced courses in liberal arts. The law specifically forbids any duplication of graduate work by the two negro colleges.

Erwin said he thought professors at Duke university and the University of North Carolina might aid in giving graduate instruction.

The law also provides that negro students going out of North Carolina to get graduate training they are unable to obtain in this state are to have their tuition and certain other expenses paid by the state.

Murphy offered a companion appropriation bill to his measure, but the house balked at providing the $98,500 in extra funds asked to inaugurate graduate work.

However, future assemblies will be called on for specific appropriations.

The legislature also changed the names of the Fayetteville and Elizabeth City normal schools for negroes to the Fayetteville State Teachers college and the Elizabeth City State Teachers college.

The two new schools have expanded their curricula this year to provide a full four-year college course to train "A" certificate negro school teachers.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
April 7, 1939

Assembly Complied With Supreme Court Decision

Advanced Courses Provided for Negroes; Changed Names Two Schools

By JOHN PEELE

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Greensboro, N. C., Record
April 12, 1939

Bennett Plans Various Events

New Library Dedication Will Feature Activities

Next week-end will feature many important events on the campus of Bennett college, with the dedication of the new $100,000 Thomas F. Holgate library, the gift of the general education board of New York city, holding the spotlight. In naming the building Bennett college pays tribute to the many years of faithful service rendered by Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, treasurer of the board of trustees and dean emeritus of Northwestern university.

Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the general education board, will deliver the dedicatory address. At a thanksgiving service at the St. Matthews Methodist Episcopal church at 11 o'clock, Bishop Wallace E. Brown, Chattanooga, Tenn., chairman of the board of trustees of Bennett college, will be the principal speaker. Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, Sidney, O., president of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church and also a member of the board of trustees of Bennett college, will lead the dedicatory ceremony. On this occasion greetings will be brought by Mrs. Jane H. Freeman, Delaware, O.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Washington; Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, Chicago; President M. S. Davage, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Florence R. Curtis, Hampton, Va., and a representative of the state department of public instruction, Raleigh.

Conference Scheduled.

On the day prior to the dedication, a conference of the negro librarians of North Carolina, sponsored by the college, will informally open the library. This conference will honor Florence Curtis, director of the Hampton Institute Library school, Hampton, Va., whose services over a period of years in interpreting and guiding library service in the negro colleges throughout the south have been invaluable. Discussions at this one-day conference will include a consideration of the work of the library technician and that of the librarian as a coordinator of all the educational forces on the campus, the planning of small libraries, and recreational reading interests of students. A high light will be a discussion of contemporary American fiction by Zora Neale Hurston, well known student of folklore and prominent author of works on negro life.

The exhibition rooms of the library will carry 30 paintings selected from the national collection of fine arts, the American Federation of Arts, the National museum and Howard university.

Some of the works of Malvin Gray Johnson, a native of Greensboro, and of Charles Alston, of North Carolina, both negroes, will be shown by courtesy of the Harmon foundation of New York.

Also there will be an exhibit of books dealing with the history of Guilford county, North Carolina, in which will be included manuscripts and early editions of O. Henry, Tourgee and others of literary note in the local community. In this collection will be a first edition of "Figs and Thistles", an historic novel by Tourgee, written on the Bennett college campus. The exhibition will include finally a collection of works on the history of the negro. Among these will be early editions of the works of Whyllis Wheatley and Frederick Douglas and an autographed copy of "Tropic Winter" and "The Ordering of Moses", both first editions of the compositions of Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett.

Follows Georgian Style.

The Thomas F. Holgate library, built of red brick with limestone and wrought iron trimmings, follows the Georgian style of architecture of the other structures recently completed on the college campus, and is imposing in its setting surrounded by massive oaks. It is modern and complete in every detail and has a book capacity of more than 60,000. The building will be ready for immediate use following the dedication.

On Friday morning, April 14, at 11 o'clock, the annual Easter roll call of the North Carolina annual conference will be held at Bennett college. Saturday afternoon, late, following the librarians' conference, the cornerstone will be laid in the new library, and on Monday, April 17, a conference of the presidents of Methodist colleges will be held at Bennett college.

N. C. GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR NEGROES IS URGED

Need for Professional Training Stressed By President

RALEIGH, N. C.— The North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, its physical plant greatly enlarged in recent years through Federal aid and with State support for operation, has been dreaming of a graduate school and last week Governor Clyde R. Hoey recommended to the Legislature that funds be provided for this purpose.

This marks the progress of an institution of which the president, James E. Shepard, said a decade ago: "It has comparatively nothing except a beautiful campus."

In the last two years the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration have spent or authorized about $400,000 for the campus. When matched by funds, the total is impressive.

The college traces its history back to 1910. Dr. Shepard's hope is that the institution can soon have a graduate school. In 1910, Dr. Shepard, then pastor of the White Rock Baptist Church of Durham, founded the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua after observing the poor equipment of Negro preachers.

Before long the theological aspects were dropped. There were financial difficulties and reorganization, and then in 1921 the State assumed support of the institution, calling it the Durham State Normal School. In 1936 it was renamed the North Carolina College for Negroes. During the 1925-26 term the college had forty-seven students. The enrollment for the current term is 463.

Last year the PWA built an auditorium, library, dormitory, and six faculty cottages. Contemplated under the same agency are a science building, another dormitory, a laundry and a combination home economics building and senior cottage. The WPA has built an athletic field, a gymnasium and a garage, besides doing much grading and draining.

Three degrees are offered: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

The National Resources Committee, in its recent study of population trends, stated that an increasing number of persons is being employed in professional and distributive endeavors, and commented:

"If the trend established in the past decade continues in the future most of the new jobs must be sought where there is opportunity for taking part in complex industrial and commercial processes or in servicing community needs."

The proportion of North Carolina's population engaged in what the census calls "professional service" is small. Of the 2,251,629 white persons in the State recorded in the 1930 census, 41,503 or 1.843 per cent was engaged in professional service. Of the 918,647 Negroes counted, 9,789 or 1.066 per cent was engaged in professional service.

Dr. Shepard asserts that the Negro is being crowded out of such "traditional" jobs as barbering, elevator operating and street cleaning. The condition has been aggravated by the depression. He expresses the belief that Negroes trained in the professions can practice among members of their own race and find sufficient outlet for their talents. He envisions a graduate school that would be guided at the beginning by nearby Duke University and the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Shepard has a simple argument for Negro education.

"A trained anything is better than an untrained one," he says.

Greensboro, N. C., News
January 11, 1939

ONE NEGRO IS SEEKING ADMITTANCE TO U. N. C.

Official Check-Up Follows News Story That Several Have Applied.

CHAPEL HILL, Jan. 10.—(AP)—Only one negro is pressing a claim for admission to any school or division of the University of North Carolina here, President Frank P. Graham said today after conducting a survey of every department.

The official check-up was made after the student newspaper had printed a news story saying "a rumor persisted that approximately a dozen negro citizens of North Carolina have applied for admittance to the university since the New York woman's attempt at entrance."

Dean W. W. Pierson, Jr., said the graduate school "during the past several years had received applications for admission from three negroes" but added that "only the recent one from the New York woman could be considered an active application at present.

"One of the applications," he explained, "was from a person definitely ineligible on academic grounds, and the third was from a woman who has not pressed her claim. We have received inquiries from two other negroes regarding the policy of the state, but they did not apply for admission."

President Graham said that, so far as could be determined from the records, these were the only applications the university had ever received from negroes.

The results of a poll of graduate students, conducted today by the Daily Tar Heel, student newspaper, in an effort to determine sentiment for and against the admission of negroes to the graduate school here, were not taken seriously by the campus, in view of the fact the ballot box was not supervised and no signatures were required.

The Tar Heel reported that 82 votes favored admission to the graduate school and that 32 opposed it. Assuming all these votes were authentic, which is regarded on the campus as doubtful, they would represent only one-fourth of the present enrollment of 405 in the graduate school, it was stated.

The Tar Heel had reported previously that a survey by its reporters showed campus opinion to be overwhelmingly opposed to admission of negroes.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
January 10, 1939

A GRADUATE COURSE IS TO BE PROVIDED

Raleigh, Jan. 10.—(U.P.)—A bill to authorize the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham to provide graduate courses was introduced in the house today by Representative Walter Murphy, of Rowan county.

This measure followed a recommendation for such action by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey in his message to the legislature last week.

The measure provides that when 10 or more negro students should qualify for graduate work in the fields of liberal arts and sciences that advanced courses should be offered. It provided also that other graduate studies should be offered if the need arose for them.

Murphy pointed out that it was "the duty of the state" to provide such facilities. His bill specified that if the current appropriation of Durham college was not sufficient, that the trustees might ask the budget committee for additional funds.

The house was in session 17 minutes and a number of local bills were introduced. The senate, meeting for a 10 minute session, received three bills and heard an announcement that the judiciary number one committee would meet at 10 a. m. tomorrow to begin consideration of a measure to abolish the state lethal gas chamber.

The senate and house appropriations and finance committee will meet at 2:30 p. m. in a joint session.

The senate meets at noon tomorrow and the house at 11:30 a. m.

At 12:15 p. m., Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, will address a joint session of the house and senate.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
January 6, 1939

NEGRESS APPLIES TO ENTER CAROLINA

President Graham Out Of Town, And Governor Refuses To Comment On Case

Chapel Hill, Jan. 5.—(Special)—President Frank P. Graham had on his desk today an application from a Negro woman, now living in New York city, for admission to the graduate school of the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Graham was out of town, but his secretary, Miss Katherine Lackey, said the application likely would be handled in the same way as several other applications that have been received from Negroes from time to time.

Miss Lackey said she was not at liberty to give the name of the applicant.

Graduate Dean W. W. Pierson, Jr., who received the letter of application, referred the matter to Administrative Dean R. B. House, who in turn referred it to President Graham.

Such an application was not unexpected in view of the recent decision of the United States supreme court granting Lloyd Gaines, Missouri Negro, the right to attend the University of Missouri law school if equal facilities were not provided for in other Negro law schools of that state.

Possible Solution

The New York Negress' application is regarded by some observers here, as the first of a number of such cases that may be expected in southern educational institutions as the result of the supreme court ruling.

One solution of the problem in this state, it was pointed out, would be to provide graduate and professional courses for Negroes at North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham and at the A. and T. college., as was advocated by Governor Clyde R. Hoey in his message to the legislature today.

The North Carolina state constitution decrees separate educational institutions for the two races.

"One or two Negroes who have sought admission to the University's Law and Pharmacy Schools in the past have, after proving qualified for such courses, been sent to institutions in other states, their tution being paid by this state," one University offical said.

Faculty opinion today was that, should the New York Negress resort to legal action, the university administration would submit the case to the board of trustees, who in turn might submit it to the legislature.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 15, 1939

THE GOVERNOR FRANKLY MEETS THE ISSUE.

The recent application of the New York Negress to the graduate school of the University of North Carolina was no surprise to anyone who had been reading of the Missouri Negro who applied for admission to the law school of the university of that State and, refused, took his case to the United States Supreme Court which rendered a decision favorable to him. The Association for the Advancement of Colored People was behind that appeal and undoubtedly is behind the application of the New York woman to our university. Obviously, this is the beginning of a campaign which the Association is preparing to carry on in all the Southern States.

Now that this issue has been raised, the sooner a Southern State definitely outlines its policy in the matter, the less trouble there is likely to be. Hence Governor Hoey, in his message to the Legislature, very wisely took note of the Supreme Court's recent decision and recommended that, as we have now no provision for the education of Negroes in special courses in law, pharmacy or medicine, "such courses as are deemed necessary and essential" be established at the N. C. College for Negroes in Durham, and if additional courses are required in agriculture or technology, these be provided at the Negro A. and T. College in Greensboro.

The Governor was properly emphatic in saying that North Carolina "does not believe in social equality between the races and will not tolerate mixed schools for the races." This policy of strict racial segregation which we have always followed in this State has the soundest biological basis, and there is no chance whatever that it will be modified—or so I believe and hope. The fact that it is financially the more expensive policy ought not to be of any weight.

I confess that I was astounded and disturbed to read that in a poll of members of the graduate school at Chapel Hill conducted by the University's student newspaper in which approximately a fourth of the graduate students voted, the sentiment in favor of admission of Negroes to this school was more than twice that opposed. This indication of our new "liberalism" is not too reassuring to me, for one. However, the feeling of the students in the University as a whole is said to be overwhelmingly opposed, and the University authorities are quoted as favoring separate institutions.

In justice, we cannot deny the Negro equal opportunities for professional or graduate education when he demands them, but the probability is that for a number of years only a handful of Negroes will attend local professional and graduate schools if the State provides them. It would be more practical if for some years still we might follow the policy already adopted toward the few Negroes who have sought education of this sort within the State, that is, of having the State pay their expenses in institutions elsewhere. But the Association for the Advancement of Colored People would be likely to make trouble if continuation of such a compromise were attempted. Consequently, the Governor's swift and frank recognition of the problem and his recommendations for its solution were undoubtedly the most effective way of dealing with it.

North Carolina is in a better position than some of the other Southern States which have been more backward in Negro education, for we already have two Negro colleges at which additional courses can be established. Those in graduate studies, pharmacy and law should present no very serious difficulties of expense. Those in medicine, however, are another matter, and I shall be especially interested to see how the Legislature deals with that phase.

"We understand each other in the South," the Governor declared, "and we can work out our destiny in a spirit of consideration and understanding." He is right, and it is to be devoutly hoped that we may be allowed to do so without interference or pressure from any outside group which would only muddy the waters and stir up bad feeling. We are thoroughly capable of dealing with this problem without any assistance from outside the State.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
January 8, 1939

RAHAM DISCUSSES NEGRO APPLICATION

Only Authoritative Answer To Question Can Be Given By State, Says U. N. C. Head

Chapel Hill, Jan. 7.—(Special)—Asked today for a statement regarding the possible provision by North Carolina for Negro students in this state who desire to take graduate and professional work, President Frank P. Graham said "the only authoritative answer to the question, as a basic matter of law and public policy, can be given by the state."

President Graham pointed out that long before the Missouri decision of the United States supreme court, he held the position that equal provision in graduate and professional work should be made by the state at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham and in the field of agriculture and technology, at the state A. and T. college for Negroes in Greensboro. He still holds this position as "a wise answer to the question gradually to be worked out," he said.

He several times has expressed the view that it would be a fine thing for the University of North Carolina and Duke university to cooperate with the North Carolina College for Negroes in making appropriate provision for professional and graduate work at the Negro institution. Some conferences were held looking to this end before the Missouri decision.

President Graham observed that Governor Hoey's state commission appointed to study the question "is taking a wise long range view of the whole matter as a basis for action by the legislature in the determination of the public policy of the state for its state institutions."

Asked about the resolutions passed at the recent Birmingham conference on human welfare, he said none was passed regarding social equality of the races or regarding segregation in schools, trains, or buses.

He said resolutions were passed in favor of such matters as "equal justice and opportunity for Negroes; for suffrage qualification to be based on education rather than the poll tax; for readjustment of freight rates on a basis of fairness to the industrial, agricultural, and business interests of the south; for federal aid to the states for public education as a matter of justice to rural America in general and the south in particular, with its disproportionately heavy educational load; for state as well as national social legislation in behalf of farmers and all workers as the most basic groups in American society."

President Graham also said that in line with the established policy of no segregation in seating arrangements for specified interracial conferences long observed in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and several other distinctly southern states but contrary, as it developed, to the policy in Birmingham, a resolution was passed in favor of holding such conferences only in those southern cities which permitted what he called "the North Carolina-Georgia policy of no seating segregation for specified interracial conferences."

President Graham said that he along with hundreds of other white North Carolinians, had attended such conferences leading churches in this st

The university's nt said "the Negroes of N Carolina with their fine se lities and justly deep racial ect, are not trying to bre gh any purely social and personal barriers. The Negroes are not basically demanding social equality but social justice and equality of opportunity. They do not desire interracial marriage but interracial understanding, respect, goodwill and cooperation in building a fairer and more productive south in a more prosperous and nobler America."

President Graham said that interracial relations in North Carolina were "comparatively on a progressively improving basis, as witnessed by the almost entire elimination of lynching and a fairer distribution of the public school fund."

He expressed the hope that "we will not allow the present issues concerning higher education for Negroes to cause us to lose our sense of perspective and to impair the surely developing social conscience making for social justice and interracial goodwill."

Marshville, N. C. Home
January 11, 1939

Negro Wants In University

Legal Questions Involved; Consultation With The Attorney General

RESULT COURT DECISION

As a result of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, that under the "civil rights amendment" to the Constitution a state must provide equal educational opportunities for white and negroes, a negro woman in New York has sent to W. W. Pierson, dean of the University of North Carolina graduate school, a letter requesting that she be admitted as a student there.

No reply has been made yet. President Graham, Dean House, and Dean Pierson are to discuss the matter with the state authorities. There are legal questions invovled, and the state attorney general will be consulted. In view of the North Carolina statute requiring that the two races be educated separately, the present request could not be granted without being considered by the University trustees.

If as appears to be the case, the applicant is not a citizen of North North Carolina, the Supreme Court decision will not apply to her.

The decision did not say that whites and negroes must be educated together, only that they must be treated equally in the quality of the education provided. A state may, if it chooses, comply with the decision by establishing new negro institutions or improving those already in existence. After the publication of the decision President Graham said he thought that the proper solution of the problem was the provision of adequate facilities at negro institutions.

Greensboro, N. C., News
January 10, 1939

A SITUATION THAT WILL HAVE TO BE MET.

President Graham, of the University of North Carolina, says that the negroes of North Carolina, "with their sensibilities and justly deep racial self-respect' are but demanding social justice and equality of opportunity; desiring inter-racial understanding, respect, good-will and co-operation "in building a fairer and more productive south in a more prosperous and nobler America."

As the United States Supreme court has required Missouri to provide graduate and professional education facilities for negroes, North Carolina will be required to meet any similar demand, from a negro citizen of this state. It is inevitable that some such demand will be presented.

Dr. Graham speaks of the question as one "gradually to be worked out," commending the wisdom of a long-range view. It will be a happy circumstance if an approach can be gradually made, if there is no such compulsion of immediacy here as is implied in the Missouri situation. A most practical question is that of the essential economy of the provision of graduate and professional facilities at the negro colleges; whether a relatively large expenditure to meet a limited demand will not be prejudicial to the facilities for meeting the demands that already exist.

In the working out of this problem on lines of a prudential regard for all that it involves, this newspaper is confident that from the negro citizenship, the negro leadership, there will be forthcoming just the sort of cooperation that is implied in Dr. Graham's statement. No one better realizes than they its explosive possibilities. There will be every disposition to meet the white majority at least half way in a course of common sense.

Smith University Marks Its 72nd Anniversity

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The seventy-second anniversary of the founding of Johnson C. Smith University here was appropriately celebrated last week with a special program which began with a formal procession consisting of students and faculty members.

The exercises were held in the beautiful university church edifice where hundreds of graduates and friends of the institution gathered to hear the Founders Day address by Dr. Guy E. Snavely, executive director of the Association of American Colleges, New York City.

Dr. Snavely, who reminded the gathering that the institution was "founded" for the purpose of training leadership for the emancipation of the group economically and otherwise lauded President H. L. McCrorey for the efficient manner in which he is handling the affairs of the university. He also praised the work of the late Rev. Samuel Alexander, founder, in whose footsteps Dr. McCrorey has followed in his effort to maintain the high ideals for which the institution is known.

Following the invocation by Dr. L. B. West, director of the program of Evangelism in the Churches of the four Negro Synods of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., musical selections were rendreded by the university choir and male chorus. Dr. Thomas A. Long, organist and E. D. Carroll, pianist, contributed to the musical portion of the program.

Greetings on behalf of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce were extended by Dr. Luther Little, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Among others who made remarks were: Dr. Charles E. Bomar of Orange, N. J., graduate, class of '16, Norman A. Cocke, trustee of the Duke Endowment Trust Fund, and Dr. John M. Gaston, member of the board of trustees and secretary-treasurer of Johnson C. Smith.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
April 30, 1939

Shaw Fund-Raising Drive Ends Today

A week-long financial drive sponsored by the Educational and Missionary Quarterly Union of Baptist Ministers, Deacons and Alumni of Shaw University, will end today at 3 o'clock at Shiloh Baptist Church. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Ralph Herring, of the city. The drive is sponsored quarterly for benefit of Shaw University, a state Baptist supported institution at Raleigh. Rev. T. W. Harris, pastor of Antioch Baptist Church and his membership, were hosts to the union in its observance of the second quarterly session for 1939. Mt. Olive Baptist Church and Rev. G. W. Coates, were hosts at the first quarterly celebration this year.

Although the host church is the headquarters for the quarterly meetings, Rev. R. M. Pitts, president, said, when the sessions are in progress meetings are held at various churches over the city. During the week the union visited Antioch, Waughtown, Rising Ebenezer, Emanuel, Union and Shiloh Baptist Churches. Ministers, who preached were: Rev. A. H. McDaniel, pastor of Union Baptist Church; Rev. J. D. Monroe, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church; Rev. J. Joyce, pastor of Waughtown Baptist Church; Rev. T. W. Harris, pastor of Antioch Baptist Church, and Rev. Willie E. Samuels, pastor Mars Hill Baptist Church. At each service, the pastors were accompanied by their choirs, other auxiliaries and general membership.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 26, 1939

State To Consider Negro College Funds

Budget Commission To Take Up Allotments For Graduate And Professional Classes

Raleigh, April 25.—(AP)—The advisory budget commission will meet here next month to consider allotments for graduate and professiona courses at state-supported colleges for Negroes in Durham and Greensboro, Governor Hoey said today.

The legislature authorized the courses but provided no money to finance them. Consequently, the allotments will be made from the emergency and contingency fund.

The boar dof trustees of the North Carolina College at Durham already has submitted a formal application asking for funds to establish courses in law, pharmacy and medicine, and an application is expected to be submitted soon by the Agricultural and Technical college at Greensboro.

The governor said the graduate courses probably would be offered at both colleges at the opening of the next scholastic term.

The advisory budget commission will meet about May 12, he added, and may request officials of the colleges to appear before it. Any allotments made by the commission will be subject to approval by the council of state.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 26, 1939

Commission to Consider Negro Graduate Courses

MEETS IN MAY

Advanced Work At North Carolina and A. and T. Colleges Planned.

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Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 27, 1939

Negro Education

The advisory budget commission will meet soon, probably May 12, to consider allotments for graduate and professional courses at the North Carolina College for Negroes here and the Agricultural and Technical college at Greensboro, Governor Hoey said yesterday. The board of trustees of the local college already has made formal application for funds to establish courses in law, pharmacy and medicine.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 16, 1939

HOEY NAMES TRUSTEE FOR NEGRO COLLEGE

Representative Walter Murphy of Rowan, Active Friend, Fills Vacancy

Representative Walter (Pete) Murphy of Rowan was named by Governor Hoey yesterday as a trustee of the N. C. College for Negroes at Durham, succeeding Dr. Samuel Levy of Charlotte, deceased. The term will expire May 1, 1941.

Murphy, dean of the House of Representatives, was active last session in securing additional appropriations for the Negro colleges to make available professional courses and advanced training in technical courses. Many bills relating to Negro education bore his name as introducer.

Commission To Consider Graduate Work

N. C. State and A. & T. Courses Are Now Planned

RALEIGH, N. C.—Because of a situation created by the legislature authorizing graduating courses but made no provision for funds by which these demands are to be met, the advisory budget commission will meet here this month to consider allotments for graduate and professional courses at state-supported colleges for Negroes in Durham and Greensboro, according to a statement made by Governor Clyde Hoey.

Formal application for funds to establish law, pharmacy, and medicine courses has already been made by the board of trustees. It is expected that A. and T. College at Greensboro itself will file a like application in the very near future.

The governor further stated that there is a probability that courses would be offered at both the Durham school and A. and T. College.

Governor Hoey said that officials of the college may be requested to appear before the advisory council. The council of state has the authority to approve or disapprove any allotments made by the advisory budget commission which will meet about May 12.

NORTH CAROLINA IS PREPARING TO BUILD UP GRADUATE SCHOOLS

RALEIGH, N. C., May 4—(Special)—Allotments of necessary funds for establishing and maintaining graduate and professional courses of instruction at State-supported colleges for Negroes will be considered at a special meeting to be held here next month by the State Advisory Budget Commission, it was announced Wednesday. Allotments are to be made from contingent and emergency funds, this action being necessary by reason of the fact that the Legislature, though authorizing the establishing and conducting of the special courses, made no appropriation to carry the authorization into effect.

Application for funds to establish courses in medicine, law and pharmacy, has already been made by the Board of Trustees of North Carolina College, located at Durham. Trustees of the Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro, are expected to make application within the next week or ten days. It is predicted that the opening of the next scholastic year, this Fall, will see the courses available to students at both colleges.

College officials will probably be requested to appear before the Advisory Budget Commission at its special meeting which is tentatively set for May 12. It is understood the actual making of allotments will not be deferred but will, in all likelihood, be made before the meeting adjourns.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 26, 1939

Negro College Trustees Urge Graduate Schools

Budget Commission to Study Request for Law, Pharmacy, Medical Work at Durham

Schools of law, pharmacy and medicine are needed at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, the college's board of trustees has reported, Governor Hoey said yesterday. The graduate work is to be available for the school year beginning next fall.

The trustees of the Durham college and those of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro now are studying which graduate work should be offered Negroes of this State. The recent legislature passed an act authorizing establishment of the necessary schools for graduate work at the two institutions. The act carried no appropriation but provided that the Governor and Council of State should make available the necessary money from the contingency and emergency fund.

Governor Hoey said he would call the Advisory Budget Commission to meet here about the middle of May to consider the report of the N. C. C. N. trustees. The commission may, if it desires, call representatives of the college to discuss the matter. The governor said he had received no report as yet from officials of the Greensboro college.

Heads of the two institutions are approaching the problem on the basis of the need existing for the various graduate schools. The number of applications which have been received in past years for the various forms of work is being considered.

While it is not known how much the graduate work will cost, one source has estimated the cost will be $75,000 a year for the next biennium.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
July 3, 1939

Negro Graduate School Is Organized At Durham

Durham, July 3.—Announcement of the faculty for a graduate school at North Carolina Collgee for Negroes in Durham marks not only a new era in higher education for the Negro race in the State, but also represents the friendly spirit of goodwill and cooperation that exists between the races here. Outstanding educators from Duke University in Durham and the University of North Carolina in nearby Chapel Hill, for stated period, have been secured as teachers.

Incidentally, the graduate school is also the State Assembly's unanimous answer to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which ruled that Negroes are entitled to graduate work in the State. Its establishment, however, comes as the direct result of a well-planned movement started some years ago by progressive leaders of both races to cope with a problem that had been fast coming to the front. Young Negroes who graduate from colleges in the State were forcel to go elsewhere to secure advanced training. Impressed with the need for more educational opportunities for these young men and women a group of representative leaders of both races united in an effort to remedy this deficiency, and their dreams were brought to a happy fruition in the last session of the General Assembly when a legislative appropriation was secured for this purpose. North Carolina College for Negroes was selected as the most highly qualified liberal arts institution through which to offer these advanced educational facilities to the Negro youth of the State.

Dr. James E. Shephard, president and founder of the college, has voiced high praise for the spirit of mutual friendship between the races that has made this program possible. Governor Clyde R. Hoey, state legislators, educational leaders throughout the state, and interested citizens of both races have been staunch friends and advocates in this forward movement.

President Shepard also points out that educational opportunities of the first magnitude are now open for the first time within this state to Negroes seeking advanced training. For next year, starting in September, the graduate school will include, for stated periods, outstanding members of the faculties of Duke University and the University of North Carolina, as well as additions to the regular faculty.

From Carolina, Dr. Edgar W. Knight, Dr. A. M. Jordan, and Dr. H. R. Douglass, of the departmen of education, have been secured for the fall, winter, and spring terms respectively. From the same institution, Dr. Hugh T. Lefler, Dr. A. R. Newsome, and Dr. F. M. Green will teach history in the fall, winter, and spring terms respectively. Dr. W. W. Pierson, of the department of political science at Carolina, will deliver the fall series of lectures in that course, while Dr. Howard W. Odom and Dr. R. B. Vance, both of Carolina, and Dr. Edgar Thompson of Duke, will give the fall, winter, and spring courese in sociology, respectively. Dr. A. S. Pearse of the Duke department of zoology, will have charge of the course at N. C. College, while Dr. D. C. Allen, assistant professor of English at Duke, will conduct the class in English literature. The chairman of the advisory committee for the combined faculties will be Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences at Duke university, and a world authority in his field.

In addition to the graduate school of education, schools of law, pharmacy, and medicine are in prospect.

During recent years, N. C. College has made unprecedented expansion. Many new buildings have already been erected to provide for its increasing sphere of service, and five more are now in process of construction. Under the new program, the institution bids fair to become one of the foremost state-supported Negro colleges in the country.

The present faculty includes many eminent Negro educators, and more will be added as time progresses.

Latest addition is Dr. W. Edward Farrison of Bennett College, who will head the English department. On its present faculty are Dean A. Elder, lately granted a degree of Doctor of Education by Columbia; Dr. J. S. Lee, who received his Ph. D. from Michigan in June in the field of biology; Miss Zora Neale Hurston of Florida, great authority on Negro folklore; Dr. L. H. Knox, who won his doctorate from Harvard; and Gow W. Bush, who will receive his degree from Iowa University.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS BY PRES. W. J. TRENT OVER STATION WSTP

Delivered Sunday, January 22 At Salisbury, N. C.

On February 10, Founder's Day will be celebrated at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., in honor of the first president, Dr. Joseph Charles Price. This event has occupied a prominent place in the program of the college for a number of years but this year it will take on an international aspect, for not only will all of the Bishops, General officers and other leaders of the AME Zion Church come to the college from various sections of America, but reports will come in from Africa, where Bishop J. W. Brown is located, and from South America.

Founder's Day this year will close the second period of a four-year campaign to help the college in its efforts to pay off its debts, complete the new building program, and to further help maintain the educational and financial requirements of a growing liberal arts college and school of religion for the training of young ministers for the highest type of Christian leadership.

Livingstone College represents, perhaps to a greater degree than any other institution in the South, the idea of Negro self-help in education. During the 57 years the college has been in existence it has made but one public appeal for financial aid. Its growth and development have been made possible through the sacrifices and prayers of a people intensely interested in the Christian training of their children

We seek to maintain the highest standards of scholarship and decorum in a progressive program of education, and from year to year we can see signs of progress and growth. At present the college holds an approved rating by the following agencies: The State Dept. of Education of North Carolina; The Southern Association of Secondary Schools & College, The Council of Medical Education and Hospitals of America, and The Dept. of the Interior of the United States. The last named rating makes Livingstone eligible to admit foreign students. We hold membership in the Church Related Colleges of America and Canada, and have just recently been elected to membership in the Assn. of American Colleges.

In view of the high character of the work being done at Livingstone under the leadership and direction of a well-trained faculty, and of the great need at this time for the increasing development of the Church related college such as ours; and in view of the fine attitude maintained by our white friends through the years, and of their spirit and desire to help, we look forward to this Founder's Day with greater hope that the financial report will be increased beyond our fondest dreams. We further hope that we can begin at once to complete the Price Memorial Building, which stands as an eye-sore in its present condition, as well as the Central Heating Plant, and Gymnasium, so that we can measure up to the high ideals of our great founder, Dr. Joseph Charles Price. I thank you.

Monroe, N. C. Enquirer
January 12, 1939

Ask For Negro Graduate School

Raleigh.—A measure to establish graduate and professional courses for Negroes at North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham and at the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro hit legislative hoppers Tuesday. The matter of graduate, professional and specialized courses for Negroes took on added significance last week when a Negro woman applied for entrance to the University of North Carolina, apparently basing her petition on the recent Missouri case in which the United States Supreme Court held that the state must provide such courses for Negroes.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
January 27, 1939

Fountain Inn Negro Adult College Opens 3rd Session

Principal Anderson Strives Constantly to Improve Standard of Living

Fountain Inn, Jan. 26.— The Fountain Inn negro Adult college has launched its third annual session. This unique institution, the idea of G. A. Anderson, colored principal of the Fountain Inn school for negro children, was the pioneer of Adult college in the South—as far as organization and financing were concerned.

Three years ago, Anderson, always seeking the betterment of his people, read of an Adult college in New York state financed by the county community development council. Anderson immediately went to Greenville and interviewed Prof. Ralph Lyons, recently appointed head of Greenville county council for community development. The result was, that some of the funds appropriated for community development were secured for instituting such a college for colored people at Fountain Inn.

"Education for Better Living" was the motto chosen for the college, which opened in January and continued its evening classes for six consecutive weeks. The enrollment reached 75, and so much interest was manifested, that another college was instituted the following January. The college now in its third year is expected to show a gain over the two previous years.

Classes Well Attended

The faculty members of the negro schools give their service as teachers in the college, and classes are supervised by Dr. and Mrs. Lyons, who come from Greenville to act as advisers of the institution. Classes in the domestic arts are well attended, and a noticeable improvement is seen in the home life of those attending this college.

"It is my desire to teach our people how to live," said Principal Anderson. "Negroes live in homes that they could improve themselves, without calling on the landlord for everything that needs to be done. Usually the landlord would give his tenant nails, lumber and paint, if the negro showed any desire to fix up his home."

Classes are conducted in farm mechanics with practical lessons in shop work. Progressive farming is another subject in which a number of students find much help. Each class is based on the needs of the rural community, the aim being practical knowledge that will tend to make the negro better fitted for life. Training in better English and in public speaking is also given.

G. A. Anderson who has been principal of the schools for six years, is constantly searching for ways to raise the standard of rural life for the negroes, and his methods meet with the approval of the white citizens of the community.

The negro school property of Fountain Inn is said to rank with the best of the state. It consists of adequate school buildings and a "teacherage," occupied by Anderson, and his family with several of the teachers. An example of the spirit of harmony between the two races in this community is seen in the building of the negro "teacherage." Funds for this much needed building were not available. Then the white folk came to the rescue with gifts of trees for timber, nails and other hardware, while the negroes contributed the labor. They cut, hauled, and nailed the lumber in place, laid brick, and did everything connected with building with their own hands.

One of the "Faith Cabin" libraries instituted by Willie Buffington was erected here, the negroes building the log cabin, and Mr. Buffington securing books.

The Fountain Inn negro school property, the unique negro college and its progress has been featured in the Progressive Farmer, as an example of how tenants can improve their living conditions, and as the result of co-operation between landlord and tenant.

Columbus, S. C. Record
January 19, 1939

Law School For Negroes Urged By House Group

Judiciary Committee Votes For Unit After Decision in Missouri Case

A measure to provide a law school at South Carolina's college for negroes bore the unanimous approval today of a legislative judiciary committee.

Speaker Sol Blatt, chairman of a sub-committee of the University of South Carolina trustees, said an effort was expected within a few days to force the university to admit a negro to the law school.

A year ago a negro, a Columbia resident, applied for entrance to the university. His application was referred to the sub-committee.

Blatt referred to a recent U. S. supreme court decision directing Missouri to furnish equal educational opportunities for negroes and whites. "We know of no other way to meet this than to establish a chair of law at the state colored college," he said.

"I say this with all due deference to you gentlemen that negroes do pay taxes" and therefore are entitled to consideration, he asserted.

The Association for the Advancement of Colored People is sponsoring the law school applicant, the speaker said.

Columbi[illegible]
January 22, 1939

Thirty-five per cent. of SC high school graduates in '38 continue education in college

Of the 9,680 pupils who were graduated in 1937-38 from white accredited high schools in South Carolina, 3,345, or 35 per cent. attended college in the fall of that year.

Of the 685 pupils who were graduated from Negro high schools that year 242 or 35 per cent., attended college in the fall of that year.

In a word, the percentage of white and Negro high school graduates who attended college, was the same.

The figures for private accredited high schools were considerably higher in so far as percentages go.

Private accredited high schools graduated 186 pupils and of these 93 or 50 per cent., attended college the year following.

The figures on college attendance were given out yesterday by W. D. Nixon, high school supervisor.

Girls outnumbered boys in high graduates attending colleges in both white and Negro public schools, but boys outnumbered girls in the private accredited high schools.

For 1937-1938, white girl high school graduates, attending colleges in the year of their graduation numbered 1,786; boys, 1,559; Negro girls, 155 and Negro boys, 87.

In the graduates of private accredited high schools, girls attending colleges the year of their high school graduation numbered 25 and boys, 68.

Statistics covering a number of years, as assembled by Supervisor Dixon, were as follows. High school graduates entering college from white accredited high schools:

School Year	Number of High Graduates	No. Graduates Attending College Fall of That School Year Boys	Girls	Total	Pct.
1933-34	7,145	1,099	1,315	2,414	34
1934-35	7,974	1,180	1,509	2,689	34
1935-36	7,988	1,304	1,463	2,767	35
1936-37	9,059	1,344	1,740	3,084	34
1937-38	9,680	1,559	1,786	1,345	35

Data on Graduates Entering College From Private Accredited High Schools.

Year	Number of High School Graduates	No. Graduates Attending College Fall of That School Year Boys	Girls	Total	Pct.
1933-34*	105	68	20	88	84
1934-35	114	56	15	71	62
1935-36	157	59	17	76	48
1936-37	178	81	27	108	61
1937-38	186	68	25	93	50

*Reports incomplete.

School Year	Number of High Graduates	No. Graduates Attending College Fall of That School Year Boys	Girls	Total	Pct.
1933-34	255	43	68	111	44
1934-35	303	62	110	172	57
1935-36	361	64	140	204	57
1936-37	369	38**	58**	96**	26
1937-38	685	87	155	242	35

**Does not include Booker Washington high school figures, which report was incomplete.

Gr[illegible]boro N. C. News
[illegible]uary 21, 1939

Funds Are Asked For Graduate Courses In State For Negroes

President of Durham Institution Appears Before Joint Assembly Appropriations Body—Other Increases Sought.

RALEIGH, Jan. 20.—(AP)—The joint appropriations committee received today a request for a $34,945 increased appropriation for the next two years to provide graduate courses at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham.

James E. Shepard, president of the institution, presented the request, explaining that another $31,000 would be needed during the biennium in professional schools of pharmacy and law are added.

He said only small increases for maintenance would be needed at the school if no graduate instruction is added, but suggested the erection of a $150,000 dormitory for graduate students if advanced courses are provided.

In his legislative message, Governor Hoey recommended that steps be taken to provide advanced courses at the Durham school and at the Negro A. and T. college at Greensboro.

Ruling Recalled.

A recent United States Supreme court ruling held that states must admit negroes to state universities if advanced work is not provided for them in their own schools.

Shepard and the heads of three other negro colleges told the committee that high tuition would keep many deserving students out of school.

Though no tuition boosts were recommended at the Durham school, Shepard said the $75 charged yearly at his institution was "too high" and should be reduced.

However, President F. L. Atkins, of Winston-Salem Negro Teachers college, admitted that he thought tuition at his school was "too low."

"It should be raised from the $15 charged at present to the $36 recommended by the advisory budget commission," he said. But he predicted that increase would result in a 15 to 20 per cent drop in enrolment.

President F. D. Bluford, of the A and T. college, at Greensboro, and President J. H. Bias, of the State Normal school at Elizabeth City both opposed tuition increases for their institutions as likely to cut their enrolments.

President J. W. Seabrook, of Fayetteville Negro Normal school, presented a brief, but told the committee to disregard that part of it protesting proposed tuition boosts.

All the schools requested increased appropriations.

Meanwhile, subcommittees were named by the joint finance committee to consider the machinery act and proposals for taxation of chain stores.

Senator Gray, of Forsyth, proposed an amendment to the revenue bill to exempt from inheritance and gift taxes all sums, willed or donated by North Carolinians to out-of-state religious, educational and charitable institutions.

Senators Curtis, of Buncombe, and Smith, of Stanly, and Representatives Kimsey, of Transylvania, Cherry, of Gaston, and Wallace, of Lenoir, were appointed to study the machinery act.

Chain store taxes will be considered by Senator Larkins, of Jones, and Gold, of Guilford, and Representatives Hatch, of Wake, Vogler, of Mecklenburg and Bryant, of Durham.

Appearing before the joint appropriations committee in behalf of increased appropriations for their institutions were:

Bluford, A. and T. Negro college—increase of $80,000 for maintenance during the next two years and $192,000 for a boys' dormitory and a dairy building.

Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers college for negroes—$91,446 more for the coming biennium to provide higher teacher salaries and 3,000 additional books.

G. R. Little, chairman of trustees of State Normal school—an added $10,800 appropriation a year rather than increased tuition.

Seabrook, Fayetteville Normal school—$14,840 additional asked for the biennium to raise salaries and provide supplies.

B. W. Parham, of the executive committee for the negro orphanage at Oxford—$7,000 increase for the next two years to get out of debt.

Burlington, N. C. Times-News
February 20, 1939

INSTITUTE AT BENNETT OPENS

Play, "Breakfast at Eight,' Opens Week-Long Home-Making Institute at College.

The thirteenth annual Home-Making Institute got underway at Bennett College this morning at 10 o'clock with a play, "Breakfast at Eight," designed to carry out the general theme of the Institute, "Child Development and Parent Education." Dr. Margaret Wylie, professor of family life at Cornell University, will lead several discussions later in the week, the Institute closing on Sunday next with an address by Miss Jane Hunter, director of the Phillis Wheatley association of Cleveland, Ohio. The Bennett Home-Coming week-end will parallel the closing days of the Institute, its major events to coincide with those of the Institute.

Realizing the fact that the family is the basic unit of society and that any constructive good has first of all to be realized through the family, the college sets aside each year a specific time for its intensive study. This year the recently established Nursery School-Parent Education Center will be used as a focal point for the campus and community participants. Partially sponsored through annual grants of the Phelps-Stokes fund of New York City, the Institute is directed by Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, head of the department of home economics at the college.

Tuesday morning there will be a discussion, "The Nursery School Movement, Its Implications" by members of the nursery school staff and students of child development. Wednesday morning there will be a demonstration of children's furniture, clothing and books, followed in the afternoon by an inspection of the nursery school. Thursday morning Mrs. Lucy F. James, itinerate teacher-trainer in home economics for North Carolina will deliver an address on "Teaching Family Relations in Secondary Schools." Friday morning Dr. Wylie wil deliver her first address and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon she will conduct a rural family institute at the East White Oak school.

Saturday a conference of principals and home economics teachers in North Carolina will hold two sessions, one at 10 and the other at 2 o'clock, with Dr. Wylie as discussion leader. A fashion review directed by Mrs. M. G. Wyatt, will be held at 8 o'clock Saturday night. All of the programs at the college will be held in Carrie Barge Chapel, the morning sessions of the Institute beginning at 10 o'clock. Special music for these occasions wil be furnished by the local school organizations. The Bennett College choir, directed by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, will augment the final program on Sunday at 4:00 o'clock.

North Carolina To Open First Graduate School

Daily Record 7-6-39 Columbia Ga

Move to Meet Decision Of Supreme Court

DURHAM, N. C.—(SNS)— Announcement of the faculty for a graduate school at North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham marks not only a new era in higher education for the Negro race in the state but also represents the friendly spirit of goodwill and cooperation that exists between the races here. Outstanding educators from Duke University in Durham and the University of North Carolina in nearby Chapel Hill, for stated periods, have been secured as teachers.

Incidentally, the graduate school is also the state assembly's unanimous answer to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which rule that Negroes are entitled to graduate work in the State. Its establishment, however, comes as the direct result of a well-planned movement started some years ago by progressive leaders of both races to cope with a problem that had been fast coming to the front.

TO BE AT DURHAM

Young Negroes who graduated from colleges in the state were forced to go elsewhere to secure advanced training. Impressed with the need for more educational opportunities for these young men and women, a group or representative leaders of both races united in an effort to remedy this deficiency, and their dreams were brought to a happy fruition in the last session of the general assembly when a legislative appropriation was secured for this purpose.

North Carolina College for Negroes was selected as the most highly qualified liberal arts institution through which to offer these advanced educational facilities to the Negro youth of the state.

Dr. James E. Shepard, president and founder of the college, has voiced high praise for the spirit of mutual friendship between the races that has made this program possible. Governor Clyde R. Hoey, state legislators, educational leaders throughout the state, and interested citizens of both races have been staunch friends and advocates in this forward movement.

President Shepard also points out that educational opportunities of the first magitude are now open for the first time within this state to Negroes seeking advanced training. For next year starting in September, the graduate school will include, for stated periods, outstanding members of the faculties of Duke University and the University of North Carolina, as well as additions to the regular faculty.

EXPERTS TO LECTURE

From Carolina, Dr. Edgar W Knight, Dr. A. M. Jordan, and Dr. H. R. Douglass, of the department of education, have been secured for the fall, winter, and spring terms respectively From the same institution, Dr. Hugh T. Lefler, Dr. A. R. Newsome, and Dr. F M Green will teach history in the fall, winter, and spring terms respectively.

Dr. W. W. Pierson, of the department of political science at Carolina, will deliver the fall series of lectures in that course, while Dr. Howard W. Odom and Dr. R B. Vance, both of Carolina, and Dr. Edgar Thompson, of Duke, will give the fall, winter, and spring courses in sociology, respectively. Dr. A. S. Pearse of the Duke department of zoology, will have charge of that course at N. C. College, while Dr. D. C. Allen, assistant professor of English at Duke, will conduct the classes in English literature.

The chairman of the advisory committee for the combined faculties will be Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences at Duke University, and a world authority in his field

In addition to the graduate school of education, schools of law, pharmacy, and medicine are in prospect.

BUILD NEW STRUCTURES

During recent years, N. C. College has made unprecedented expansion. Many new buildings have already been erected to provide for its increasing sphere of service, and five more are now in process of construction. Under the new program, the institution bids fair to become one of the foremost state-supported Negro colleges in the country.

The present faculty includes many eminent Negro educators and more will be added as time progresses. Last addition is Dr. W Edward Farrison of Bennett College, who will head the English department. On its present faculty are Dean A. Elder, lately granted a degree of Doctor of Education by Columbia; Dr. J. S. Lee, who received his Ph.D. from Michigan in June in the field of biology Miss Nora Neal Hurston of Florida, great authority on Negro folklore; Dr. L. H. Knox, who won his doctorate from Harvard; and Gow W Bush, who will receive his degree from Iowa University.

North Carolina College Launches Its Program Of Graduate Courses

DURHAM, N. C.—Duke University and the University of North Carolina will furnish many of the teachers who augment the faculty of North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham as it makes ready for its graduate courses in the fall of 1939.

Authorized by the legislature of 1939 to give these courses, the Durham institution is preparing its regimen for the graduates in the liberal arts division. The general assembly which created this post graduate work voted unanimously in favor of it and received from all parts of the country commendation for its generous mood toward the race. North Carolina takes the lead in advance education for Negroes and in furnishing the school some of the best teachers in the nation, North Carolina gets far in the lead.

From Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina, will come to the department of education three distinguished members of the school of education; Dr. Edgar Wallace Knight, Dr. A. M. Jordan and Dr. H. R. Douglass. Dr. Knight will teach fall, Dr. Jordan, winter, and Dr. Douglass, spring courses. In history, Dr. Hugh T. Lefler will give fall, Dr. A .R. Newsome, winter, and Dr. F. M. Green, spring lectures. These members of the University of North Carolina historical faculty made wide reputation before they went there.

Dr. W. W. Pierson of the department of political science, will give the fall series, and in sociology Dr. Howard W. Odum will have the fall, Dr. R. B. Vance the winter, and Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke University will have the spring classes. Dr. A. S. Pearse of Duke will have work in zoology, and Dr. D. C. Allen, assistant professor of English at Duke, will take classes in English literature.

7-8-39

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, who spends the summer in Russia pursuing his studies, will serve as chairman of the advisory committee of Duke and Carolina faculty members and will give his cooperation to the plans now announced. Dr. Hoover as dean of the Duke graduate school of arts and sciences, is a world authority in his field. He is so well known in Russia that he may not be welcomed to the Soviet Union. But whether he gets through easily or with difficulty, he will be available for the help to North Carolina College in working out its courses.

Educators on Faculty

These twelve eminent educators coming from the nearby two great institutions are to swell the instructional force which makes North Carolina College scholastically fit from the start. Dr. W. Edward Farrison, head of the department of English in Bennett College, Greensboro, has resigned to head the English literature division of North Carolina College. Miss Zora Neale Hurston of Florida, national authority on Negro folklore, becomes a member of the faculty which now has such members as Dr. V. V. Oak, Ph. D. in commerce from Clark University; Professor W. H. Robinson, Ph. D. in physics; and mathematics; Dean A. Elder, recently made Doctor of Education by Columbia; Professor J. S. Lee, Ph. D. in biology, and Professor A. Heningburg, Ph. D. in French and College Administration. Professor L. H. Knox, Ph. D. from Harvard, and Dr. Gow W. Bush, Ph. D. in biology from the Unversity of Iowa will get their degrees during the year. Other members of the faculty will be added.

Something recently has been said of salary differentials in the public schools, Negro teachers with the highest certification which the State of North Carolina can give, nevertheless, graduated from institutions which have not the ranking of Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Chicago. A look at the faculty set to give these graduate courses in North Carolina College will emphasize the difficulty of low rating these graduates. It has been said that the campus of N. C. C. N. will be paved with Ph. D.'s. Few institutions of the county will be better implemented with teaching.

Medical College Planned

The opening in September will find this faculty to conduct the North Carolina College and other institutional graduates through these new courses. The department of law is being organized but the personnel of that school has not been announced. The school of home economics expects to graduate students in 1940 and the school of library science leading to the graduate level in 1940 is now in operation. North Carolina College will stick scrupulously to its charter as a liberal arts college. In time it hopes to have medicine and pharmacy, indeed, to become a great Negro university.

Middle-aged men will recall its origin. It began in 1910, to be exact, July 5, 1910. That was the morning after the Jack Johnson victory over Jim Jeffries in the Reno prize ring. Not since time began was there psychologically a worse year in which to project a Negro school. For 15 years President James E. Shepard ran the institution as an aid to Negro teachers and preachers on whom fell so much of race leadership. The state thought well enough by 1925 to take it into the system of the state and in 1939 well enough to commit to it the task of equipping the Negro race for the best work of which it is capable.

Lexington, N. C. Dispatch
July 6, 1939

A FINE EXAMPLE

"DR. James E. Shepard has voiced high praise for the spirit of mutual friendship between the races that has made this program possible," says a press release from Durham announcing that the first graduate school for a negro college in North Carolina's history is to be opened this fall at North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham. Dr. Shepard is the president of the college. The graduate work is to be done in the field of public education. Later it is hoped to extend this to law, pharmacy, medicine and perhaps other fields.

The supreme court of the United States decided in a case from Missouri that negroes are entitled to graduate work in the states in which they reside. The North Carolina General Assembly unanimously voted to set up such work in the college for negroes at Durham.

But this is not the only cooperative spirit that Dr. Shepard is talking about. Quite a number of the outstanding educators of Duke University and the University of North Carolina have agreed to divide time as instructors in graduate courses in education for negro students at the Durham college. It is a voluntary contribution by these high men of education, for certainly the state could not command what a Duke professor shall or shall not do.

From Carolina will go such leaders as Knight, Jordan, Douglass, Newsome, Odom, Vance, Pierson, Green and Lefler; from Duke will go Thompson, Pearse, Allen and Hoover, the latter as chairman of the advisory committee for the combined faculties, which will include the Carolina and Duke men and some old and new professors of the negro college.

As time goes on and the education course is strengthened by the college from within, it is surmised the leaders from Duke and Carolina will recede. When the other professional schools are added from year to year it is anticipated the same helpful, constructive service will be tendered in turn. It is indeed a fine example of both racial and intellectual cooperation that no doubt will attract national and even world-wide attention.

EDITORIAL

NEGRO LAW SCHOOL AGAIN

South Carolina Legislature pigeoned-hold the bill proposing the establishment of a law school (law department) in the State A and M. College at Orangeburg in its six months session which closed about 30 days ago. We did not noticed any strong opposition against having such a department established at Orangeburg, and we believe that if Negro leaders had gone in groups to the Legislature the bill would have passed.

We must offer professional training for our youths white and colored out of the tax fund provided by the citizens of the state. That is the doctrine Missourians are preaching and they seem to be getting together on a happy solution of their law school problem. Any way here is a part of a recent decision given out last week relative to the Gaines case:

"Jefferson City, Mo.—The Supreme Court of Missouri handed down last week an opinion reversing the decision of the Boone County (Mo.) Circuit Court rendered originally in the Lloyd Gaines Case in which Gaines was seeking admission to the University of Missouri law school.

This latest action in the famous University of Missouri case is in conformity with the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court delivered last December 12.

The state's highest court by its opinion does not order the University to admit Gaines to its law school but does not shut the university to him. It takes notice of the fact that the State of Missouri since the U. S. Supreme Court opinion, has directed the establishment of a law school for Negroes at Lincoln university, and has appropriated a sum of $200,000 for this purpose.

The court holds in its opinion that it cannot decide at this date whether the law school to be established at Lincoln university is the equal of the law school at the Missouri. It held that this question must be decided before the trial and be decided upon its merit after the school is established."

The Missouri cases is of unusual interest to South Carolinians—especially the Negro population of our state.

The court, so far, has not closed the door of legal opportunity to Negro law students in Missouri but you can see readily, after reading between the lines that the judges are ploughing through legal records to find an analogy that will support good legal reasons for keeping Lloyd Gaines out of the University of Missouri Law school.

A law school of equal opportunity for Negroes can not be developed over night, but there must be a beginning by our states fostering dual systems of education to establish professional schools for the ambitious students of the Negro race whether in Missouri or in South Carolina.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
August 31, 1939

A. AND T. REQUESTS GRADUATE SCHOOL

Greensboro Negro Institution Asks North Carolina To Appropriate $63,031

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—(AP)—North Carolina was asked today to provide $63,031 this biennium for a graduate school at the state agricultural and technical college for Negroes in Greensboro.

Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the school, in a report to Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, said this amount would provide advanced work, leading to the master's degree, in vocational agriculture, industrial education, animal husbandry, agronomy and farm crops, and agricultural economics and rural sociology.

With the addition of professors and library and laboratory facilities through the fund, Dr. Bluford said "we will be in position to proceed with the organization and development of graduate courses . . . that will not only fill an important gap in our state program of education, but that would soon merit recognition of rating agencies and other educational authorities."

The 1939 general assembly provided that the graduate school be established and be financed from the emergency and contingency fund. Dr. Erwin said he understood that R. G. Deyton, assistant budget director, would transmit the request to the council of state tomorrow afternoon.

The amount was arrived at by a special committee named to study the subject.

The $63,031 would be divided as follows:

Salaries for graduate school professors, including pay of a librarian, $27,600; library books for the first year, $6,020; additional library books for the second year, $5,000; library equipment, $1,500; equipment for the chemistry laboratory, $3,252; equipment for the farm crops laboratory, $1,636; equipment for animal husbandry, $3,563; equipment for farm soils laboratory, $1,660; additional laboratory equipment for the second year, $5,000; and out-of-state students, $7,800.

Dr. Bluford suggested that one teacher of agronomy and one of vocational agriculture be obtained at a salary of $3,000 a year each, and that six summer school teachers be provided for pay of $900 each. He also proposed addition of a professor for agricultural economics and rural sociology at $3,000 a year, and of two assistants, to be paid $2,400 each, for animal husbandry and industrial education in 1940-41.

If the need arises, he suggested employment of a teacher of rural engineering in 1940-41 at a salary of $3,000.

The special committee's report also included recommendation of a "permanent policy" providing that the "primary purpose" of the college always be to provide instruction in agriculture and the technical arts and sciences; that the college's department of liberal arts be maintained until it becomes "practical and feasible" to discontinue it; and that "immediate steps" be taken to provide a system of student guidance, particularly for freshmen.

The committee said it found that "it is evident that insufficient student guidance in the selection of courses of study has been employed," that many courses listed in the school's catalogue were not studied by any student; that some courses were given to small groups ranging from one to six; and that some of the courses in the technical schools could not be taught efficiently with the present faculty personnel.

North Carolina To Open New Law School

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP)— Announcing the opening of the school of law at North Carolina college for Negroes on Sept. 25, President James E. Shepherd this week voiced appreciation of the advice and active aid given the school by white educators of the state, declaring, "It means much for the cooperation of the races in the state and in the South along all helpful lines."

It was also officially announced that Dean M. T. Van Hecke, famed faculty member of the University of North Carolina (white) has agreed to be the acting dean of the Negro law school for one year. Serving with Dean Van Hecke in the effort to develop one of the most outstanding departments of law for Negroes in the South will be several other white professors who take first rank among the nation's teachers of jurisprudence.

They are professors John F. Dazell, Donald W. Markham and Fred B. McCall, all of the state university, and Professor Douglas Maggs of Duke university, all of whom will teach in the first semester. Instructors for the second semester will be Professors Millard S. Breckenridge, University of North Carolina, and Douglas Poteat of the Duke university law school.

Concerning the new school, Dean Van Hecke said this week, "Every effort will be made to extend through this school to members of the Negro race the same opportunities for a legal education as are afforded now at Duke university and the University of North Carolina.

"The law library will be purchased, installed and organized by Miss Lucile Elliott, law librarian of the University of North Carolina. And I will take charge of the administration of the school for the year or until a qualified Negro law school administrator can be secured.

"The entrance requirements and the standards of work which will have to be met by students in the law school of the North Carolina college for Negroes will be the same as those in effect at the University of North Carolina. Thus those seeking admission to the law school must have completed with an average grade of C the first three years of college work leading to an academic degree from the North Carolina College for Negroes or some Negro college approved as a Class "A" standard four year college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. If the student comes from a college rated as Class "B" by this association, he must have graduated with a bachelor's degree and with an average grade of C on all of his undergraduate work.

"We earnestly hope that every one interested in legal education in North Carolina will join with us in helping this new venture to get started in basketball are invited to ing conditions and constructive auspices."

Allot Funds for Graduate Study in N.C. Colleges

A. and T. Gets Lion's Share; $26,781 This Year, $36,250 Next

RALEIGH, N.C.—An additional $37,531 was allotted by the governor and council of the State for higher education of North Carolina's colored citizens, last week, bringing to $91,530 the total of such allotments made this summer for this school year.

A. and T. Given $26,781

Last week's allotments were divided among the colleges as follows:

A. and T. College, Greensboro, $26,781 for this year and $36,250 for next year for graduate study;

to Elizabeth City State Teachers' College, to transform it into a four-year degree granting institution, $6,100 for this year only;

Fayetteville State Teachers' College, for additional steps needed to make the institution a four-year degree granting institution, $4,650 for this year only.

$54,000 for Graduate Work

Several weeks ago, the governor and council allotted $54,000 a year for the next two years for graduate work at North Carolina College at Durham.

The governor and council were authorized by the last legislature to provide funds for graduate work for colored people, provided that liberal arts courses and courses in law, etc., be given at Durham and technical and agricultural courses at Greensboro. The allotments are set up as appropriations and do not come from the contingency and emergency fund.

Division of Allotments

A. and T.'s allotment is divided as follows:

Salaries, $7,200 this year and $20,400 next; library books, $6,020 this year and $5,000 next; library equipment, $1,500 this year only; chemistry equipment, $3,252 this year only; farm crop laboratory equipment, $1,636 this year only; animal husbandry equipment, $3,563 this year only;

Soils laboratory equipment, $1,660 this year only; laboratory equipment, $5,000 next year only, and to pay out-of-State tuition differentials for colored students desiring graduate work not offered at A. and T., $1,950 this year and $5,850 next year.

Emergency Fund Grants

Money for the two colored State teachers' colleges, classed as State normal schools before the last legislature designated them as teachers' colleges, will come out of the contingency and emergency fund of the State.

Elizabeth City College is to receive $2,700 for two teachers; $900 for the employment of a matron, $2,000 for fuel, and $500 for lights. Fayetteville College gets $3,450 for two teachers, $700 for lights and water, and $500 for fuel.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
September 24, 1939

Negro College Here To Open First Law School On Tomorrow Morning

Duke University And University Of North Carolina Professors To Offer Courses—Marks New Milestone In College's History

The new law school at the North Carolina College for Negroes will open tomorrow with professors from Duke and the University of North Carolina heading the staff of instructors.

Courses offered during the fall semester will consist of contracts, personal property, real property and torts. Classes in each course will meet three times a week and will be taught by Professors John P. Dalzell, Donald W. Markham, and Fred B. McCall, all of the University of North Carolina, and Professor Douglas Maggs of Duke university.

The course in agency will be taught by Professor Millard S. Breckenridge of the University of North Carolina and the course in civil procedure I by Professor Douglas Poteat of the Duke university law school. During the year 1939-1940 only a first year program of study will be offered. The second year curriculum will be added in 1940-41, and a third year in 1941-1942.

The law library will be purchased, installed and organized by Miss Lucille Elliot, law librarian of the University of North Carolina. Dean M. T. Van Hecke, of the University of North Carolina, will take charge of the administration of the school for the year or until a qualified Negro law school administrator can be secured.

The entrance requirements and the standards of work which will have to be met by students in the law school of the North Carolina College for Negroes will be the same as those in effect at the University of North Carolina. Thus those seeking admission to the law school must have completed with an average grade of C the first three years of college work leading to an academic degree from the North Carolina College for Negroes or some other Negro college approved as class "A" standard four-year college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. If the student comes from a college rated as class "B" by this association he must have graduated with a bachelor's degree and with an average grade of C on all of his undergraduate work.

Regarding the opening of the law school, Dean Van Hecke has issued the following statement:

The arrangements whereby the instructional, library and administrative work of the law school of the North Carolina College for Negroes will be carried on this year by members of the faculties of the law school of Duke university and of the University of North Carolina should be regarded as temporary and provisional in character, to be continued only until qualified Negroes can be recruited for the service. Meanwhile, these representatives of the neighboring law schools are proud of the opportunity to cooperate with the authorities of the North Carolina College for Negroes during the new law school's formative period. Every effort will be made to extend through this school to members of the Negro race the same opportunities for a legal education as are afforded now at Duke university and at the University of North Carolina.

North Carolina Opens Law School For Negroes Sept. 25, With White Dean in Charge

Library To Be Purchased, Installed And Organized By White Woman

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP)—Announcing the opening of the school of law at North Carolina College for Negroes on Sept. 25, President James E. Shepherd this week voiced appreciation of the advice and active aid given the school by white educators of the state, declaring, "It means much for the cooperation of the races in the state and in the South along all helpful lines."

It was also officially announced that Dean M. T. Van Hecke, famed faculty member of the University of North Carolina (white) has agreed to be the acting dean of the Negro law school for one year. Serving with Dean Van Hecke in the effort to develop one of the most outstanding departments of law for Negroes in the South will be several other white professors who take first rank among the nation's teachers of jurisprudence.

They are professors John F. Dazell, Donald W. Markham and Fred B. McCall, all of the state university, and Professor Douglass Maggs of Duke university, all of whom will teach in the first semester. Instructors for the second semester will be Professors Millard S. Breckenridge, University of North Carolina, and Douglas Poteat of the Duke university law school.

Concerning the new school, Dean Van Hecke said this week, "Every effort will be made to extend through this school to members of the Negro race the same opportunities for a legal education as are afforded now at Duke university and the University of North Carolina.

"The new library will be purchased, installed and organized by Miss Lucile Elliott, law librarian of the University of North Carolina. And I will take charge of the administration of the school for the year or until a qualified Negro law school administrator can be secured.

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"We earnestly hope that everyone interested in legal education in North Carolina will join with us in helping this new venture to get started under the most encouraging conditions and constructive auspices."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 4, 1939

Negroes was recruited from the law faculties of the University of North Carolina and Duke University, including Profs. M. S. Breckenridge, John P. Dalzell, Fred B. McCall, Douglas Maggs, D. W. Markham and J. Douglas Poteat. It is expected that this group will constitute the nucleus of the faculty when the law school opens again.

NEGRO LAW SCHOOL SUSPENDS OPERATION

Only One Student Enrolled, N. C. College for Negroes Closes New Unit

Durham, Oct. 3.—(AP)—For the reason that only one qualified student enrolled, operation of the law school of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham has been postponed until September, 1940, it was announced today by President James E. Shepard. The school was opened on Monday, September 25 and closed on Saturday, September 30. Decision to postpone operation of the law school was reached after a number of conferences among members of the faculty, the president, the board of trustees of the college and Governor Hoey.

The single student who had enrolled in the law school has entered the graduate school of the college and will re-enter the law school when it reopens.

The teaching staff of the law school of the North Carolina College for

SEE POLITICS IN WHOLESALE FACULTY PURGE

Ousted Members Noted Educators

WILBERFORCE, O., June 1 —Rumblings of discord hear from Wilberforce university ove a period of several months culmi nated this week in the startlin information that six of the uni versity's best known and best pre pared faculty members had beer discharged or given indefinit leaves of absence.

The wholesale faculty purge according to reliable reports was planned by President D. Ormonde Walker and Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, chairman of the board of trustees. The board basing charges on alleged statements from the report of the examining committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, at the insistence of President D. Ormonde Walker, discharged Dean F. A. McGinnis of the college of liberal arts.

Dismissals Indefinite

Others given indefinite leaves of absence were Prof. George F. David, head of the department of sociology; Prof. Lendell C. Ridley, head of the department of philosophy and psychology, and Prof. M. L. Kiser, head of the department of Latin. Dean McGinnis, Professors David and Ridley are products of Wilberforce university.

Also losing their positions were Mrs. Mary Pyrtle and Prof. Harry B. Baker of the music department. The first step in the faculty shakeup was seen when Prof. W. G. Pearson, one of the few laymen on the board, was removed from the chairmanship of the committee on teachers, a position he had held for several years.. Professor Pearson, a well known educator, was believed to be favorably inclined toward Dean McGinnis.

The removal of Dean McGinnis, Professor David and Professor Ridley is regarded by some as an attempt on President Walker's part to remove the last remaining trace of alumni influence from the faculty of the church board of the institution.

It was pointed out that with the removal of these teachers, only two or three of the 20 odd members of the liberal arts college faculty will be alumni of the university.

See Politics Behind Ousters

On the other hand, observers see in the wholesale discharge of faculty members strong political implications. All of those discharged are staunch Republicans. They have, it was reported, refused to desert to the Democratic ranks and have been adamant in espousing the Republican cause.

They are also the best trained professors at the institution. Dean McGinnis was trained at Wilberforce, the University of Chicago, the Ohio State university and the University of Cincinnati. He has studied extensively in the field of higher education.

Professor David is also a product of Wilberforce, the University of Chicago and the Ohio State university. Professor Ridley, who publishes the Negro Journal of Religion, as well as teaching philosophy, is a graduate of Payne Theological Seminary at Wilberforce and the Ohio State university.

Lincoln University Graduate

Professor Kizer is from Lincoln university in Pennsylvania, the University of Iowa and the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Pyrtle is a product of the New England conservatory of music; Professor Baker has just finished his first year at Wilberforce. He is a graduate of Oberlin college and Syracuse university conservatory of music.

Since no charges were brought against the ousted teachers, it is said that they can hold the university to payment of next year's salary.

QUICK ACTION OF BISHOP SIMS SAVES SCHOOL

Colleagues Praise Dr. Walker

By G. JAMES FLEMING

PHILADELPHIA, June 29. (A. N. P.)—How Wilberforce university came near being seriously crippled or wiped out was revealed for the first time last week, as Bishop D. H. Sims was commended by his A. M. E. colleagues for having saved the Ohio university by quick thinking and action.

What the threat was and how it was stalled was told on Tuesday when the executive committee of the bishops' council received newspapermen in interview. The bishops present were S. L. Greene, Little Rock, and W. A. Fountain, Atlanta, in addition to Bishop Sims.

It was just a few weeks ago, Wilberforce had submitted its needs. In the legislature everything seemed to say that the over half a million dollars needed for the next two years would be appropriated and approved by the governor.

State Assemblyman Chester K. Gillespie had attacked Wilberforce's president, Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, but nothing had come of his efforts. Many friends had risen up in the university's defense, and the North Central association had admitted the institution to Grade "A" rating.

Appropriation Slash Threat

Out of the clear, rumblings began to be heard to the effect that Governor Bricker was going to slash the proposed appropriation. It was not just a rumor; the governor had decided to cut the Wilberforce money to the bones — so much so that Wilberforce could not have functioned, it is said.

Whatever would have been the official reason given, the real motive lies deep in the past political activities of the governor and the university president. They are on different sides of the fence politically, and Dr. Walker has been outspoken against the things that the governor holds dear and vice versa, it is stated.

Word came to Bishop Sims of the slash. So serious was the whole business and such was the need for speed that the bishop had to get audience immediately with the governor. His words and plea alone were not enough, so he had to turn to Pennsylvania's Governor Arthur H. James as an intercesser.

Governor James induced the Ohio executive to give audience to the A. M. E. bishop, who was accompanied by Bishop Greene, "but all the credit is due to Bishop Sims," Bishop Greene declared.

Arguments Heard

What Bishop Sims said and what arguments he gave, only those present know, but Governor Bricker was won over and the $550,000 for Wilberforce left in the appropriation bill and the bill signed.

If Wilberforce had not received this money, its entire educational program would have been deeply shattered, to the extent that it would have undoubtedly lost its "A" rating. Thus, Bishop Sims was also being praised for saving the rating of the school.

When questioned as to the fitness of Dr. Walker, who formerly pastored St. James Episcopal church, Cleveland, and about the recent dismissal of six professors at Wilberforce, the bishops were united in warmly defending the Wilberforce head.

Cite Prexy's Capabilities

They said: (1) Dr. Walker is a most capable administrator and his efficiency has been noted by the North Central association which rated Wilberforce. No evidence that Wilberforce suffers for having a clergyman as president.

(2) Dr. Walker is putting all his talents into Wilberforce and is not using the presidency as a stepping stone to the bishopric. Indeed, Dr. Walker has declared in public that he is not a candidate, and does not intend being a candidate for the episcopacy.

(3) Of the faculty dropped, only one man — Dean F. H. McGinnis — was dismissed. The other five were given leaves with pay as high as $1,000 to study in the fields in which they were teaching.

GILLESPIE OUT 'TO GET' 'FORCE PREXY; ASKS OHIO TO CUT FUNDS

By CLARENCE L. SIMMONS

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19 — (ANP) — Claiming that he would endeavor to "get" Dr. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce university, shortly after the November election, Representative Chester K. Gillespie introduced the feud which began in early November to the House of Representatives Finance committee at Columbus, recently.

Gillespie demanded that the general assembly force the retirement of Dr. Walker by slashing the appropriation for the school. He suggested that the $30,000 set up in the partial appropriation bill be cut to $10,000 and that the $7,000 student fee estimate be raised to $10,000 — a move that will virtually force the closing of the school.

Gillespie, who during the heat of the November campaign averred that he "would drive Dr. Walker out of Wilberforce" after the two had almost come to blows on the street, charged before the finance committee that enrollment at the university is dropping because of Dr. Walker's political activities.

Denies Enrollment Decrease

Dr. Walker, in a statement several weeks ago, denied that the enrollment had decreased at the university since his appointment as president by former Gov. Martin L. Davey. The 'Force president gave enrollment figures since his appointment as:

1934 - 920; '35 - 986; '37 - 1047; '38 - 1102, and for the first quarter of 1938-39 season, 1022. He cited the 1938 decrease as a trend that had affected all schools during the year, but contended that the reduction at Wilberforce had been smaller than at most other schools.

The state representative's crusade against Dr. Walker began after the president is reported to have urged the election of the entire Democratic slate in a speech made before a Negro audience at a Democratic mass meeting in Cleveland. Gillespie charged Dr. Walker with telling his audience to disregard the candidacy of two Negroes on the Republican ticket.

Believed Feud Verbal One

Until the latest move by Gillespie, citizens of the state had regarded the feud as a verbal battle between two individuals, not without its comic aspects. No sharp lines had been drawn by Negro citizens in support of or against the Walker administration, except that in Cleveland the Wilberforce Alumni association went on record as admonishing Dr. Walker's political activities without asking for his removal.

An interesting sidelight on the situation is the fact that a mother-in-law of the representatve is a matron at the university that faces closure or at least a suspension of vital activities if the finance committee acceeds to Gillespie's demand for the drastic reduction.

It was pointed out that had Gillespie's efforts been successful it would have seriously crippled the work of the university to the extent that it would probably have had to close its doors.

Gillespie stated this week that he regards the whole matter as closed.

Wilberforce U. Receives Full Appropriation

Ohio Lawmaker Loses Fight To Reduce Grant By $20,000

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19—Efforts on the part of Chester K. Gillespie, member of the Ohio House of Representatives, to have the bill of appropriations slashed for Wilberforce University in this session of the assembly met with overwhelming defeat.

The bill passed the House in a twinkle and was immediately signed by Governor John W. Bricker.

Gillespie, last week, appeared before the finance committee of the Legislature and urged a reduction of some $20,000 from the amount recommended for the school.

POLITICAL FEUD BETWEEN COLORED LEADERS IMPERILS WILBERFORCE U

G. O. P. Solon Would Cut School's Funds in Order To "Get" Prexy Walker

Cleveland, Jan 19 (By Clarence L. Simmons for ANP)—Claiming that he would endeavor to "get" Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce university, shortly after the November election, Representative Chester K. Gillespie introduced the feud which began in early November to the House of Representatives Finance committee at Columbus, recently.

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To Make Wilberforce Grade A School!

Gillespie's Bill!

RESOLUTION, Relative to raising the standards of Wilberforce University so that it may obtain recognition as a "Grade A" school by the North Central Conference of Colleges and Universities.

WHEREAS, Wilberforce University is not and never has been a "Grade A" school, and

WHEREAS, it is a waste of the taxpayers' money to continue to spend money on a school when it is not recognized as a "Grade A" school,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IS RESOLVED, that the members of the House of Representatives of the 93rd General Assembly instruct the Departments of Education and Finance to make such arrangements as to raise the standards of Wilberforce University so that it may obtain recognition as a "Grade A" school by the North Central Conference of Colleges and Universities, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that properly authenticated copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the said Departments of Education and Finance.

CHESTER K. GILLESPIE.

Students Back President of Wilberforce U.

Resent Attack by Measure in Legislature

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Five testimonials signed by 275 students in support of Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce University, recently made the target in a "ripper bill," were filed in the office of the personnel deans, Saturday.

The bill introduced into the legislature by Representative Gillespie, Republican of Cleveland, seek to abolish the present board of trustees of the combined normal and industrial department of the university and create a new board from which Dr. Walker would be excluded.

The students' petition lauded the administration of Dr. Walker and attributed numerous major improvements in the educational factors of the institution and in the physical plant.

"We believe," the petition

say in part, "that our president is doing his utmost and all that is humanly possible for the betterment of the oldest colored institution in America.

"We do not appreciate any one who is so small as to use unscrupulous methods to impede the progress of colored youth. Each and every student at Wilberforce is sincerely interested in cooperating with the president to better conditions and opportunities here.

"We are expressing our wholehearted gratitude to our president for his relentless battle to raise the standard of our school and we trust that the public will not be swayed by malicious propaganda."

Faculty Strengthened

Improvement of all the dining halls on the campus; completion and equipment of the library; enlargement and equipment of the laboratories for the basic sciences; building of roads with curbing on the sampus to replace mud paths;

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Strengthening of the faculty with teachers holding the M.A., and three with a Ph.D.; establishmnemtent hoad moad oa o lishment of lights on the campus; increased lavatory facilities in the dormitories, single beds in most of the rooms, and a general uplift of the moral tone of the university.

Wilberforce Accredited By Association

Meets Highest Educational Standards In Ohio

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WILBERFORCE, Ohio— "One of my main objectives will be the accrediting of the university whatever the cost may be. Wilberforce must justify its existence on Ohio soil in meeting the highest educational standards set for the training and development of the citizens of the great state of Ohio."

Dr. D. O. Walker, former Cleveland, Ohio, minister, who made this pledge following his election June 9, 1936, as president of Wilberforce, reached that goal Thursday afternoon.

Wilberforce was admitted to membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for the first time in its history.

The vote admitting Wilberforce to the select group of 253 other colleges and universities in 28 states was taken by the full membership at a meeting in Chicago, following a special examination of the university by two North Central examiners last week. It was specified that Wilberforce be subject to supervision of a guidance committee until 1942.

Upon receiving the announcement by telephone from A. J. Brumbaugh, secretary of the accrediting agency, President Walker immediately declared Friday a holiday on the Wilberforce campus.

Friends of Dr. Walker considered the accrediting of Wilberforce a vindication of his three-year administration, which has been under fire in the state legislature from Rep. Chester K. Gillespie (R) of Cleveland, a Negro, who is seeking to force the president's retirement.

Wilberforce U. Gets 'A' Rating, Praises Head

Last 3 Years Described As Most Phenomenal In School History

WILBERFORCE, O., April (ANP)— Wilberforce University, the pride of African Methodism and reputedly the oldest institution of learning in the world, owned and operated by Americans of African descent, has been fully accredited and given an "A" class rating by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The Association's rating committee, in session at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, received the report of the examining committee, which described "The most phenomenal three years they had known since Wilberforce University was under the administration of President D. O. Walker." Points of objection, it was said, had been reduced from 27 to 2, and they were on educational policy.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY ACCREDITED, GETS "A" RATING

Wilberforce, Ohio April 11 (ANP) —Wilberforce University, reputedly the oldest Negro institution of learning in the world, owned and operated by Americans of African descent, has been fully accredited and given an "A" class rating by the North Central Association of College and Secondary Schools, it was learned this week.

Eight years younger than the Christian Recorder, official organ of the AME church, Wilberforce is now in its 83rd year of service. Founder and first president was Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne (1811-1893) and the present head of the board of trustees is Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom; a Wilberforce alumnus. Assisting him and President Walker in the struggle for accreditation were Bishops John A. Gregg, R. R. Wright, Jr. and David H. Sims.

May Abolish Board Of Trustees At Wilberforce

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)— Unanimously recommended for passage last Tuesday by the House finance committee was a bill to abolish the present Board of Trustees of the combined normal and industrial departments of Wilberforce University. Under the bill the present board will be replaced with a board of greater state representation.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

OHIO

Wilberforce University's Near Closing Revealed For First Time In Interview

Black Dispatch
7-1-39
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Council Receives Newsmen for Conference as Crippling of Institution is Averted

Sims Called "Savior"; President Lauded

PHILADELPHIA.—(ANP)—How Wilberforce university came near being seriously crippled or wiped out was revealed for the first time last week, as Bishop D. H. Sims was commended by his A. M. E. colleagues for having saved the Ohio university by quick thinking and action.

What the threat was and how i was stalled was told on Tuesda when the executive committee o the bishops 'council received news papermen in interview. The bish ops present were S. L. Greene Little Rock, and W. A. Fountain Atlanta, in addition to Bisho Sims.

It was just a few weeks ago Wilberforce had submitted its needs. In the legislature everything seemed to say that the over half a million dollars needed for the next two years would be appropriated and approved by the governor.

State Assemblyman Chester K. Gillespie had attacked Wilberforce's president, Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, but nothing had come of his efforts. Many friends had risen up in the university's defense, and the North Central Association had admitted the institution to Grade "A" rating.

Out of the clear, rumblings began to be heard to the effect that Governor Bricker was going to slash the proposed appropriation. It was not just a rumor; the governor had decided to cut the Wilberforce money to the bones—so much so that Wilberforce could not have functioned, it is said.

Whatever would have been the official reason given, the real motive lies deep in the past political activities of the governor and the university president. They are on different sides of the fence politically, and Dr. Walker has been outspoken against the things that the governor holds dear and vice versa, it is stated.

Word came to Bishop Sims of the slash. So serious was the whole business and such was the need for speed that the bishop had to get audience immediately with the governor. His words and plea alone were not enough, so he had to turn to Pennsylvania's Governor Arthur H. James as ar intercessor.

Governor James induced the Ohio executive to give audience to the A. M. E. bishop, who was accompanied by Bishop Greene, "but all the credit is due to Bishop Sims," Bishop Greene declared.

What Bishop Sims said and what arguments he gave, only those present know, but Governor Bricker was won over and the $550,000 for Wilberforce left in the appropriation bill and the bill signed.

If Wilberforce had not received his money, its entire educational program would have been deeply shattered, to the extent that it could have undoubtedly lost its A" rating. Thus, Bishop Sims was also being praised for saving he rating of the school.

When questioned as to the fitness of Dr. Walker, who formerly astored St. James Episcopal hurch, Cleveland, and about the ecent dismissal of six professors it Wilberforce, the bishops were nited in warmly defending the Wilberforce head.

They said: (1) Dr. Walker is a most capable administrator and his efficiency has been noted by the North Central Association which rated Wilberforce. No evidence that Wilberforce suffers for having a clergyman as president.

(2) Dr. Walker is putting all his talents into Wilberforce and is not using the presidency as a stepping stone to the bishopric. Indeed, Dr. Walker has declared in public that he is not a candidate, and does not intend being a candidate for the episcopacy.

(3) Of the faculty dropped, only one man—Dean F. H. McGinnis—was dismissed. The other five were given leaves with pay as high as $1,000 to study in the fields in which they were teaching. These are eligible for reemployment when they have brought up to date.

(4) For the men given leaves there was, and is, no idea of penalizing them. Rather, they are the men who were pointed out in the North Central report as teaching subjects for which they were not prepared, instead of the subjects in which they had majored. The bishops agreed that this was not the men's fault, but the fault of past administrations, with, for instance, a man who specialized in sociology teaching nothing but philosophy.

Despite a strike at Wilberforce during the past year, this threat to its appropriation and the dismissal of six teachers, the bishops' council did not take any official action on this school, since only the board of directors has authority over the institution.

Wilberforce is the premier educational center of the African Methodist Episcopal church, but its major support comes from the state of Ohio, which the school serves through certain departments. For years this division of sponsorship and support has been evident at the school where "the state side" has come to mean the campus, departments and teachers which are in the best connection, are the most well equipped, and are the best paid.

Whether the men dropped from Wilberforce will bring suit or take any other legal action is not yet known, but there was general feeling here that the bishops—and especially Bishop Sims—will be able to steer the ship of state out of all troubled waters. The ex-Wilberforce teachers involved, in addition to Dean McGinnis, are George F. David, head, department of sociology; M. L. Kiser, head, department of Latin; Lindell C. Ridley, head, department of philosophy; Harry B. Baker and Mary Pyrtle, both of the music

"Turmoil At Wilberforce!

PRES. WALKER FIRES 3 MORE; REST JITTERY

Former President Among Those Dropped From The Faculty of the University."

Wilberforce, O. — The purge at Wilberforce continued last week, when President **Dougal Ormond** Beaconsfield Walker's dismissal list increased to **nine.** After a bitter fight in the State (C. N. and I.) DEPARTMENT board meeting, last week Thursday, Dr. Walker, a Democrat, ordered the resignation of Dean Gilbert H. Jones, of the College of Education and a former president of the institution; Prof. James Few, head of the department of commerce, and Prof. James Byrd, assistant professor of industrial education, all Republicans. Two weeks ago six teachers all Republicans, were summarily fired and it is believed that others will be dismissed. It sure is higt time to get rid of Walker who is backed by Rt. Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, the political bishop (Dem.) of the A. M. E. Church. The discharge of Dr. Jones following that of Dean F. A. McGinnis, who was listed in the Biographical Directory of Leaders of Education, removes from the institution its two most widely known educators. Clash of personalities was given by the president as a cause for the removal.

The Committee Speaks!

The report of the North Central Committee calls attention to the fact that at the present time President **Dougal Ormond Beaconsfield Walker** is arbitrarily performing functions which belong to the Dean (F. A. McGinnis) of the College of Liberal Arts and the Dean (Dr. Gilbert H. Jones) of the College of Education. Dean Jones has his doctor's degree in education and Dean McGinnis is soon to get his. The latter has had long experience in his position like Dean Jones whose experience is perhaps more varied.

Faculty Jittery

It is rumored that the whole teaching staff is jittery as no one knows where the axe will strike next. The Committee from the North Central Association recognized this fact and

says:

"Faculty tenure at Wilberforce is very difficult to describe. It must be admitted that there is now a feeling of unrest in the institution. This unrest can hardly be considered surprising in view of the effects of partisanship. It would not be fair to consider the present situation normal. For the time being, however, the unrest is a real factor in the institution's education activity. Several of the faculty members expressed the suspicion that leaves are granted by the institution in preparation for the discharge of a faculty member.

"The impression is partially due to the fact that for administrative reasons, faculty members are said to be on leave when in reality they themselves do not expect to return, or when some administrative officers have given the hint that the person on leave will not return. As a result the request to leave seems dreaded and there is no thought apparently of a faculty member's requesting a leave for the purpose of seeking an educational opportunity."—Cleveland Gazette.

THE ORIGINAL SIX

TO WALK THE BRICKS

were: Dean McGinnis, George F. David, head department of sociology; M. L. Kiser, head department of Latin; Lindell C. Ridley, head department of philosophy; Harry B. Baker and Mary Pyrtle of the music department.

Re-Instate Four Dismissed Teachers At Wilberforce

Plaindealer
9-29-39

WILBERFORCE, Ohio, Sept. 29 — Wilberforce university, the oldest educational institution operated by the African Mehodist church, underwent its second shake-up of the year last week when the newly appointed board of trustees reinstated four teachers who had been dismissed the faculty by the president.

The new trustee board, appointed by Gov. John W. Bricker under the terms of the Ripper bill, introduced by Hon. Chester Gillespie, which provides for four members representing the state and two representing the university.

The principal reinstatements made by the board are Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, former president of the university who was dismissed as dean; Prof. James Few, former head of the commercial department, and D. T. Murray, dismissed two years ago as alumni secretary.

The New Board

The members of the new trustee board are Hon. Ray E. Hughes, attorney at law, Columbus, chairman, Mrs. Margaret E. Barnes, Oberlin, vice chairman; Rev. William A. Page, Cincinnati, secretary; Rev. Charles T. Isom, Dayton; Robert H. Shcuter and Dr. James A. Ownes Cleveland.

In his message to the faculty President D. Ormande Walker pointed cut that the existence of this institution is primarily for the benefit of the students and that it is the duty of all persons connected with the institution to pay sympathetic attention, to show proper courtesy, and to give helpful direction to students committed to their care. Continuing, the president said that 'we are beginning a new epoch in the life of the institution in that we are admitting the first class since our accreditation."

Leave War Zone

Miss Virginia Lee Simmons, assistant professor of French, after spending one year in France at the University of Grenobel, and Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, professor of history, after completing his study of the Jewish-Arabic relations in the Holy Land this summer, have returned to their duties. Both these teachers left Europe after the war began. Miss Isabel Askew who as on leave of absence returned to resume her work, having received the degree of master of arts from Marywood college.

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10 PER CENT OF ALBANY CITIZENS JOIN N. A. A. C. P.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept 29 — More than 10 per cent of this city's Race population joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when 300 new members were registered at the close of a seven-day campaign, September 18, according to Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national field secretary or the association, who conducted the drive.

Division leaders in the drive were Mrs. M. R. Jefferson and E. E. Bonner. 'Albany is showing the way for cities of this size throughout the country," Mrs. Lampkin said. Mrs Lampkin is now in Baltimore, Md. conducting the city's annual campaign.

Oklahoma Governor Denies Whites Will Head Negro Institutions

OKLAHOMA CITY.—(ANP)—Governor Leon C. Phillips told supporters here last week that rumors that white men would be named to head Langston university and other state institutions which serve the Negro citizens, were false. The governor indicated that the board of regents had not decided who would be the new president of Langston.

Will The Alumni Remain Silent?

With the Alumni of Langston University holding annual Home Coming November 10th there is one issue standing out like a sore thumb that should be adjudicated with positiveness and firmness. The issue is shall politics rule at Langston University while the alumni remains silent.

Think of it; the college from which hundreds graduated ,and who gather November 10th on the campus of their alma mater, is going through the valley of dispondency and shame. Why meet on the campus, electing officers without hitting directly in the bull's eye evil running rampant in the institution? Does academic atmosphere breed nothing but cowards?

We do not believe this is true. We believe there are men who graduated from Langston University willing to stand up and proclaim the truth, and who have the courage of their convictions. We liked the forthright statement of John Buford last week, who called a spade a spade and struck directly at evil as he saw it.

The trouble with the Langston alumni association rests in the fact that those who have been in control have had personal ambitions which would not allow expression regarding the vital problems of the institution. Now there is nothing wrong with personal ambitions, and a desire to head the institution, but those who occupy this place should recognize that the moment they become candidates for office they lose their power to fight, as can others who retain their independent status.

Take the issue that stands out at Langston regarding the presence on the board of regents of a man who is a resident of Logan County. There is enough which have been exposed during the past three weeks to warrant any alumnus in speaking out against this evil. In fact last Saturday, in an informal discussion on the campus names were called in the open and two Logan County men, now unduly meddling with the University affairs, were excroicated with much vigor. Everybody in that informal meeting of the alumni knew where the fault lies and hit the nail on the head.

But can a man who seeks office from the present board of regents lead a fight that relates to a fundamental change in the board of regents from whom he asks favors? You know the answer to that question. The answer stands out like a lighthouse.

The legislature several years ago wrote a law which [illegible] citizen of Cleveland County can be a member of the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma. The experience of the white people of this state is that local influence should always be removed from control of state institutions. Until this law was passed there was happening at Norman what is today demoralizing Langston University. Local influence was running riot and seeking to convert the University of Oklahoma into a prize ship in which only the Norman merchants and the venal citizens of that community could ride.

When the present Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges was created it was expressly seen too that no white man living in a county where a white state school is located was placed on that board. In the case of Langston University a Logan County Senator sponsored the bill, and when it was passed there strangely appears on the Regent Board a relative of this State Senator, and from the same county. In addition a member of the faculty from Logan County was strangely elevated to a position of responsibility that casterates the rights and privileges of any president who may accept that place.

We wonder whether the alumni is going to meet November 10 and overlook this challenge to their interest in their alma mater? We wonder whether when they meet and some one attacks this question efforts will be made by those who lead to tone down a statement so that the devil himself cannot decide what the alumni is talking about?

Every day The Black Dispatch has to decide a question that will be raised November 10th. Some one is going to come in, when this discussion arises and argue that if this matter is touched some individual will be hurt. A long time ago this publication decided this question once and for all. One cannot touch any controversal question without disturbing the interest of some individual. It is a way of life. There is always some person or persons tied to every vital issue. One must know this before the battle begins.

But the question we decided a long time ago is that the interest of the masses cannot be submerged for the interest of an individual. To take any other view is to stimy the wheels of progress, and impede human advancement.

There will be all types of suggestions made November 10th, which on the surface may seem to serve the issues drawn here, but if the alumni is courageous at Home Coming; if they rise to the issues of the moment, they will issue a pronouncement which in no uncertain terms says to those who have the power to do: "Dismiss from the regency at Langston any regent residing in Logan County and return to the presidency of that institution the power and authority intended by the founding fathers.

Has any one ever stopped to think why the alumni has been unable to get together on anything other than a protest statement in the past few months? Think of all of the turmoil and difficulty through which the University has passed since last May, and then remember that the only statement coming from the alumni was a protest against the selection of Dr. Turner.

Why was the alumni not able to speak for something instead of against something. Is this not the direct reac-

[illegible] crisis. Disinterested, courageous and visionful leadership is what the Langston alumni needs in this hour. Leadership is what the Langston alumni needs in this crisis. Disinterested, courageous and visionful leadership. Does it mean anything to the institution for the alumni to drift off into such disgusting senility and deceptive quietude?

Dr. G. L. Harrison Is Langston Prexy

Leroy G. Moore, Chemistry Head Rumored Resigned

G. L. Harrison, 39, dean of education and director of teacher training at Prairie View college, Prairie View, Texas, was chosen Friday Dec. 8, by the Board of Regents to head the Agricultural and Normal university at Langston, Okla. The new president will assume duties in about thirty days, according to a statement given to the white press by Fred Holman, chairman of the board, Guthrie. Dr. Harrison was not present at the Friday meeting but had appeared several weeks ago for an interview.

A former Oklahoman, Dr. Harrison was born at Lawton, Okla., and secured his elementary training in Comanche county. He later graduated from Lincoln high school Kansas City, Mo., in 1922. He received his A. B. degree from Howard university, Washington, D. C., and a master's from the University Cincinnati. On Dec. 18, 1936, Ohio State conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Harrison formerly served as professor and acting head of the department of education at Virginia Union university, 1927-28; associate professor of education and director of elementary teacher training at West Virginia State college 1928-31.

For five years the educator was a member of the governing board of Wilberforce university at Xenia, Ohio. He has held his present position at Prairie View since 1932. The new Langston president is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

With the appointment of Dr. Harrison as president came the rumor of several changes in the administrative heads at Langston university. It is reported that Leroy G. Moore, professor of chemistry at the university, resigned as acting dean of the college.

Although the news had been widespread that the college executive would be named Friday, Fred Holman denied that a president for Langston university would be chosen in a statement to a Black Dispatch reporter during the course of the meeting and gave no official announcement of the business of the session until contacted by white newspaper men.

What the Regents Should Investigate

We trust when the Board of Regents meets Friday to consider the deplorable conditions existing at Langston University, the board will take into account that there exists no longer mystery in connection with the sudden departure from the state of Dr. Albert L. Turner. The letter written to this writer last week by Dr. Turner, now sojourning in Ann Arbor, Michigan should end forever the false charge made by interested persons that outside, lay influence, was used to terrorize the Tuskegee instructor.

Incidentally Dr. Turner has completely demolished the argument of certain individuals who charged first that this writer assisted in his decision to leave, and the later more vicious charge that certain teachers on the faculty conspired to frighten him away.

Undoubtedly some one went to the Governor and attempted to besmirch certain teachers on the faculty, if the story published in a recent edition of the Oklahoma Eagle is to be given weight and credit. Who are these people who furnished this information to the Governor about Tinner, Jones and Seabrook? If the Governor will advise the board as to who it was that brought him this information, the board will be striking pay dirt, in digging for truth.

In the judgement of The Black Dispatch the Board of Regents must locate a lot of black-mailers and character assassins out Langston-way, before any progress can be made in rehabilitating the University. There's no need to bring another innocent victim into this cut throat atmosphere where he will be bumped off before he has a chance to say "Lord have mercy".

This publication can stand all of the charges made against it, because in the last analysis, the roots of the Black Dispatch are sunk deep in the confidence of the group with which we are connected, but we think the ugly political debacle into which Langston University has fallen juts out so every one can see it, when innocent instructors are taken out before a political firing squad, as is proposed in the case of Tinner, Jones and Seabrook. We predicted last week and we predict now that insidious influences that befog the Langston situation will demand these men's scalps. This is the pound of flesh they must pay because they happen to have been friends of J. W. Sanford. They must be sacrificed, even tho Dr. Turner says in his letter "Nobody at Langston University volunteered any information to me". Again, we insist that the regents will be facing in the right direction if they inquire Friday as to who it is that stands responsible for the charge that Tinner, Seabrook and Jones held secret conferences with Dr. Turner. If these faculty members are fired The Black Dispatch and the 200,000 Negroes of Oklahoma can know that politics is stalking unleshed on the campus at Langston University.

We think the board Friday should spend a lot of time trying to find out who it was that (to use Dr. Turner's language) "twisted and garbled" the truth. Locating the person who ran into print with charges and counter charges regarding why Dr. Turner departed will be equivalant to discovering the arch enemies of Langston University.

We think that it would be wise to call the governor's investigator before the board and find out whether or not there can be conciliation between what the investigator reported and what Dr. Turner says, and it would be a fine idea to find out what important business a Guthrie Senator has outside the door of room 408, State Capitol Building, every time the regent board meets.

It would not be remiss for the board to inquire what business this state senator had with Jimmy Taylor down at the Governor's office last week. There's a link between this State Senator and Jimmy that must be broken before any instructor in or out of Oklahoma can make good at Langston University.

And then it should be recalled that Dr. Turner said in his letter last week:

"Here is a man at the school whom I have known for several years. Unaware of this fact, the chairman of the board warned me against this man. Sometime after my arrival the man asked me to set a time to talk with him about his work. Having inferred from the chairman's remarks that he did not like this man I did not give him a conference for fear that somebody might try to involve him in the decision that I at that time felt I would be compelled to make."

The entire board Friday should be advised by Chairman Holman regarding what member of the faculty against whom he advised Dr. Turner. The chairman should be required by the board to state his reasons for telling the erstwhile president this man is an undesirable. We say this because we believe as does Dr. Turner that the majority of the board wants to do the square, fair thing by the institution but have been carried down a blind alley by subtle political influences. The board, since its existence, has been receiving bad information and we are attempting to prove this to those members who we believe have the real interest of the institution at heart.

Finally, in the last analysis, we want to speak out for Dr. Turner. The politicians controlling Langston have tried in the past three weeks to ruin his good name. They want it to appear he left too soon and hurriedly. These same men, when they thought he would be content to remain a hamstrung, hogtied executive, cast iconiums upon his head, but the moment Dr. Turner took the righteous stand we all know about, he was acclaimed a coward, too theoretical, and perhaps incompetent.

Let it be said to the credit of the thinking Negroes in Oklahoma, they consider Dr. Turner a great educational leader. He came to Oklahoma and cut a pattern for the administration at Langston University that will not soon be forgotten. He brought out in the open where they must fight for existence, the politicians, and the grafters who for the past 25 years have been retarding Negro progress.

White Management for Langston University

A white manager for Langston University? That was the recommendation of one member of the legislative committee Tuesday night following revelations regarding what has been going on at the university. Two years ago the Black Dispatch uncovered an attempt to do the same thing, but denials came quick and fast. The state senator who was responsible for this suggestion and who would benefit the most in patronage, if this were done, has been busy building his fences with a certain group of Negroes, who apparently cannot see that they have leagued themselves together with a man who seeks to do nothing but deal in patronage, in order to perpetuate himself in office.

Would it not be an ugly situation, and would it not make the senator from Logan County a pretty hefty sort of fellow, were he to have all the jobs out at Langston under his thumb. The Logan County senator could do some real trading with the senators from other counties, regarding the placement of Negroes from all over the state, and thus become a real power in the state senate.

It is peculiar that the legislature has just discovered that Langston is under this vicious trinity of authority. The school has been a whirligig between the state board of education, the board of regents and the state board of affairs. The only thing wrong with the suggestion of state Senator Virgil Stokes rests in the fact that he seeks to give the school four heads instead of three.

The testimony is that the school carries sixty free students because representatives from these three governing groups demand that their pets be placed there. In addition the record shows that an affairs board member required the institution to furnish water to an oil drilling company. Going back beyond this stated report the Black Dispatch could fill this entire page with venality of those who for years have had charge of the school in a more or less degree.

Now why should white people tie a black man's hands and then charge him with delinquencies? Why should we say a man cannot do a definite task by never letting him try? In spite of all of the handicaps noted above J. W. Sanford has proven himself to be an excellent administrator. In spite of all of the weights nominated here, and others as numerous as the stars, he has in the past four years converted a $40,000 deficit into a $20,000 surplus. He has done this in the midst of a depression, when money is scarce and while state government was giving other institutions both black and white deficiency appropriations.

Since the NEGRO MANAGER has done so well why not try this plan—and we suggest the same to legislature: Why not free President J. W. Sanford to run the institution as Presidetn Bizzell runs the university down at Norman. Why not put a flower in his cap and say: you have proven your worth under great handicaps, and now as a reward for your meritorius efforts we will unshackle you, and remove those individuals and influences from the institution, which have hampered progress and responsible for the shameful conditions brought to light in our investigations.

The Black Dispatch wants to repeat what it has said on many occasions. So long as the state maintains separate institutions for Negroes, Negroes should have the right to administer them. This viewpoint goes for the institutions at Boley, Taft and Langston. It is an indefensible argument that competent Negroes cannot be found to handle the few dollars the state spends at Langston. It is n indefensible outlook that would reach around all of the actual difficulty and cause of bad conditions there, to say that a white man should be placed in charge.

EXPOSE IRREGULARITIES AT LANGSTON UNIV.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 6—(ANP)—Gov. Leon C. Phillips announced last week that he would name a business manager for Langston University "if a good one can be found."

The Governor's statement was made after revelations that the school's gas bills ran to $1,500 monthly.

President Sanford, Supt. William Hazel of the Boys' Training School at Boley, and Major H. McCornick, superintendent of the Taft nstitutions, were also called be-ore a joint committee of the Legislature to answer charges of mismanagement and irregularities at heir State institutions.

THE LEGISLATURE AND LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

(AN EDITORIAL)

One thing members of the present legislature should keep in mind: That it is not possible to accredit Langston University and at the same time carve from the budget submitted by President J. W. Sanford the very items which if not approved will prevent acccredition. It would be better to be frank and honest about the matter, stating that the legislature will not attempt to secure official rating for the school at this time.

We understand and know that the governor and the legislature are practicing cruel economy during this session, and that it is the avowed purpose of all not to grant any new improvements to the state's standardized and accredited institutions. We feel, as do the governor and all of those who are battling to balance the budget, this is the proper attitude to assume.

But when we approach Langston University, its problems are sub-standard. In the case of the state's only Negro college, it is a problem of bringing the school up to the level of white tax-supported institutions. The first thing to decide is whether we will or will not do this. If the state is going to do this job now, as the governor and many members of the legislature say they will, immediately the task becomes

obvious.

When we talk about accrediting Langston University people should not take on strange and mysterious looks. Three very definite factors enter such discussion. The faculty, the curriculum and the physical plant must be brought up to certain standards. The legislature must provide the funds with which to bring the teachers' salaries up to required levels and addition appropriations must be made for buildings, equipment and other auxiliary trappings which go to make the perfect whole.

First of all, in working towards accredition the college must set up certain trends, objectives, and courses calculated to propel students towards such trends and objectives must be approved. With this in mind it should be remembered that Langston sets up trends in agriculture, trades and home economics. The appropriations committee of the legislature completely gutted items in the present Sanford budget covering these objectives. $10,000 has been approved out of a total of $75,000 asked by President Sanford for these two departments.

To conform with the regulations of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Langston University needs the following buildings: Administration, science, auditorium, library, fine arts, hospital. The legislative committee studying appropriations allowed Langston nothing for buildings, and only $19,000 for maintenance.

But the main point where the legislature refused to budge and where it will be necessary to act favorably if Langston University is to be accredited, rests in denial of additional instructors. The North Central Association says that the average teacher-student ratio for colleges in 1-13. At the present time the teacher-student ratio at Langston is 1-22.3. President Sanford asks for 18 more instructors which would pull the ratio to a 1-17 level, which barely allows accredition.

Now there is no use talking about rating Langston University unless these things are done. The legislature cut out of the budget $22,555.00 which was to be used in the employment of the additional 18 teachers, who, if they had been hired would have been placed on the barest minimum wage. We cannot accredit Langston University with one teacher for every 22.3 students. That is not the rule of any rating agency. No one need assume that a special dispensation will be provided for Langston University.

In a recent letter to President Sanford, from the secretary of the North Central Association, discussion was had regarding the low percentile rating of the present faculty. The following is a paragraph from that letter:

"You probably realize that your institution still ranks comparatively low on certain items. For example, it has a percentile rank of 6 on Doctor's degrees held by the faculty members, 14 on expenditures for library salaries, and 5 on student-faculty ratio. On the other hand, the data contained in your most recent application shows definite improvement as far as percentage of faculty members having the Master's degree, expenditures for library books, and educational expenditure are concerned."

You see we can't eat our cake and have it too. In other words if the Oklahoma legislature is not going to recognize these various standards set by the North Central Association, Langston University will not be accredited. What we are talking about ought be as plain as the noonday sun.

Take the percentile rating referred to in the paragraph taken from the North Central official. Basicly this inferior rating develops out of the low salary level maintained at the university at the present time. It is true that the last Marland legislature pushed the salary level up to the minimum requirements, but how under high heaven can the Oklahoma legislature expect an outstanding man with a doctorate to be attracted to Oklahoma. Percentile rank among faculty members includes the idea of a teacher with long years of experience, perhaps a member of sev-

Charting the Educational Sea

The Black Dispatch wants to endorse the general scope and outline of the bill introduced in the Oklahoma legislature by Representative Creekmore Wallace, having the intent and purpose of converting the Agricultural and Normal University at Langston into a full-fledged university. We understand that Representative Wallace's idea is an attempt to conform to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the Lloyd Gaines case, recently won by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Just before we left Oklahoma we attempted to get in touch with Representative Wallace to discuss his bill and offer suggestions. The truth is that what he proposes is the most outstanding and significant type of legislation ever attempted for Negroes since statehood. It is a challenge not alone to the legislature, but to the best thought and vision of the Negro leadership of the state.

First of all, in an approach to this subject, it should be kept in mind that the essence of the Supreme Court ruling rests in the order that state government must give equal facilities for education to every school child within the state. The court held that equality did not obtain within the state when state government adopted a subterfuge in sending Negro students out of the state for graduate educational courses.

The problem now rests more largely with Negroes than with white folk. The question is: "Will our Negro president of land-grant colleges, have the courage and the vision to demand for the Negro school children of the South the facilities to which the Supreme Court says they are entitled?"

Dr. William J. Thompson, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and curator of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, in a statement issued to the country this week, offers this interrogation:

"Will the presidents and boards of Negro state institutions in states of segregation arise to the occasion of the necessity for a perfect setup in establishing a class "a" school in the various departments of the states? Or, will they be influenced by the complex of the old worn out statement, 'We cannot afford to ask too much," thereby permitting Negro education to continue in a realm of inferiority as compared to the educational program as exists in the white institutions. Our duty is to ask for the limit and get it. That there can be no doubt as to qualifications which must be equal to avert inferior complex expressions such as we so frequently hear—'Oh, this is the best Negro this and that.' Thus our institution heads should set out to establish the highest, most complete and methodical institution in building, equipment and teaching force. To accomplish this, there must be a fearlessness on the part of these educators without regard to the future of their positions. They must forget that ever present thought of expense that confronts all colored executives. Rather must they interpret the letter of the law and apply its interpretation to the letter, with no thought of where it will lead financially so long as they do not go beyond the interpretations."

Now this is a serious matter. If the administration at Langston University and the alumni are actually interested in taking full advantage of the Supreme Court decision; if they have the actual interest of the Negro school child at heart, there ought immediately be a conference called among Negroes to determine an approach to this subject.

President Sanford nor any of the members of the alumni are properly in position to enter into a discussion of this subject, as to the adequacy of the proposed plans, until something in the nature of what we propose is done. We have been kept too far away from this type of state educational set-up to know what should be done to make Langston what it should be, without immediate and careful study of ascertainable facts.

We believe that immediately the alumni association should appropriate funds out of its treasury to send a committee to visit various institutions over the country, having for its purpose the study of facilities for graduate courses. No determinative discussion should be had with any agency of government until something similar to what is suggested here is done.

In fact, when standards are set as to buildings, instructional equipment and faculty personnel, the yardstick should be used by the North Central Association of Colleges. Only in this way can we be definitely certain that educational equality within the state is going to obtain. Law and medicine seemed to be stressed in the bill proposed by Representative Wallace. A study of the courses offered at the University of Oklahoma will disclose that there a half dozen other graduate courses offered not suggested in the bill. Equality means that there will be absolutely no difference in the type, character and quality of training at Langston and that at Oklahoma University.

Care should be taken to see that the "quantitive" idea does not enter into this discussion. There are those in authority who will argue that this or that course should not be offered because there is no demand for it. There will be "Uncle Tom" Negroes to rush to the fore to echo this view. If the state is too poor to offer dual standards of equality, the time has come to scrap separate schools. Negroes should either get educational equality separately or within the walls of institutions now operated for whites. It is not a question of going to school with whites. It is a question of securing the same high standard of graduate work in any field Negroes may elect.

In discussing this subject and holding conferences regarding same Negroes should keep in mind that the ruling of the Supreme Court operates to bring equality not alone in higher educational brackets but in the field of primary and secondary effort. This means that the old disgraceful methods of financing white schools at the expense of Negro schools must end. Equality means that identical salaries must be paid. Equal school terms must be maintained and that in every way parity in service must be given. The decision should hearten every Negro who has given assistance to the case now being carired up from Muskogee by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Supreme Court in this case is going to expound the law regarding approach to secondary education. A state conference of educators should work out some pattern of advance in this direction immediately. No chance should be lost to consolidate all of the gains obtaining within the precincts of this notable decision.

Present Bill For Langston University

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 20—ANP—One of the aftermaths of the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Lloyd Gaines' case is a bill introduced last week in the Oklahoma legislature by Representative Creekmore Wallace of this city to change the name of Langston University to Colored University of Oklahoma and provide higher education for Negroes in Oklahoma in conformity with the Supreme Court decision. The bill also provides for the establishment of a school of medicine to be a part of the new school, and for law and engineering courses.

The bill reads in part "An act providing a plan for a complete separation of the races in the preparatory schools and institutions of higher learning of the state, changing name of Colored Agricultural and Normal University to Colored University of Oklahoma, permitting only Negroes to attend said university, prohibiting Negroes from attending other educational institutions of the state, providing for schools of law, medicine, dentistry, engineering and instruction in other courses at said institutions, prescribig power of Board of Regents, making appropriations for building and declaring an emergency."

Langston University Will Get New Title If Recent Bill Presented Is Made a Law

Attempt to Write New State Law to Counteract Supreme Court Decision in Gaines Case

Bars Negroes From All Oklahoma White Schools

The name "Langston University" will become a thing of the past, if a bill introduced in the legislature by Representative Creekmore Wallace, Oklahoma City, becomes law.

The bill, to be hereafter known as House Bill No 25, provides a new name for the institution to be known as --Colored University of Oklahoma" and is an effort on the part of Representative Creekmore Wallace to provide higher educational training for Negroes in this state, in conformity with the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Lloyd Gaines case.

If passed, the bill provides for the establishment of a school of medicine in Oklahoma City, to also be a part of the Colored University of Oklahoma and will also provide for law and engineering courses.

The full text of the bill with the concluding paragraphs, which provide the appropriation deleted is as follows:

House Bill No. 5

By Wallace: Oklahoma Co.

An act providing a plan for a complete separation of the races in the prepartory schools and institutions of higher learning of the state, changing name of Colored Agricultural and normal university to Colored University of Oklahoma, permitting only Negroes to attend said University, prohibiting Negroes from attending other educational institutions of the state, providing for schools of law, medicine, dentistry, engineering and instruction in other courses at said institution, prescribing power of Board of Regents, making appropriations for building: and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oklahoma:

SECTION 1. The purpose of this Act is to provide a plan for the complete seperation of the races in the preparatory schools and institutions of higher learning of the State of Oklahoma. No white person shall be enrolled in or be permited to attend as a student the Colored University of Oklahoma, and no Negro shall be enrolled in or be permitted to attend any State educational institution except the Colored University of Oklahoma.

SECTION 2. The name of The Colored Agricutural and Normal University of the State of Oklahoma located at Langston, Oklahoma, is hereby changed to Colored University of Oklahoma. Only Negro students, bonda fide residents of the State of Oklahoma prior to their first enrollment at said Colored University, shall be permitted to attend said educational institution as students. It is the intention of this Act that Negro students of the State of Oklahoma may obtain instruction at said institution in any course of study that is offered to white students in any of the educational institutions of the State, and that on comparative basis the facilities and accomodations provided Negro students at said institution shall be equal to that afforded white student taking the same course of study at any other state educational institution, taking into consideration the number of students enrolled in such course of study at said institution.

SECTION 3. The Board of Regents of the Colored University of Oklahoma is hereby authorized and empowered to do all things necessary to accomplish the objects of this Act. Said Board is specifically authorized and directed to establish and maintain at a part of said Colored University a School of Law, a School of Medicine and Dentistry, and an engineering school. The Board shall establish a branch of the School of Medicine and Dentistry in the City of Oklahoma City. The Board of Regents may charge fees, but such fees shall not exceed the amount of the fee charged in connection with a similar course of study at any of the other educational institution of the State.

SECTION 4. The Board of Regents of the Colored University of Oklahoma may admit Negro students to said institution who are residents of other States upon the payment of tution sufficient to compensate the State for the instruction and facilities offered them; provided that Said Board by agreement with the proper authorities of any other State may admit non-resident Negro students of this State admitted to an educational institution of that state.

300 Citizens Attend Open Hearing on Bill to Convert L. U. Into Graduate School

Sandford Lauded by House Committee and Endorsed by Negroes Coming from Every Section of Oklahoma

Steering Committee Named

More than 300 citizens coming from every section of Oklahoma jammed the halls of the legislature, on the fourth floor of the capitol building, during the open hearing held the House Committee on Education, to study House Bill No. 25, having to do with creating Langston University into a graduate school, Monday morning.

The hearing started at 9:30 in the rooms of the committee, but with the lobby crowd in the hallways blocking the corridors. It was finally decided to move into the assembly rooms of the corporation commission on the same floor. The committee, following a brief statement from Dale Brown, Coalgate, agreed to hear the delegation immediately following roll call at the afternoon session. Representative Brown is the chairman of the House Sub-committee, named by the House to study conditions at Langston university. Representative Creekmore Wallace, Oklahoma county, also appeared before the committee for a brief statement.

Bill Discussed

Use of the assembly room was immediately secured by Representative Dale Brown and the milling throng proceeded to organize and discuss the merits of the bill prior to the return of the committee.

The bill as amended was read to the group, composed of ministers lawyers, doctors, business men and laymen. The entire executive committee of the Medical Association was present and practically every prominent minister in Oklahoma arrived for the parley.

Sanford Presides

Following the reading of the Wallace bill as amended by the committee, headed by W. E. Anderson, Okmulgee, it was unanimously endorsed by a group of speakers named to present the amended bill to the committee. President J. W. Sanford of Langston university, presided, and he was cheered roundly by the group

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

OKLAHOMA

Jimmy Taylor, Business Manager

And now with the selection of a new president for Langston University we wonder whether or not the board of regents will insist upon the retention of the wonderful business manager it now possesses in the person of Prof. Jimmy Taylor.

Prof. Taylor, who was also an active candidate for the presidency, and who was supported for this important position by the editor of the Oklahoma Eagle, is said to have worked wonders with the finances at the Langston Institution. In the month of September according to the Oklahoma Eagle, Jimmy Taylor was able to save the people of the state $6,453.40.

In support of its contention that Jimmy is a financial wizard, Editor Goodwin made the following statement several weeks ago:

"In the operation of the main dining room for the first month Jimmy shows a bank balance of $6,453.40—with all bills paid and a large amount of groceries still on hand. On this basis, if it holds up for the school year, there should be $58,077.00 on hand at the end of the school year."

We think that The Black Dispatch should discuss the figures given above in order that the new president who takes charge in the next thirty days will be fully apprised as to whether or not his business manager, knows anything at all about the wizardry of figures.

In September of this year there was enrolled at Langston University 725 students. $11.00 out of the eighteen dollars monthly payments goes into the dining room fund. In other words Jimmy Taylor collected the sum of $7,975.00 dining room funds during the month of September. We state the exact and actual amount he collected. This,—no less and no more. Jimmy will have to agree that this is the amount he collected from 725 students paying $11.00 per capita.

We have in that last balance the amount of money that wizard Jimmy used to feed 725 students during the month of September, if we are not as guillible as Editor Goodwin desires us to be we shall now take this sum of money and reduce it to more understandable terms.

Never since we read the 6th chapter of St. Mark have we been able to discover any act of man comparable with the miracles of the Lowly Nazerene until we learned from the Editor of the Oklahoma Eagle about Jimmy Taylor and his "manna" out Langston way. Christ fed five thousand with "five loaves and two fishes." Christ had only twelve baskets of trash left when he finished his job, but Jimmy pulls the same stunt and ends with a bin full of real stuff, and $6,453.60 with which to replentish his supply five times over. It seems somewhat sacreligeous, but truly Christ is a piker when He gets in competition with Jimmy Taylor.

If 725 students must live on $1,521.60 each month, it means that their per capita food cost is slightly less than $2.10 each thirty days. In order that we do not run off into the magic of decimals we will say that the daily three-meal menu costs 7 cents, or 2 and one-third cents per meal.

Of course all of what we are saying is based upon the assertion and declaration of Editor Goodwin that Jimmy Taylor saved $6,453.40 in one month out of a total of amount collected of $7,975.00. And while we are on that point we want to call attention to the fact that Editor Goodwin would have us believe that Jimmy has in the dining room fund at this present moment slightly over $19,000 otherwise he would not say Jimmy would have $58,000 at the end of the year. A good question to ask right here, and which Editor Goodwin should be able to answer in his next edition. "Was October and November just as profitable to Jimmy Taylor's dining room account as September?" A great deal depends upon what Editor Goodwin says in behalf of "Ambitious Jimmy" and the way his money continues to stack up following the marvelous September report.

Now to cease being funny we want to point out right here that Jimmy Taylor will not report any such record for October and November. The truth is that when many parents came in and paid their children's bills for the entire semester Jimmy did not have the business sense to see that he could not credit these children's October, November and December payments to his general September balance. Some of these parents paid their children's account for the entire year. Jimmy either knew this or he did not know this. If the young man knew the facts as we have just stated it, he is guilty of having attempted to fool the board of regents and the people of this state. If Jimmy did not know this to be true, he has gone a long way towards proving Senator Ritzhaupt's assertion that no Negro in Oklahoma is qualified to manage Langston University's business office.

The truth is that we would rather look at the figures Jimmy submits at the end of the semester, to find out whether Langston's dining room department is in the red or in the black, rather than the figures he offered to Ed Goodwin in September, which when reduced to their stark nakedness attempt to show that he is feeding 725 students for two and one-third cents per meal. Of course these figures we have submitted do not offer the stark naked truth, for it should be recalled that those employed in the dining room and kitchen at the University must reduce this sum of $1,521.60 by some $400.00. These people work for salaries and we have sufficiently inquired into this matter to know that if Jimmy is paying $400.00 for dining room salaries he is then feeding 725 students for a sum of around and about $1,100.00 per month. To this must be added the cost of feeding the faculty members who also eat three healthy meals per day.

Jimmy does not look much like a business manager when you strip his economics naked and bare.

But suppose what Jimmy alleges is true. In other words he supports the theory that the kids can be fed for $2.10 per month. If this is the truth why is the State of Oklahoma demanding that Negro children pay $11.00 per month? Too many Negroes are on relief and mortgaging their property to send their children to Langston University for the state to enforce such an unfair program. Of course we do not believe the state can feed the children for any such meager sum. We simply follow the logical conclusion one would reach if Editor Goodwin and Jimmy Taylor know what they are talking about.

On the other hand there is another story. Jimmy says he has saved $6,453.60 from the dining room department during the month of September. If this amount was saved while the state was serving the students well balanced diets so well and so good. But was this amount saved at the expense of these 725 children? Have the children been getting the type and character of substance with which to develop healthy bodies and especially designed to aid their mental efforts?

We are advised that there is a plan on foot suggested by wizard Jimmy that money will be squezzed out of the dining room funds in order to erect a Community house, or commisary on the campus. In fact Jimmy unfolded the idea to this writer. The Black Dispatch wants to go on record here and now opposing any such idea. If the state collects $11.00 for board at Langston University the state should spend that much for food and other expenses connected with the boarding accounts.

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EDUCATION-1939
COLLEGES

PENNSYLVANIA

14 Students From Slave and Gold Coasts Of Africa Study at Lincoln U.

OXFORD, Pa.—(ANP)—From the slave coast and Gold coast of western Africa, from which many of their forbears were sold into slavery in America a few centuries ago, 14 native African boys are now numbered among the 340 students of Lincoln university in Chester county, near here. Twelve have entered this year and two came a year ago.

Eleven of the group came from Nigeria, on the slave coast, near the mouth of the Niger river, and three from the town of Accra, capital of the Gold coast. They are mostly members of one tribe and came here largely through the influence of an earlier Lincoln graduate who returned to work among the tribesmen.

Gaffney, S. C. Ledger
February 2, 1939

ACTION DELAYED ON NEGRO SCHOOL

FIRST INROAD ON WHITE INSTITUTIONS.

Committee Favors Probe of Pardons; Delegations Want to Shorten the Bird Season.

Columbia, Feb. 1.—The senate judiciary committee deferred action yesterday on the house bill to establish a negro law school after being told this would probably be only the first inroads on white institutions of higher learning.

Dean J. Nelson Frierson of the University of South Carolina law school said "the next step" would likely be efforts to have negroes admitted to white institutions to study pharmacy or medicine or otherwise separate schools would have to be set up.

The house proposal would create a law school at the state negro college.

"I think we have got to take the first step first," Frierson said urging support for the bill, "and I believe in taking a firm step," asserting that the creation of the negro law school would be a move which would not have to be rescinded in future years.

Frierson expressed the opinion that, to avoid charges of discrimination, the present system of admitting persons to the bar would have to be changed. Graduates of the university law school are automatically admitted to the bar. Other candidates are examined by the state board.

Frierson said that apparently the only alternative would be to have all candidates examined.

When a bill proposing to admit University of Virginia graduates to the state bar was taken up by the house judiciary committee yesterday, several committee members said that apparently the negro law school proposition—resulting from the far-reaching Missouri case before the United States supreme court—had created the necessity of having all bar candidates examined by the board.

The senate judiciary committee drafted a favorable report on Senator Sims' bill to have the pardons board submit detailed information on pardons and paroles recommended to former Governor Olin Johnston.

The house social legislation group prepared a favorable report on a house bill to allow employers to simplify reports to the unemployment compensation commission, including quarterly rather than weekly reports.

It designated a sub-committee to consult with the governor, the ways and means committee and public welfare department to ascertain how to finance the department.

The ways and means committee continued hearing requests for appropriations. Winthrop college was among those represented.

The house fish, game and forestry committee gave an unfavorable report on a house bill to direct the chief game warden to set up six $10,000 quail hatcheries.

The committee refused to sponsor as a committee measure a proposal to substitute a general 50-cent annual fishing license for the present $1.10 artificial tackle license. Chief Game Warden A. A. Richardson advocated the bill recently.

A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the governor in cooperating with the federal government in seeking adequate financial assistance for state parks.

The house judiciary committee prepared a favorable report on a house measure to provide for the appointment of a commission of nine private citizens to "advise the general assembly what may be done" to improve the present system of taxation.

Legislative delegations of Zone 4 authorized a sub-committee to draft a bill to close bird hunting season February 15 this year and February 1 in succeeding years in the zone. The season would be continued to open on Thanksgiving. Some counties have been closing their season February 1, February 15 and March 1. Counties in the zone are Lancaster, Spartanburg, Chester, York, Fairfield, Union and Cherokee.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
February 1, 1939

DEFER ACTION ON NEGRO LAW UNIT

Probably Would Be First Inroad On White Institutions

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Columbia, S. C. Record
February 2, 1939

U. S. C. Dean Backs Negro Law School

Support of a plan to establish a negro law school in South Carolina was expressed before the senate judiciary committee yesterday by Dean J. Nelson Frierson, of the University of South Carolina law school.

"I think we have to take the first step first," Fierson said, "and I believe in taking a firm step."

He asserted his belief that it would be only the beginning, and predicted the next step would probably be efforts for negroes to enter the medical college.

Frierson also told the committee that it would be necessary to alter the present system of admitting persons to the bar. Now graduates of the law school automatically are admitted, but he said that in the future the best plan probably would be to make all persons stand examinations.

The committee deferred action on the bill for a negro law school. It gave a favorable report, however to a resolution of Senator Henry R. Sims, Orangeburg, for an investigation of pardons and parole during the last two years.

To Dedicate New $80,000 Library at S. C. College

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — South Carolina State's new eighty-thousand dollar library will be dedicated Founder's Day, March 3, with an all day program that begins with formal exercises in the college chapel at ten-thirty in the morning.

Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State Industrial College, will deliver the dedicatory address at the formal exercises held in the morning. President Hubert was formerly a member of the faculty at South Carolina State A. and M. College and was active in beginning a movement for a library when a professor at S. C. State. Other speakers on the program include President J. J. Starks, Benedict College, and President E. H. McGill, Allen University.

The dedication program will mark the observance of the forty-third year of the founding of the college in 1896 by Thomas E. Miller, the first president of the only state supported college for Negroes in South Carolina.

President Miller F. Whittaker under whose administration the college has made remarkable progress and who has served for the past six years, is the third president.

Delivery of the keys of the library will be made by the architects, Lafaye and Lafaye to the chairman of the Board of Trustees, Hon. C F. Brooks, Laurens, S. C.

Agencies that will be represeented include the General Education Board of New York City, the State Department of Education, the Board of Trustees, the Presidents and representatives of other Negro colleges.

In the afternoon, the new library and all the buildings of the college will be open for inspection by visitors. A committee, headed by Dean N. C. Nix have charge of the arrangements for the evening when an alumni banquet is planned. Professor Harold W. Crawford, alumni president, will be master of ceremonies at the banquet.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
February 14, 1939

N. C. House Passes Negro School Bill

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 14. (AP)—The house passed and sent to the senate today the administration bill to provide graduate and specialized courses for negroes at two state-supported negro colleges.

Rep. Furphy of Rowan, its author, said the bill was in answer to "the mandate of the United States supreme court." He referred to a ruling that the state of Missouri must provide graduate and specialized courses for negroes.

Columbia, S. C. Record
Februarv 20, 1939

Negro School Of Law Studied By Senate Unit

A sub-committee of the senate judiciary committee is studying the "very momentous question" of a proposed school of law at the state negro college, Chairman John M Wise revealed today.

A bill sponsored by the house judiciary group providing for the establishment of the law school a the Orangeburg institution was before the committee but Wise said his colleagues were uncertain as to what action they would take.

He named Senators Henderson of Bamberg and Warren of Hampton to serve with him on the subcommittee authorized by the committee as a whole to make a further and careful study of the situation.

"We don't want to make a mistake at the very beginning of the thing," Wise said.

At a hearing earlier in the (last) week, the committee heard Speaker Sol Blatt of the house of representatives, who is a trustee at the University of South Carolina, advocate passage of the house bill in order to meet the situation caused by a recent decision of the U. S. supreme court.

It was held that the state of Missouri must admit a negro applicant to the law school of its state university or provide the same facilities at a separate school within its borders. A negro applied for admission to the South Carolina law school several months ago but a special trustee committee, of which Blatt is chairman, has so far deferred action.

Blatt was instrumental in getting the bill past the house and has declared himself as especially anxious to have it passed.

Members of the senate committee have expressed themselves to newsmen as dubious of the wisdom of the measure.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
March 30, 1939

Negro Schools of County Close Classes for Year

22 Schools of County End Work of Current Year; Plan Summer Terms

Twenty-one negro schools of the county have suspended classes following completion of regular work for the 1938-'39 school year, it was learned here yesterday at the offices of J. F. Brooks, county superintendent of education.

Terms of all of the schools are of either six or seven months' duration, it was said.

Many To Resume

Some of the schools will resume classes during the early summer months to allow pupils to attend school for several weeks in order that studies can be suspended again during crop-gathering season.

However, a list of schools planning to follow this course is not yet available.

Negro schools which already have closed their 1938-'39 seasons, as reoprted to the county superintendent of education, include:

Reidville (Oakland), Little Africa, Cross Anchor, Foster's Chapel, Underwood, Pauline, Flint Hill, Pleasant Falls, Switzer, Shady Grove (Cunningham district).

Also: Holden Chapel, Willis Grove, New Pilgrim, Shiloh (Glenn Springs), Mount Pisgah, Harrison Grove, Gentry, Prospect, Shady Grove (Green Pond), and Shiloh (Ballenger district).

Greenville, S. C. News
June 18, 1939

LAW SCHOOL AT NEGRO COLLEGE IS NOT PASSED

House And Senate Fail To Agree On Methods To Keep Them Out U. S. C.

COURT ACTION POSSIBLE

COLUMBIA, June 17—(AP)—A legislative move to forestall any possible court action over the admission of negroes to the University of South Carolina has been abandoned after the senate and house failed to agree on a method of meeting such a situation.

At the beginning of the session in January, the house judiciary committee introduced, at the instance of Speaker Sol Blatt, a member of the university's board of trustees, a bill to establish a law school at the state negro college at Orangeburg.

MISSOURI CASE CITED

Blatt told the committee of an application by a negro for admission to the university law school and said that since the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme court in a Missouri case he did not believe the application could be legally refused. The high court held that Missouri was bound to accept a negro into its university law school unless it maintained a comparable school for his race within the state.

The bill passed the house without ado but the senate judiciary committee, to which it was referred when it go to the other body, bucked. A sub-committee was named to draft a substitute and finally recommended a bill that would require the endorsement of two legislators before any applicant for admission to the university law school could be accepted.

REFUSED BY HOUSE

This was approved by the full committee and the bill passed the senate in this form and went back to the house, which refused to accept the amendments. A free conference committee, composed of Senators Wise of Chester, Warren of Hampton, and Henderson of Bamberg and Reps. Thomas of Beaufort, Brailsford of Orangeburg and Hughs of Oconee, was appointed to iron out the differences but met only once with no results.

The matter was allowed to drop at this point, one of the conferees telling newsmen it was thought nothing would come of the negro's application at the university because he understood a national negro leader whom he named had been advised to keep "hands off South Carolina."

Speaker Blatt expressed regret, however, that the bill as originally drafted did not pass and said that he hoped no legal action would ever be instituted against the university over a negro application for entrance.

Bill Calling For S.C. Law School Killed By Senate

By I. M. A. MYERS

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—The South Carolina legislature killed and buried the proposition to establish a law school for Negroes. It will be dead for at least 12 months, but friends of the proposition hope to resurrect the bill in the next legislature and probably have it passed.

At the beginning of the session in January, the house judiciary committee introduced, at the instance of Speaker Sol Blatt, a member of the university's board of trustees, a bill to establish a law school at the state college at Orangeburg.

Blatt told the committee of an application by a Negro for admittance to the university law school and said that since the recent decision of the United States Supreme court in a Missouri case he did not believe the application could be legally refused. The high court held that Missouri was bound to accept a Negro into its university law school unless it maintained a comparable school for his race within the state.

The bill passed the house without ado, but the senate judiciary committee, to which it was referred when it got to the other body, bucked. A subcommittee was named to draft a substitute and finally recommend a bill that would require the endorsement of two legislators before any applicant for admission to the university law school could be accepted.

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Speaker Blatt expressed regret that the bill did not pass and said he hoped legal action would never be instituted against the university over a Negro application for entrance.

Gets S. C. To Adopt Negro Books In Elementary School

Small Town Tutor Credited With Placements

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(By I. M. A. Myers for ANP)—South Carolina State Department of Education has adopted Negro books for the first five grades in elementary schools. The books are written by noted Negro authors. The list was approved after some study by a committee of selection of state adopted books upon suggestions of Miss Thomas, state supervisor of elementary education. She is a ranking member of the department of education of South Carolina.

The whole matter of placing Negro books in the public school list is due to the credit of a Negro school teacher in the Allendale school at Allendale, S. C. Little is known of this young woman, for she works in a small town. But she is one person who is interested in the development of her race. Her name is Hilda V. Grayson While attending school, she was convinced of the importance of the story of the Negro race reaching the ears of the boys and girls of her race. She said, "They will see the possibility of rising in spite of all handicaps."

ALLOWED TO PRESENT VIEWS

So intent was this young teacher in her beliefs that she was permitted to present her story to 5,000 members of the Palmetto State Teachers association. At its last session in March, she directed a history group which was a credit to her race. With her own means, she gathered and arranged a program which placed emphasis on Negro life. This included methods of presenting the materials, the use of Negro music and literature in schools. Included in this program was an exhibit long to be remembered by the 1,100 persons visiting the group. In the exhibit were over 100 Negro journals, more than 100 pictures of leaders, and 20 very good displays from various schools showing the progress made by Negroes in South Carolina and America. Among the autographs collected during this meeting were those of officials from the state department of education.

This young woman has made several trips to popularize her belief in Negro literature. Among these was a trip to New York where she made personal contacts with book publishers and libraries, visiting the Shomberg collection, in an effort to collect material suitable to be presented for adoption by her state. She was a member of a committee that visited the department of education in an effort to have books adopted.

EXTENSIVE WRITER

She has written over 100 articles to teen-age boys and girls, telling them about leading men and women of their race. She has in a scrapbook many complimentary letters from such persons as Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Dr. J. J. Starks, the Rev. L. K. Williams, Dr. Carter G. Woodson and others.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
June 18, 1939

NEGRO LAW UNIT WON'T BE PUSHED

Legislative Move To Prevent Possible Court Action If Negro Should Attempt Admission To University Is Abandoned.

COLUMBIA, June 17—(AP)—A legislative move to forestall any possible court action over the admission of negroes to the University of South Carolina has been abandoned after the senate and house failed to agree on a method of meeting such a situation.

At the beginning of the session in January, the house judiciary committee introduced, at the instance of Speaker Sol Blatt, a member of the university's board of trustees, a bill to establish a law school at the State Negro college at Orangeburg.

Blatt told the committee of an application by a negro for admission to the university law school and said that since the recent decision of the U. S. supreme court in a Missouri case he did not believe the application could be legally refused. The high court held that Missouri was bound to accept a negro into its university law school unless it maintained a comparable school for his race within the state.

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This was approved by the full committee and the bill passed the senate in this form and went back to the house, which refused to accept the amendments. A free conference committee, composed of Senators Wise of Chester, Warren of Hampton and Henderson of Bamberg and Reps. Thomas of Beaufort, Brailsford of Orangeburg and Hughs of Oconee, was appointed to iron out the differences but met only once with no results.

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Speaker Blatt expressed regret, however, that the bill as originally drafted did not pass and said that he hoped no legal action would ever be instituted against the university over a negro application for entrance.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courie
September 13, 1939

County's Teachers To Get Pay Earlier

Checks to Be Issued Two Weeks After Opening as Accommodation

All teachers in the Charleston county school system will be given their first month's pay two weeks after school opens, it was decided yesterday afternoon at the regular meeting of the county board of school commissioners, held at the Center.

This action was taken out of consideration for teachers who had contracted obligations prior to the time it was decided advisable to postpone the school opening two weeks because of poliomyelitis. After these initial pay checks are distributed, teachers will wait six weeks before receiving their second salary instalment so that the regular monthly salary schedule might be resumed.

The board approved the recommendation of the county health department that schools delay their openings. White schools will open September 25 and negro schools will start classes October 2.

An appropriation of $150 was made to help defray traveling expenses of the negro health worker in the county schools this year. The workers will be employed by the Charleston County Tuberculosis association. Mrs. Ashley Halsey, association executive secretary, yesterday explained to the board the duties of the worker.

To make up lost time in the delayed openings, the school term will be extended next spring, it was announced.

Greenville, S. C. News
November 10, 1939

NEGRO COLLEGE ASKS $322,000 OF S. C. SOLONS

Budget Commission Holds Hearing At Institution At Orangeburg

BUREAUS FILE REQUESTS

COLUMBIA, Nov. 9—(AP)— The state negro college asked a 1940-41 appropriation of $322,000 of the budget commission today as that advisory group wound up a full day of hearings by going to Orangeburg to receive the request of the college, whose current appropriation is $83,125.

The college requested $160,000 for maintenance and $162,000 for new buildings.

The penitentiary asked for $195,190, compared with a present amount of $98,480, to permit permanent building improvements.

Other requests, listing the current appropriation second, were:

Adjutant general $72,245, $44,810; insurance commission $33,614, $26,779; industrial commission (which administers the workmen's compensation act) $65,000, $52,936; joint committee on printing $66,546, $51,426; historical commission, $8,678, $7,603; aeroneutics commission $16,000, $12,529; rural electrification authority, $26,000 — the amount now received—and $25,000 extra for expansion of REA power lines.

PLANT IS INSPECTED

ORANGEBURG, Nov. 9.— (AP) — Members of the state budget commission inspected the state agricultural and mechanical college here today, and conferred with W. C Bethea, a trustee, regarding the institutions appropriations needs for the next year.

Members of the commission are Governor Maybank, Senator Ward, chairman of the senate finance committee, and Rep. Smith, chairman of the ways and means committee. Also in the party were J. M. Smith, state auditor, and Frankie Myers.

Dangerous Business

THE STUDENT strike at a well-known Methodist school in South Carolina, when given an unbiased analysis, will be found to be nothing more or less than a dangerous business—dangerous because it is lawless. One doesn't have to be so narrow as to become partisan in his sympathies in matters of this kind. Nor is it necessary to overlook provocations. But in this matter it is as clear as crystal that these striking students have merely gone off on a tangent of irresponsibility in setting themselves up as judge and jury in a matter that has no bearing upon the purpose for which they matriculated in that school. It matters nothing as to their indignation at the changes wrought in the administration of the institution for, since those changes have not operated to rob them of their right to gain an education, they do not warrant the action taken by the striking students.

It is dangerous business when any group of people, be they young or old, are permitted to assume functions of constituted authority. If everybody were permitted to have their own say about everything, there is a likelihood that nothing would be done in order. Young students assuming the role of correctors of abuses in educational institutions, are not only out of tune with constituted authority, but are sowing the evil seed of anarchy that will some day return to them in a harvest of bitter disillusionments. We cannot, therefore, sympathize with them in their lawless work, no matter how righteous their cause may appear to them, or how laudable their stand may seem to near-sighted and thoughtless sympathizers.

We educate our children in an effort to inculcate in them a love for higher civilization. In educating them, we make untold sacrifices. Should these sacrifices be made in vain by permitting them to lay aside their work of pursuing their studies in order to engage in revolution aganst administrative heads of the institutions where they have gone to seek an education? No—a thousand times no. The future of our country cannot be assured by the encouragement of anarchy—disrespect for constituted authority. It is for this reason that we cannot offer sympathy to students of any educational institution who attempt to take the law into their own hands, and to force their will in matters with which they have nothing to do. If conditions need remedying, the work must be left to the authorities solely.

(Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 24, 1939

NEGRO STUDENTS PUT UNDER ARREST

Six at Allen University are Held After Fifth Day of Protest Strike

Columbia, March 23.—(AP): Six students at Allen negro university, where a strike has been in progress since Sunday in protest against election of the Rev. E. F. G. Dent as acting president, were arrested today by Sheriff T. Alex Heise, of Richland county.

The six, who were charged with exciting, conspiring, creating and participating in a riot and with disturbing religious worship, were granted bonds of $300 each shortly after arrest. The Rev. T. J. Miles, chairman of the university trustees, signed the warrants.

They were: Albert Kennedy, of Columbia; Clyde Richards, of Athens, Ga.; Jerome Pettis, of Newberry; Robert Ford, of Newark, N. J.; Anderson Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., and John Middleton, of Summerton.

Greenville S C Piedmont
March 31, 1939

Students At Allen Lauded

Greenville Member Of Colored College Board Defends Strike

Editor, The Piedmont:

In Thursday evening's issue of The Piedmont, under the caption, "Unwise Surrender," appeared an article concerning the strike of students at Allen University, Negro college in Columbia. The editorial expresses the opinion that the students had neither respect nor appreciation for "duly constituted authority." May I advise that the action of the students at Allen university was exactly the reverse; it was a fight in favor of proper procedure, and a protest against arbitrary management.

Not once did a student raise h voice against the ability or the character of "the former head"; the means used was not "for getting rid of him." Rather the 300 students protested the method by which he was made the acting president of the college, which method as they saw it was a blow to duly constituted authority.

Allen University is a co-educational institution under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal church, supported by its 80,000 members in South Carolina. The trustees, in equal numbers of ministers and laymen, are elected from the six annual conferences in this state . . . The charter of the school provides that the president and faculty of the university shall be elected by the board of trustees (of which I happen to be a member). In the interval of a trustee meeting, whenever occasion demands, the EXECUTIVE BOARD of the TRUSTEE BOARD may take action on matters o n which the trustee board has not previously taken final action . . . In the case at issue, neither THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES nor the EXECUTIVE BOARD had acted in the election of the Rev. E. F. G. Dent, "former head." Five days before the death of President E. H. McGill (who died March 13) a PRESIDING ELEDR'S COUNCIL, and not a duly constituted trustee board, elected the Rev. E. F. G. Dent as acting president of the college . . . It was against this action the students arose in indignant and timely protest.

The Alumni Association met in Columbia last Saturday to make a study of the situation. By order of that meeting, the writer was author of a petition to Bishop J. S. Flipper, of Atlanta, chairman of the board of trustees, asking that a meeting of the board be immediately called, and according to law a president be elected BY THAT BOARD. The executive board, representing the board of trustees, met Monday, March 27, at which time Dean O'Daniel was elected acting president for the remainder of the term, and the strife was settled. The strike students there have learned to in- at Allen university reveals that the terpret a situation and to **think for themselves**, thus fulfilling in a definite manner the purpose for which the school was created.

Respectfully,
J. W. WITHERSPOON.
Greenville.

Cole Blease Urges Law School At Allen University

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Cole L. Blease, ex-governor of South Carolina and former member of the United States senate, said in an interview with the editor of The Palmetto Leader last week that he would urge the state legislature to appropriate funds for the establishment of a law school for Negroes at Allen University.

Allen is the second in standing of the colleges supported by the AME church in the United States.

"I think that there should be no reason why the legislature should not appropriate annually money for a law unit for the Negro race, and I think this unit should be established at Allen university. Allen stands as number one in honest-to-God faithful service to her people and their Heavenly Father," he said.

The South Carolina law makers are now debating a bill which provides for the establishment of a separate law school for Negroes.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
April 29, 1939

State College Has 2,000 Enrollment

ORANGEBURG, April 29 — A five-year expansion program at South Carolina State A. and M. college, the only state supparted institution of higher education for the negro in South Carolina, bespeaks the remarkable progress that has been made in negro education in the state since the legislature of 1896 enacted provisions of the constitution and a board of trustees, with the governor as ex-officio member was authorized to select a president and proper corps of teachers for the college.

The legislature then stipulated "That the sum of $5,000 be annually appropriated for five years for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings and prepare buildings therefor, if so much is necessary."

Pursuant to this organization, a faculty, 13 in number composed of South Carolinians, was chosen, with Dr. Thomas E. Miller as president and on September 21, 1896, the doors were opened to negro youth of the state. The plant consisted of 135 acres, eight small buildings, a small dairy herd and a few farm animals. Academic instruction because of meager facilities was mostly given on logs hewn from the campus wilderness. These were later made into lumber for the first dormitory and classroom buildings.

In 43 years, three presidents have served. In 1911, Robert Shaw Wilkinson, a native of Charleston, was elected to the presidency. During his administration of 21 years, the college made many physical and academic improvements. In 1932, following the death of Dr. Wilkinson, Miller F. Whittaker was elected to the presidency. Since 1911, the school's income has been supplemented by a federal government appropriation of $36,754, and a federal fund for extension workers among negroes.

In 1910, the enrollment was 500 and work was done from kindergarten through the normal course

The 1937-38 enrollment, including summer school figures, is 2,182, and no work is done below the college level.

Up to the present, 32,882 students have matriculated at the college, and 2,271 have received certificates, diplomas, and degrees from various departments. In 1914, at the request of the state department of education, the first summer session was held. In 1930 the college was approved by the Rosenwald foundation and the United States department of agriculture as one of the three negro colleges of the south to conduct a special summer session for home and farm demonstration agents.

The physical plant of the college now consists of 210 acres of land, 40 of which are in the campus, 40 buildings. The total value of land, buildings and equipment is $1,258,500.

NO LAW SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

The proposition to create a law school for Negro students died in the South Carolina legislature last week when it came up in the Senate and found its way to the free conference committee. It is dead for twelve months at least.

As we are able to analyze the solution, the greatest need is a graduate school for Negroes where Negro students may study for advance degrees in education, science and law. There is no better place to establish such a school than at the State A. and M. college in Orangeburg. It is our opinion that Negro students are not overanxious for admittance to the University of South Carolina. Apparently that is not feasable nor a practical solution to the problem.

At present the few Negro students who study for advance degrees must go 500 or 1,000 miles away where such training is offered. This is done at a cost of thousands of dollars of South Carolina that should be spent at home to build up our own institutions.

We further believe that if the presidents of our Negro colleges and others would form a committee to study this question it would be the beginning of a solution to the problem. We believe that such a committee would be given proper audience by the legislature.

This is a South Carolina problem, and it must be handled by South Carolinians white and black who hope for improved conditions in our educational system.

Northern ~~Negroes~~ nor Yankees cannot offer us a happy solution. Their efforts to "meddle" in our affairs will simply aggrevate the situation and defeat our aims.

ALLEN'S PRESIDENT

The Rev. J. H. Higgins
Columbia, S. C.

Allen University, the pride of South Carolina African Methodists, is one of the foremost institutions of learning in the state. It was founded in the days of Reconstruction and has turned out men and women who stand out in many walks of life. It is a senior college with a splendid physical plant. Four hundred students are enrolled and are being taught by an excellent faculty headed by President J. H. Higgins.

Greenwood, S. C. Index Journal
January 20, 1939

NEGRO LAW SCHOOL

The judiciary committee of the House of Representatives acted wisely in voting unanimously to report favorably a bill providing for a school of law to be set up in the State Negro College in Orangeburg. There were no windy speeches for political effect so far as the public knows. The members of the committee heard a positive statement from Speaker Blatt, a trustee of the University of South Carolina, indicating an attempt in a few days by a Negro resident of Columbia to to force by a writ of mandamus his admission to the Law School of the University.

That the State would have to establish a school of law for Negroes has been recognized since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Gaines case from Missouri. Incidentally the Negro Gaines who won his case did not come back to Missouri to enter the University's school of law but will remain in the Northern State where he now resides.

The young Negro resident of Columbia who may try to force his admission in the University is being badly advised.

It will take some months to get the law school going in the State College in Orangeburg but he would not lose much time in waiting. It would be much better if he and his advisers could see the wisdom of waiting. Deliberate moves to stir up racial feeling simply intensify racial differences.

S. C. To Create Law Univ. For Negro Students

Legislature Passes Bill To Set Up School At A. & M. College

1-26-39

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The house judiciary committee of the South Carolina legislature on January 18 voted 22 to 0 to sponsor a bill to set up a school of law at the state Negro college, South Carolina A. and M., at Orangeburg.

The committee acted unanimously and hastily after House Speaker Sol Blatt made a speech in which he declared that the University of South Carolina faces "a critical situation."

Speaker Blatt spurred action in the judiciary sub-committee by stating that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was planning a legal move to have a Negro student admitted to the University of South Carolina law school on February 3, the beginning of the second semester.

The bill, approved by the judiciary committee, stipulates that "the state board of trustees is hereby empowered to establish a school of law forthwith and to provide for proper instruction therein."

The South Carolina legislators feel that any application by a Negro now may be answered with the statement that the state has directed the setting up of a law school at the Negro college and that he will find facilities there.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
January 19, 1939

Negro Law School Has Strong Backing Of Carolina Solons

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 19—(AP)—A measure to provide a law school at South Carolina's college for negroes bore the unanimous approval today of a legislative committee.

Speaker Sol Blatt, chairman of a sub-committee of the University of South Carolina trustees, said an effort was expected within a few days to force the University to admit a negro to the law school.

A year ago the same negro, a Columbia resident, applied for entrance to the University. His application was referred promptly to the sub-committee.

Blatt referred to a recent U. S Supreme Court decision directing Missouri to furnish equal educational opportunities for negroes and white persons "We know of no other way to meet this than to establish a chair of law at the state colored college," he said.

"I say this with all due deference to you gentlemen that negroes do pay taxes and therefore entitled to consideration, he asserted.

Florence, S. C. Morning News
January 19, 1939

Ever Stop To THINK?

THAT—Required admission of a negro student in the law school of the University of South Carolina by a decision of the United States Supreme Court was sidestepped yesterday when the house judiciary committee sponsored a bill to set up a school of law at the State Negro College.

"A LAW SCHOOL FOR NEGROES."

"The unanimous vote by which the judiciary committee of the South Carolina house of representatives approved the proposal to establish a school of law at the State college for Negroes in Orangeburg suggests the general assembly as a whole will approve that plan. Under the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the Missouri case South Carolina must do that, or admit Negroes to the law school of the university. The school of law for their exclusive use is the wiser way to adjust policy to the court's decision."—The State.

We hope that the proposed law school for Negroes, if established will be something creditable to the state and also to the State college. We also hope that Negroes will show that they want this type of professional training by advising Negro students to enrol to show that the request is more than just a "racket."

It will take a little time and some intelligent thinking by the law makers to establish a law school that will appeal to the Negro htudents of trainina—students who really want to study law.

If we are to have just a "chair" and a "ten cent store" professor in charge then it is better to go along as we have in the past until the type of school we need can be established. If the legislature will provide the school, we are satisfied President Whittaker will select men of training in law as professors. He knows how, and he knows how to find students well versed in the law.

Propose Law School For Race Studes At S.C. State

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—Provision for a law school at South Carolina's state college for colored students is made in a measure which had secured the unanimous approval Thursday to the subcommittee.

The quick action of approval of a separate law school for Negroes was due to attempts of a colored student to enter the white university. Speaker Sol Blatt, chairman of a sub-committee of the University of South Carolina trustees, said an effort was expected within a few days to force open the doors of the law university to a colored student.

According to information, the same colored student, a resident of Columbia, a year ago applied for entrance to the University. His application was referred to Washington, D. C.; the Rev. John Dauphine, S. V. D., of Port Arthur Tex., and the Rev. Leo Woods, S V. D., of Kokomo Ind.

Under the United States supreme court's recent decision requiring Missouri to furnish equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites, Blatt said, "We know of no other way to meet this than to establish a chair of law at the state Negro college."

"I say this with all due deference to you gentlemen that Negroes do pay taxes" and therefore are entitled to consideration," he asserted.

Blatt, a Barnwell attorney, said the Association for the Advancement for Colored People, with offices at New York, was sponsoring the law school applicant.

House Group Sponsors Bill for Negro Law School in S. C.

JUDICIARY BODY VOTES 22 TO 0 FOR MEASURE

The house judiciary committee Wednesday voted 22 to 0, to sponsor a bill to set up a school of law at the state Negro college South Carolina A. and M., Orangeburg, to meet what a trustee termed a critical situation at the University of South Carolina.

House Speaker Sol Blatt, chairman of a subcommittee of university trustees, urged immediate action by the judiciary committee in its special session, explaining that the trustees expected an effort within a few days to force the university to allow a Negro to be admitted to the law school at the beginning of the second semester February 13.

A Negro, a resident of Columbia, applied for entrance at the law school a year ago and the application was promptly referred

SOUTH CAROLINA VOTES LAW SCHOOL AT NEGRO COLLEGE

Move to Bar Negro from University

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 26—(ANP)—In an apparent effort to forestall an attempt by a colored student of this city to enroll in the law school of the University of South Carolina, the House Judiciary committee last Tuesday voted 22 to 0 to sponsor a bill to set up a school of law at the State College for Negroes at Orangeburg.

House Speaker Sol Blatt, chairman of a sub-committee of university trustees, "viewed the situation with alarm" and urged immediate action by the judiciary committee. He explained that the trustees expected the colored student would attempt enrollment for the second semester, beginning February 13.

Stressing the necessity for action, Rep. Blatt, a Barnwell attorney said the NAACP was sponsoring the law school applicant to the U. of S. C.. He sounded off: "I want to tell you that they have some one at the head of that organization that is really smart.

"We have every reason to believe that they will mandamus us in the next few days in hopes of having this Negro admitted to the university at the beginning of the next semester." His warning brought quick action and the bill approved by the judiciary committee stipulates that: "The said board of trustees is hereby empowered and required to establish a school of law forthwith, and to provide for proper instruction therein."

AFRICANS FORM SEAMEN'S UNION

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone West Africa, Jan. 26—(ANP)—Seamen belinging to the Kru Mendi and other tribes in this territory have just formed the All Seamen's union, with Wallace Johnson, former general secretary, International African Service bureau, and now prominent in the West Africa Youth league, as organizer. With a membership of 1,500, the union is headed by J. H. Bundu-Williams as president and Marcus C. Grant as secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA RUSHES TO CREATE SCHOOL OF LAW

State's House Judiciary Committee Votes 22 to 0 to Sponsor Bill Setting Up Law School At S. C. A. & M. College.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 26—The house judiciary committee of the South Carolina legislature on January 18 voted 22 to 0 to sponsor a bill to set up a school of law at the State Negro college, South Carolina A. and M., at Orangeburg.

The committee acted unanimously and hastily after House Speaker Sol Blatt made a speech in which he declared that the University of South Carolina faces "a critical situation."

Speaker Blatt spurred action in the judiciary sub-committee by stating that the N. A. A. C. P. was planning a legal move to have a Negro student admitted to the University of South Carolina law school on February 3, the beginning of the second semester.

The bill, approved by the judiciary committee, stipulates that "the state board of trustees is hereby empowered to establish a school of law forthwith and to prove for proper instruction therein."

The South Carolina legislators feel that any application by a Negro now may be answered with the statement that the state has directed the setting up of a law school at the Negro college and that he will find facilities there.

Columbia S. C. State
January 19, 1939

House group sponsors bill for Negro law school in SC

Judiciary body votes, 22 to 0.

for measure

The house judiciary committee yesterday voted, 22 to 0, to sponsor a bill to set up a school of law at the state Negro college to meet what a trustee termed a critical situation at the University of South Carolina.

House Speaker Sol Blatt, chairman of a subcommittee of university trustees, urged immediate action by the judiciary committee in its special session, explaining that the trustees expected an effort within a few days to force the university to allow a Negro to be admitted to the law school at the beginning of the second semester February 13.

A Negro, a resident of Columbia, applied for entrance at the law school a year ago and the application was promptly referred to the subcommittee.

Under the United States supreme court's recent decision requiring Missouri to furnish equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites, Blatt said, "We know of no other way to meet this than to establish a chair of law at the state Negro college."

"I say this with all due deference to you gentlemen that Negroes do pay taxes" and therefore are entitled to consideration, he asserted.

Blatt, a Barnwell attorney, said the Association for the Advancement for Colored People, with offices at New York, was sponsoring the law school applicant.

"I want to tell you they have some one at the head of that organization that is really smart," he said.

"We have every reason in the world to believe they will mandamus us in the next few days in hopes of having this Negro admitted to the university at the beginning of the next semester."

Once the legislature directed the creation of the Negro law school unit at the state college, located at Orangeburg, the university trustees could then reply that the Negro student could find ample facilities there, Blatt pointed out.

He said the trustee subcommittee had "given this matter a lot of attention, a lot of hard work," and apparently the only solution was the Negro law school.

The bill approved by the judiciary committee stipulates that "the said board of trustees is hereby empowered and required to establish a school of law forthwith, and to provide for proper instruction therein."

The committee gave a favorable report to a house bill to ratify the general election voters' approval of the proposed elimination of the three-mill school levy from the constitution.

A subcommittee was designated to study three house bills calling for a referendum on the question of amending the constitution to provide biennial rather than annual legislative sessions.

Chester, S. C., Reporter
January 19, 1939

The House jduiciary committee yesterday voted, 22 to 0, to sponsor a bill to set up a school of law at the State Negro College, South Carolina A .and M., Orangeburg, to meet what a trustee termed a critical situation at the University of South Carolina. House Speaker Sol Blatt, chairman of a sub-committee of University trustees, urged immediate action by the judiciary committee in its special session, explaining that the trustees expected an effort within a few days to force the university to allow a negro to be admitted to the law school at the beginning of the second semester, February 13.

S. CAROLINA KILLS LAW SCHOOL BILL

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 22—Members of the State Legislature killed a bill last week devised to establish a law school for Negroes at the State College in Orangeburg, but sponsors hope to resurrect it in the next session of the Legislature.

The State University (white) now has an application from a Negro, but legislators think nothing will happen because, they understand, Negro leaders have been advised to "keep hands off South Carolina."

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

To Guide Destiny of Southern Association

NEWLY-ELECTED OFFICERS of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes who were elected at the sixth annual meeting held at the North Carolina College for Negroes December 7-8. Left to right: A. Heninburg, executive committee; H. R. Merry, vice president; L. F. Palmer, president; R. E. Clement, retiring president; L. S. Cozart, secretary-treasurer.

Back row: C. A. Johnson, F. DeCosta, V. E. Daniels, J. H. Johnston, members of the executive committee.

Educators Report On Surveys

1940 Meeting To Be Held In Montgomery, Ala.

(Staff Correspondence)

DURHAM, N. C.—The election of Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington High School, Newport News, Va., to the presidency, enlightening reports on surveys of Negro education; and the selection of State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., for the 1940 meeting, featured the sixth annual session of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held here last Thursday and Friday at the North Carolina College for Negroes.

Representatives from the 40 colleges and 90 high schools accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, attended.

Other officers elected were: Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president, Kentucky State College, and H. R. Merry, principal, William Grant High School, Covington, Ky., vice presidents; and Dean L. S. Cozart, Barber-Scotia Junior College, Concord, N. C., secretary-treasurer.

SECONDARY EDUCATION SURVEY

A report on plans for a survey of secondary education for which funds have been asked, was made by Dr. Fred McCustion, field secretary of the General Education Board. Dr. Fred J. Kelly, chief of the division of higher education, U. S. Office of Education, described progress on a higher education survey for which Congress has allocated $40,000.

Among the prominent speakers were: Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of the North Carolina Department of Education, chairman of the rating commission; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University, on a study being made by the American youth commission; Prof. D. A. Wilkerson, Howard University, on a Carnegie Corporation study of the Negro in America; and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

Eighty-two delegates from 42 schools in 13 states registered for the annual meeting on Thursday the opening day. Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes, extended the welcome to the visitors just before the beginning of the opening session.

HIGHLIGHT OF REPORT

The highlight of Dr. Frazier's report on "Problems of Negro Youth" as revealed through the study of the American Youth Commission, revealed that teachers as a rule favor light-skinned pupils, and as a result the darger-skinned pupils are developing a hatred toward things in general.

The speaker said further that most of the children interviewed thought of God as white, and the Devil as black. The study proved further, he said, that Northern children are more sophisticated than those of the South.

Following Dr. Frazier's report, Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., suggested that the race stop singing songs like "Wash Me and I shall be Whiter than Snow," and stop creating the parallel that everything pure and good is white, and everything evil and sinister is black.

Mr. White's address on "Educators and the Education of the American Negro," was delivered at the dinner meeting on Tuesday night following the annual election and presentation of the new officers.

The report of the commission on secondary schools was made at the Friday morning session by W. A. Robinson of Atlanta University.

TO SUPPORT NAACP

In adopting the report of its committee on resolutions at the Friday afternoon meeting, the association went on record as lending its moral support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its efforts to equalize teachers salaries, and to open the doors of tax-supported institutions of higher learning in Southern and border states.

The resolutions committee also commended the personnel of the commission undertaking a survey of secondary schools, another group

who are making a survey of Negro graduate and professional education. The committee also asked that the full proceedings of the meeting be published within ninety days.

In addition to Dean John P. Whittaker, registrar of Atlanta University who served as chairman, other members of the resolutions committee were: A. Heninburg of North Carolina College for Negroes; President Buell Gallagher, of Talladega College; Frank A. DeCosta ,principal of Avery Academy, Charleston, S. C., and Winston Douglas, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk, Va.

Governor Praises Dr. Hale For Fine Work At Tenn. State College

Governor Cooper Gives A. and I. Credit for Promoting Interracial Good Will—Lauds State College Administration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Commending the Tennessee A. and I. State college for the significant service it had rendered in bettering interracial relations and paying glowing tribute to the progressive administration of President W. J. Hale, Governor Prentice Cooper's address was the highlight of the joint Interracial-Foundation and Thanksgiving service in the college auditorium here Thursday.

Before a capacity crowd which included about fifty of the most prominent civic, educational and religious officers in the state, the governor attested to the great contribution which A. and I. was making to the citizens of the state of Tennessee. "I always like to take the opportunity to commend your able president and the fine faculty for the wise way in which he is spending the money appropriated and doing the job before him. I would like to commend President Hale and his able assistant and also Mr. Clay for their part in bringing about better interracial relationships. All of them have the confidence of both the colored citizens and the white citizens and I have noticed with lots of pride, on several occasions, how Dr. Hale has been able to tactfully look out for your best interests," declared Gov. Cooper.

Other inspiring addresses were delivered by Commissioner of Education Dr. B. O. Duggan, Dr. Doak S. Campbell, Dr. Henry G. Hart of Vanderbilt university, Dr. James E. Clarke, Dr. Ellington, and several others.

Reports of the Interracial League's Health, Findings and Nomination committees were made by Mrs. Carrie M. Denney, Merl R. Eppse and Dr. R. T. Burt, respectively.

The league's nominating committee submitted the names of the following, who were unanimously elected: Dr. W. J. Hale, president; Dr. R. T. Burt, secretary; Mrs. Frank J. Eppse, president of the woman's committee; and the 100 names of prominent people were submitted by the nomination committee.

Another fine feature of the Thanksgiving service was the beautiful singing by the State College chorus.

Nashville Tenn Tennessean
March 31, 1939

FUND APPROVED

Lane College Endowment of $500,000 Made Possible

JACKSON, Tenn., March 30—(Spl)—Lane College, Negro institution here has received the approval of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce for a $500,000 memorial endowment fund.

The school was founded by the late Bishop Isaac Lane, 57 years ago.

President J. F. Lane said that the campaign will extend over a period of four or five years, nation-wide in scope and inter-racial in interest and claims. It is expected to open locally in the near future.

With the endowment to be raised the school will be able to secure a class "A" rating.

Humboldt, Tenn., Courier-Chronicle
April 6, 1939

MEHARRY TO HAVE POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN JUNE

Higher Training Will Be Offered To Both Physicians And Dentists This Year

Lane College, the great college for Negro students at Jackson is in the midst of a campaign to raise $500,000 for endowment purposes. The Jackson Chamber of Commerce is backing the campaign. The fund will be placed as a memorial to the late Bishop Isaac Lane, who was the father of the institution, and recognized as among the greatest of negro leaders.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
May 17, 1939

Lane College Deserves Support

Lane College, colored Methodist institution here, founded by the late Bishop Isaac Lane, is in the midst of a campaign to raise funds for its continued support and to enlarge its field of usefulness.

Committees are at work among the colored people of this section and it is hoped that a substantial contribution may be made locally as a preliminary to extensive campaigning in other sections where the school has friends.

If there were nothing else to commend this school, the fact that it was established by Bishop Lane, whose wise leadership of the colored race in the South was second to none, would be sufficient to warrant support.

For nearly three-quarters of a century Bishop Lane moved among the colored people, preaching the doctrine of righteousness, of humility, of Christian practices among his race and educating his people along very practical lines to the end that they might be more useful to themselves and to humanity.

A number of years ago the Literary Digest in a nation-wide survery found that Jackson, Tenn., was the model city in point of interracial relationships. This situation was due largely to the wise leadership of Bishop Lane.

We hope that the colored people of this section and such white friends as feel interested will rally to the support of Lane College in this campaign and thus honor the memory of one who led his people in very constructive fashion.

in line with its policy of furthering the education of practicing physicians and dentists as well as offering the best in professional education to its undergraduates. Meharry Medical College is conducting post-graduate courses, June 5-2.

The post-graduate school for physicians in its second year while this year marks the inauguration for the dental post-graduate school. The course for dentists is designed to give the practicing dentist an opportunity to become familiar with modern treatment and technique. The regular dental faculty will be augmented by prominent dental surgeons and specialists. Slated to appear are: Drs. J. J. Vaughn, prosthetician, Geo. F. Seeman, oral surgeon and W. T. McFall, pediodontist, all of Nashville. Dr. J. T. O'Rourke, dean of the dental school University of Louisville, will speak

Some of the sessions will be held jointly with the Medical post-graduate school. Dr. W. S. Leathers, dean of the Vanderbilt Medical School, Dr. W. T. McFall, pediodontist, and Dr. D. H. Turpin, will lecture to joint sessions of the two post-graduate schools. Dr. J. B. Singleton is chairman of the post-graduate committee for the dental school.

The post-graduate course in the medical school is entering its second successive year. Last year physicians came from all over the country. An attempt is being made to limit the registration this year to twenty in each school.

In keeping with the policy to present practical information that can be utilized in the general practice of medicine, the latest and best known methods necessary for coping with emergency problems and the chronically ill will form the basis of the course. A survey of the courses to be presented reveals the following: Medicine Obstetrics, Cardiology, Dermatology and Syphilology, Pediatrics, Therapeutic Dieting, Urology and Preventive Medicine.

The Meharry Staff has been fortunate in securing the assistance of several prominent guest speakers, among whom are the following: Dr W. S. Leathers, dean of the Vanderbilt Medical School, Dr. H. J. Morgan, professor of medicine at the Vanderbilt Medical School, Dr. W. R. Cate, and Dr. J. B. Youmans,, associate professors of medicine of Vanderbilt medical school and Dr. S. L. Lowenstein of the department of Pediatrics at Vanderbilt medical school.

It is hoped that the physicians and dentists who attend this year will once again be surcharged with enthusiasm to carry on and help to make this a more successful year than last year.

The Capping Exercises for the Freshman Nurses will be held Tuesday, May 30 at 8:00 p. m. in the Public Health Lecture Hall, Meharry Medical College. Miss Margaret Denham, Educational Director of the Public Health Nursing Service of Nashville, will deliver the address. The public is cordially invited.

In a recent issue of the Dental Students Magazine there appeared an article on "The Practice of Preventative Dentistry, written by Cleve W. Eneas. The article was interesting and showed the modern trend of prevention abolishing the necessity for so much unwarranted therapy.

Nashville Tenn Banner
June 13, 1939

Fisk Alumni Group Marks Anniversary

With many former students present from different parts of the country, alumni events continued to predominate on today's program of the Fisk University commencement.

Beginning this morning with a business meeting of the Alumni Association, the day's events will culminate with a program tonight in observance of the fifty-eighth anniversary of the General Alumni Association. The program will be given in the Fisk Memorial Chapel, starting at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of the university, will extend greetings and the principal address will be by Dr. Luther P. Jackson, of the class of 1914, now professor of history at the Virginia State College. The invocation will be offered by the Rev. A. Myron Cochran, vicar of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Nashville. T. M. Brumfield of the Fisk University faculty, president of the association, will preside.

Of special interest on tonight's program will be presentation of the alumni awards for distinguished service. Those winning these awards are: Mrs. Emma Terry Holman, Nashville; Mrs. Elizabeth Jones Lewis, Chicago, and Robert Lee Yancy, Cincinnati, all of the class of 1889. Following the program the Fisk Club will be host at a reception for the alumni, faculty, senior class, parents, and other guests.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. Jones will give a reception at their residence on the campus for the alumni, graduating class, parents, commencement guests, and faculty. At 5:30 o'clock the alumni dinner will be given in Jubilee Hall.

The commencement program will come to a close tomorrow morning with the graduating exercises in Fisk Memorial Chapel. Dr. Jones will preside and the address to the graduates will be delivered by Dr. Homer P. Jackson of Washington, D. C., chairman of the American Youth Commission and president-

elect of the University of Texas at Austin.

The academic procession, headed by Dr. Jones and Dr. Rainey, will pass across the campus to the Fisk Memorial Chapel promptly at 10 o'clock. Following Dr. Jones and Dr. Rainey will be members of the platform party, faculty, and the senior class. Arthur Croley, university organist, will play the processional music, and the Rev. Clifford L. Miller of the class of 1904, a minister of the Congregational Church in New York City, will offer the invocation. Dr. A. A. Taylor, dean of the college, will present the graduates and Dr. Jones will confer the degrees on the eighty candidates. The Rev. W. S. Ellington of the First Baptist Church, East Nashville, will pronounce the benediction.

One of the traditions of the university that will be followed this year will be the singing of the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah" by the Fisk University choir with all former members of the choir joining the group of singers. This feature will follow the conferring of the degrees. The Fisk University choir is said to be the oldest musical organization in Tennessee, having been formed in 1880.

Last night the annual recital of the music department was given under the direction of Harold C. Schmidt, head of the department. A beautiful program of classical numbers was rendered in the presence of an audience that filled the chapel to its capacity. Those taking part were the members of this year's graduating class with the exception of Lucille Mills of Washington, D. C., who is a candidate for the master of arts degree in music, already holding the degree of bachelor of music from Howard University.

Members of the senior class appearing included Yvonne Morrisey, Mary Ella Nathan, Annette Wood, Curtis Holland, Linton Berrien, Gwendolen Belcher, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, Lucille Crawfird, Cecelia Boline and Edith Hayes, besides Lucille Mills.

The numbers played were by the following composers: Beethoven, Chasins, Grieg, Handel, Chopin, Infante, Boellmann, Debussey, Dubois, Rachmaninov, Lecuona-Nash, and others.

Those who will receive degrees and their major subjects, include:

Bachelor of Arts: major in biology—William Wendell Bailey, Dorothy Louise Breaux, Magna Cum Laude; Ray Stanley Coston, Norman Gareth Harris, James William Summerower. Major in Chemistry—Thomas Henry Brewer, Jr., George Washington Carver Davis, Cum Laude; James Michael Graves, Robert McKinley, Jr., Benjamin Franklin Murphy, Jr., Robert James Tinch, Homer Duke Tyler, Watson Herschel Walker. Major in Economics—Ralph Waldo Amerson, Cum Laude; Juliet Victoria Dixon, Nellie Ruth Hawkins. Major in English—Rosetta Bagwell, Ruthcelia Isabelle Lane. Major in History—Leroy Frederick Anderson, Julia Marie Boston, Madeline Elizabeth Bradfield, Louis Anderson Carroll, Mary Jones Carter Elwyn Jeanice Ellison, Cum Laude; Irva Mira Fletcher, Bennie Gertrude Gary, Emmalena Jones, Natalja Alberta Miller, Ernest Preston Payne, Natalie Levin Ransom, Sarah Virginia Ross, Cum Laude; Patricia Louise Shook, Frank Lloyd Smith, Irene Towes. Major in Mathematics—Almon Angell Barnwell, John Addison Baugh, Lula Bridges, Mildred Mae Daniels, Wirt Sumlin Grady, Hanna Mebane Hood Joy Mae Jackson, Magna Cum Laude; Russell Rogers Lawson, Emma Dean Norris Taylor, Alexander Wayman West. Major in Modern Foreign Languages—Katharyne Jeanne Fulton, Oswald Asbury Lumpkins, Alethia Annette Lewis, Johnnie Lee Mariner, Cum Laude. Major in Music—Gwendolen June Belcher, Lucille Hayes Crawford, Mildred Yvonne Morrisey, Mary Ella Nathan, Annette Elizabeth Wood. Major in Religion—Gil Burton Lloyd, William Thomas White, Jr. Major in Sociology—Willetta Forde Falconer, Eleanor Bernice Gragg, Florence Evelyn Hardin, John Morrell May, Edythe Ashton Miller, Harris LaMonte Mitchell, Therrell Camille Smith, Grace Winifred Wainwright, India Mae Wallace, Mary Bernice Young.

Departmental Honors—Biology—Dorothy Louise Breaux. Chemistry—George Washington Carver Davis. Economics—Ralph Waldo Amerson. History—Elwyn Jeanice Ellison, Sarah Virginia Ross. Mathematics—Hanna Mebane Hood, Joy Mae Jackson, Russell Rogers Lawson. Modern Foreign Languages—Johnnie Lee Mariner. Music—Mary Ella Nathan. Sociology—Mary Bernice Young.

Master of Arts: Chemistry—James Cornelius Brown, thesis, Distillation of Barium Ricinoleate in Vacuo; Guy Alexander Hanks, thesis, Action of Nitrosychloride on Ricinoleic Acid and its Ethyl Ester. Examiner—Dr. Roger Adams, University of Illinois. Education—Mary Louise Albey, thesis, A Study of What Fisk Students Read; Otho Beal Cobbins, thesis, A Study of Student Progress in the Negro Schools of Jackson, Miss.; Elton Clemont Harrison, thesis, A Study of Careers of the Graduates of Pearl High School of Nashville, Tenn., from 1894-1936; Charles Walter Orr, thesis, The Educational Philosophy of William Hooper Councill; William Webster Clem, Jr., thesis, An Analysis of the Percentage Distribution by Grades of Rural White and Negro Children in Four Southern States as an Index to Social and Economic Regionalism; Theodis Freneau Donald, thesis, The Development of Public Secondary Education for Negroes

Knoxville Tenn., Journal

July 2, 1939

Teachers College Makes Great Gains

Exactly one hundred years ago on July 3, the first normal school was established in this country for the training of teachers at Lexington, Massachusetts. As public education's popularity increased from decade to decade other similar institutions were opened, but it was a full seventy-two years later, in 1911, that the State of Tennessee threw open the doors of four teachers' training institutions, three of them for white teachers and one for colored. One college was set up for each of the three grand divisions of the state, at Johnson City, Murfreesboro, and Memphis, with the institution for colored teachers located at Nashville.

In the twenty-eight years which have elapsed since the founding of these institutions with very meager beginnings, they have made a tremendous contribution not only to the cause of teacher training but also to the general cause of public education.

The East Tennessee institution opened with a student body which did not exceed one hundred. It was housed in buildings erected from funds donated by Johnson Citians on a 20-acre tract of land also given. From such a beginning the physical plant of the college has grown to a value of $1,500,000 and thirteen thousand individual students have been in attendance.

From the professional side, the advancement of the East Tennessee institution has been equally satisfactory. Opened as a state normal school, by legislative enactment in 1925 it became a standard four-year teachers' college which it is today. Its scholastic standards are approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the American Association of Teachers' Colleges, of both which organizations it is a member.

From the layman's viewpoint the contribution of our own East Tennessee college and that of its sister institutions, has been two-fold. First, and most important, has been the contribution made to the cause of rural education in our area. This may be appraised by consideration of the fact that fifty per cent of the white teachers in elementary schools of the state have all or part of their education in one of the teachers' colleges, and that for one-sixth of the high school teachers the story is the same. During the present year sixty-two per cent of all the county teachers east of Knoxville have attended school at Johnson City. These statistics appear to tell the story.

A secondary but not unimportant additional contribution has been the process of making available to a large number of students who could not afford a college education in a more pretentious institution an excellent four-year college course.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that not of least importance in the development of the East Tennessee State Teachers' College has been the caliber of the presidents and faculties serving the institution since its beginning.

In applauding the past achievements of our East Tennessee institution, it is but natural to hope that, under the competent leadership of Dr. C. C. Sherrod, the Johnson City institution will make as much progress educationally in the next three decades as it has since its establishment.

Well Done, LeMoyne

Sane and intelligent leadership at LeMoyne College has brought for it the distinction of being awarded an unconditional "A" rating from the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges. The rating places LeMoyne on a par with Fisk University, and is the only school for negroes so accredited within a radius of 200 miles of Memphis.

We happen to know that nothing false or foolish is contained in the courses being offered at LeMoyne. On the contrary, what the college is attempting is to develop a type of leadership among young negroes that will be of benefit not only to the race but to the whole community and to this section. It places as much emphasis on good citizenship as it does on academic advancement, and that is as it should be.

LeMoyne has proved itself not only a credit to Dr. Sweeney, its president, and those who are responsible for the quality of its graduates, but to this city.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal

October 19, 1939

Chinese Fisk University Professor To Speak At Woman's Club Here

Famed Personality Authority Scheduled As Presentation Of Literary Department

Dr. Bingham Dai, professor of psychology at Fisk university and brilliant young Chinese sociologist and psychologist will be presented in a lecture on Personality by the literary department of the Woman's Club, next Monday afternoon, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. W. M. Mebane, chairman.

Dr. Dai received the Ph.D. degree in the field of sociology at the University of Chicago in 1935. He received psychcanalytic training at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis and for the past few years has taught medical psychology at Peiping Junior Medical College, Peiping, China.

Recently added to the faculty at Fisk, Dr. Dai is teaching psychology to capacity enrollments, Mrs. Mebane added. He is recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the field of personality in the United States at the present time.

The distinguished educator and his attractive American-born Chinese wife seem delighted with American freedom from censorship. Although admitting that he is essentially a man of science to whom political events are secondary, Dr. Dai speaks with an air of authority about conditions in his native land.

Mrs. Dai and her ninteen months old daughter were both born in America. At the outset of the Japanese invasion of China, members of his wife's family became worried and requested that she return to New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Dai met during his years of post graduate study at the University of Chicago.

He said he was influenced in selection of Fisk University by Dr. Robert E. Parks, a former professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, as racial problems are a subject of great interest to him.

Meharry Medical College Holds World Record For Training Our Physicians

Has Latest And Most Modern Equipment For Teaching Professional Subjects; Dental School Increasing

By E. L. HERCULES

Of all the medical schools in the world, Meharry Medical college is known as the one that has done the most in the training of students for the field of medicine. This institution is so well known, that it would be useless to recall its history. Suffice to say that it was organized in 1876 as the Medical Department of the Central Tennessee college.

On October 13, 1915, it was granted a new charcter by the State of Tennessee, whereby it could operate as a separate and corporate institution. Throughout the years, Meharry has turned out highly trained physicians, surgeons, dentists and nurses who have rendered valuable service to humanity in all parts of the world.

PRESIDENT TURNER

Today, the school is under the leadership of President Edward L. Turner. He is ably assisted by a large and competent staff of doctors, dentists, and nurses, all of whom are interested in giving the students a medical education, the molds of which are adjusted to leave their imprint upon the character, social tendencies, physical bearing, emotional and intellectual habits of the students. This school embraces departments of medicine, dentistry, nurse training, and a school for dental hygiene.

The school of medicine is equipped with the most modern instruments and offers all the necessary courses. The associate dean of the school of medicine is Dr. M. J. Bent, who is also professor of bacteriology. He has done extensive research in this field, and has contributed various articles upon the subject to numerous medical publications. Thirty-five students graduated from this department at the end of the last school year.

DENTAL SCHOOL

In the dental school, there are thirty-six members. This number is an increase of eight upon that of last year. The high degree of success that this department has achieved is made possible to a great extent through the contributions of George Eastman of the Eastman kodak company. His last contribution was $200,000. The equipment in this department is some of the best to be found anywhere. There are 53 chairs, and the instruments and other accessories are the most modern and extensive. Five prominent white Nashville dentists of national reputation render free service in this department. Special attention is paid to the course in Oral Hygiene. The head of this department is Dean D. H. Turpin. This year, for the first time, a post-graduate course in dentistry was offered.

NURSING SCHOOL

The new administration has shown a vital interest in the School of Nursing; recognizes the potentialities and advantages of this field, and is endeavoring to develop a program of public health nursing for both undergraduate and graduate nurses. The present faculty organization of the School of Nursing includes a dean, a superintendent of surses, an assistant superintendent of nurses, an educational director, nine supervisors, four head nurses and twenty-four graduate bedside nurses. The teaching faculty of the School of Nursing is supplemented by the faculty of the Medical School of Meharry, Fisk university, Vanderbilt university, Riverside Sanitarium and the Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville. At present there are thirty-one students taking the three-year course in nurse training. The dean of this school is Hulda M. Lyttle.

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A special course for graduate physicians is offered during the summer. The first effort in this direction was made last year. The great success of that venture caused the authorities to decide to offer the course annually. This year, the course ran from June 5 through June 17. The staff members assisting in this post-graduate course are all well experienced, and highly trained in their respective specialties. This course has been designed to bring practical information in utilizable form to the graduate physician. It is hoped that the response to this course will stimulate repeated courses each year, and that it eventually may lead to longer post-graduate courses in the specialties as well as in general medicine.

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FISK DAY

New York World's Fair Thurs., August 24, 1939

Some of the features to be included on the program are as follows:

1. The inauguration of Dr. E. R. Alexander as President of the General Alumni Association of Fisk University.

2. Formal address by Dr. Thomas E. Jones of Fisk in the World of Tomorrow."

3. The inaugural address by Dr. E. R. Alexander.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
October 5, 1939

Fisk To Mark Anniversary of Noted Singers

The sixty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the original Fisk Jubilee Singers and of the day on which they first left the campus to gain international renown for themselves and financial security for the struggling university will be celebrated with an all-day program of activities tomorrow at Fisk University.

On October 6, 1871, the original group of eleven singers left Nashville on the tour which led them first to New England and later to Europe, where they sang before all the crowned heads of the continent and England. On their first European tour, the singers sent back to the campus the money with which Jubilee Hall was built. In 1875, the year the university's first graduating class received diplomas, the singers returned to the campus to dedicate the building for which they had raised funds.

The annual observance tomorrow will climax a memorial program at 11 o'clock in Fisk Memorial Chapel when a letter from the last surviving member of the original group, Maggie Porter Cole of Detroit, will be read. President Buell G. Gallagher of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., will be the principal speaker and a musical program will be presented by the present singers and the Fisk Choir. The public is invited to attend this program.

The day's activities will open with a student hike, starting at 6 o'clock from Jubilee Hall and ending there at 8 o'clock when breakfast wil be served. During the afternoon, new students on the campus will be taken on a tour of points of interest in and around Nashville, and the day will close with a dance for students, alumni, and faculty tomorrow night.

At the close of the tour, the students will lay magnolia wreaths, made from the leaves of the trees in front of Livingston Hall, on the graves of four of the original singers buried in Greenwood and the Old City Cemeteries.

The singers buried here were Mabel Louis Imes, Georgia Gordon Taylor, Minnie Tate, and Ella Shepard Moore. The latter worked with George White, organizer and first director of the singers, and Thomas Seward in transcribing spirituals which they helped make famous.

The original eleven singers were group has been renewed continuously, although there have been only three directors in the entire sixty-eight years—George White active as a group for approximately eight years. Since that time the director of the present group of six male singers.

Meharry Medical College Holds World Record For Training Our Physicians

Has Latest And Most Modern Equipment For Teaching Professional Subjects; Dental School Increasing

By E. L. HERCULES

Of all the medical schools in the world, Meharry Medical college is known as the one that has done the most in the training of students for the field of medicine. This institution is so well known, that it would be useless to recall its history. Suffice to say that it was organized in 1876 as the Medical Department of the Central Tennessee college.

On October 13, 1915, it was granted a new charcter by the State of Tennessee, whereby it could operate as a separate and corporate institution. Throughout the years, Meharry has turned out highly trained physicians, surgeons, dentists and nurses who have rendered valuable service to humanity in all parts of the world.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

"GRADE 'A' SCHOOL, NOT RACE, OBJECT," SAYS DR. TURNER

No such thing as a racial policy exists at Meharry Medical college, according to a letter received by The Courier this week from Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of the Nashville institution.

Dr. Turner's letter was prompted by an article which appeared in the July 22 issue of The Courier in which it was implied that Negro physicians were gradually being dropped from the faculty of Meharry.

"I wish to assure you, without any question of doubt, that our policy here is not one of race at all," Dr. Turner points out.. "We have no policy for gradually dropping Negro physicians.

"Our policy is to run a class 'A' medical school for Negro youth so that our own Negro professional students can obtain the type of education that can be obtained in the very best medical schools in the country. We do not want any double standards in professional education."

STUDENTS DESERVE BEST TRAINING

Dr. Turner continues:

"I feel most strongly that our educated Negro citizens feel their youth are entitled to and should have facilities not secondary, but as good as the best in the country. I furthermore feel that to offer the education and training I want young Negro physicians to have, that Meharry should take advantage of its rather unique opportunities.

"In Nashville, Tenn., there are a great many outstanding white physicians and surgeons who have gladly and freely cooperated with us during the past two or three years to strengthen our teaching faculty. These men are not replacing our Negro physicians but they are cooperating in one of the finest pieces of bi-racial activity I have ever seen.

"True enough we have had to replace one man this past year. In the replacement, we obtained one of the outstanding men in his field in this city to come here for a period of four or five years so that he could train up some Negro specialist who can later take over. This was done with the full approval of the faculty as we all felt we could then be certain of developing young Negro teachers who could worthily carry on the work. This may have to be done in one other department and again it will be with the idea of having an outstanding man help train up some young Negro specialist who will be trained in such a way and with such ideals that they will make the type of teachers we want our Negro youth to have.

"We have appointed several additional white physicians and surgeons to our staff, but they have been additions not replacements and they have been given appointments, practically in all instances, without pay. We felt that we should recognize the magnificent assistance they have given by giving them honorary faculty appointments. It seemed the least we could do to repay them for their splendid aid and for their interest in helping to do the thing here for Negro youth that we are trying to do.

PROUD OF STAFF

"I am mighty proud of what our Negro staff here at Meharry is accomplishing. Dr. Michael J. Bent, Dr. Harold D. West, Dr. William S. Quinland, Dr. D. T. Rolfe, Dr. J. H. Hale, Dr. J. A. McMillan and a host of others are doing the kind of work that I frankly 'take off my hat to.' They have cooperated with me in trying to develop this institution in a way that has made my task so much easier than it might have been. I have worked many years with many racial groups while I was in the Orient, but I have never enjoyed three years and experienced greater cooperation than I have had from my colleagues here.

"I hope you know that my own position is a very sincere one. It is my ambition that this institution shall offer to Negro youth every possible facility for the best type of medical, dental and nursing education we can give them. It is also my ambition that this shall become somewhat of a 'mecca' for graduate physicians so that they may come and obtain additional work and keep 'on their toes.' Our faculty is being built so as to offer this type of opportunity for Negro students and Negro physicians.

"Any white physicians we are adding are being brought in because they have something to offer to strengthen this program. The entire idea and ambition in my administrative program is to graduate good doctors, nurses and dentists; individuals who can compete because of their training with the best medical skill in the country. Instead of getting into the papers as running a school on a racial issue, I would appreciate it greatly if something could be published in The Courier to correct the idea that many, many people must have reached when they read the article in last Saturdays paper.

BORN OPTIMIST

"I am a born optimist and am tremendously interested in the potentialities of this institution. I am sure my faculty will second me in the idea that we can 'go places' if we can have cooperation from the Negro press on the outside, as well as continue our program from the inside."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
October 11, 1939

ENROLLMENT AT STATE COLLEGE GOES OVER 1,200

Leading High Schools Of State And Nation Represented In Student Body

The A. and I. State Teachers College began its 27th year with the unprecedented record of more than 1200 students representing leading high schools and institutions throughout the country.

Formal opening was marked by special chapel exercises in the college auditorium on Monday, Oct. 2 at 10 a. m., when President W. J. Hale delivered the welcome address to returning and incoming students.

President Hale challenged the student body to be willing to pay the price of success through diligent and conscientious efforts throughout their years of training and preparation.

Freshman orientation included a reception and tea sponsored by an intersorority committee in the college recreation hall on Sunday evening, October 1, when new students were introduced to the members of the faculty who formed the receiving line.

Additional activities of the week included a reception and dinner to the faculty by President and Mrs. Hale on Friday, October 6.

Additions to the faculty for the year include: Mr. T. E. Poag, A. B., Morgan College, M. A., Ohio State, graduate study Ohio State, English and dramatics; Mr. Josef C. James, A. B. Talladega College, M. A., Boston University, History and Social Studies; Mr. Thomas G. Lasster, A. B., Talladega College, M. A., University of Minnesota, Educational Psychology; Mrs. Willette Kilpatrick, Savage School of Physical Education, Physical Education; Mr. Lester Lennen, A. B., Shaw University, M. A., Columbia University, graduate study, Columbia University, Health and Physical Education; Miss Mable Evans, A. B., Indiana State Teachers College, graduate work, Indiana State Teachers College, Home Economics; and Miss Dorothy Garland, B. S., Sargent School of Physical Education, Health and Physical Education.

As assistants and members of the office staff are added: Miss Mary Forbes, D. S., Tennessee State, M. A. Fisk University, Library; Miss Myrian M. Richardson, B. S., Tennessee State, Commerce; Miss Mildred E. Clift, B. S., Tennessee State, Secretary; Miss Eileithyia Marshall, B. S. Tennessee State, Library; Miss Mary Clark, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Health; Mr. L. E. Simmons, B. S. Tennessee State, Coach; Miss Arnita Logan, B. S. Tennessee State, Commerce; Miss Catherine Bradford, B. S. Tennessee State, Home Economics; and Mrs. Sue Cunningham Cox, B. S. Stowe Teachers College and graduate of Milades School of Beauty Culture, Beauty Culture.

COLLEGE COURSES

Dr. Presnell Urges Selection of Good State School.

Establishment of educational facilities at some Negro college or university equal to those in the University of Tennessee law and graduate schools is the proper step to take in solving the problem which arose when a group of Negro students sought to enter these U-T schools, Dr. J. H. Presnell believes.

He has written a letter to President James D. Hoskins to that effect, pointing out that the $2500 appropriation that comes out of the A. & I. State College fund has been found to be inadequate to take care of those Negro students whose schools do not offer the desired professional or graduate training.

Knoxville College, Fiske University at Nashville or A. & I. State College are three institutions suggested for establishment of courses.

FISK ALUMN LAUNCH ANNL FINANCE DRIVE

An enthusiastic group of Fisk alumni and their friends gathered at Morris Saturday night and launched their annual finance drive at a "get-together" dinner. Approximately 100 enjoyed a delicious repast as they listened to the plans of the Chicago alumn for the coming year and the program they are undertaking to raise funds for the school.

James B. Cashin, well known Chicago lawyer and a trustee of Fisk university, was introduced by Howard Bennett, former field secretary. Attorney Cashin stated that Fisk is one of the four Class A colleges in the South and the only colored university which can boast of having 50 per cent of its students as recipients of Rosenwald fellowships.

He in turn introduced the principal speaker of the evening, William H. Forte, graduate of Fisk and Harvard, who is special assistant to the alumni secretary. Mr. Forte was graduated from Fisk at the age of 16.

In outlining the work of the school and its plans for the future, Mr. Forte stressed the increasingly important role it is playing in the field of higher education for Negroes and stated that privately-endowed institutions have forged ahead until now they occupy first place in scholarship ratings.

Fisk can get a grant from the Carnegie foundation if thinking Negroes will back its program and support it in its finance campaign, Mr. Forte stated. He also revealed that for every dollar Fisk raises in this campaign, two will be added. He explained that the General Education Board and Paul Cravath have promised to match dollar for dollar, doubling the total amount raised in this finance drive. Mr. Cravath is the son of Fisk university's first president.

"This is a challenge which every Fiskite must meet," Mr. Forte declared. Other speakers were Randall Tyus, of Rumford Baking Powder company and James Stamps, Social Security director, who complimented the alumni on the work they are doing in the community as leaders in various fields of endeavor.

"No other school," Mr. Stamps declared, "has made the contribution to the program of racial advancement as has Fisk. Now is the time to rally and do something for our alma mater," he added.

Miss Fansadye Nelson was chairman of the dinner committee. Other members were Mrs Irene McCoy Gaines, Howard Bennett, Albert Lovette, Mrs Gonzales Motts, Wade McCree, James Cashin and Randall Tyus. Willie Walker is president of the Chicago alumni club.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
August 6, 1939

MEHARRY REPORTS YEAR OF PROGRESS

Important Strides Made Under Presidency of Dr. Turner

Under its new president, Dr. E. L. Turner, who came to Meharry Medical College in 1936 from the American University of Beirut, Syria, Meharry has made important strides during the past year. Dr. Turner, who in Syria was professor of internal medicine and head of the department, for two years was head of Meharry's Department of Medicine and chairman of the hospital committee. He was elected to the presidency last year and took office July 1, 1938. Some of the important advances since that time are reviewed below:

Three years ago Meharry had been placed on probation by the Council on Medical Education because of certain deficiencies. On November 10, 1938, Dr. W. D. Cutter, secretary of the council assisted by Dr. H. H. Anderson made a visit of inspection to reevaluate the college. They found the conditions so improved that they recommended immediate removal of the probation.

During the visit of inspection by Dr. Cutter and Dr. Anderson, they also investigated the residencies at Meharry. Upon their recommendations the residence in Surgery, Obstetrics-Gynecology, Pediatrics and Medicine were approved.

TRAINING REGISTERED

The Board of Regents registered the nurse training school of Meharry. This action enabled Meharry graduates to take examinations for practicing in New York State.

Dr. Minor J. Terry of the New York Board of Dental Examiners inspected the department of dental hygiene last November and recommended that the Board register the department in New York State.

A closer cooperation between Fisk and Meharry now exists. One evidence of this is the new course of study now being offered jointly to students in nursing by Fisk and Meharry. Two years of pre-nursing training is to be given in Fisk following which the student will take three years of work in Meharry leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing which will be conferred by Fisk University in affiliation with Meharry Medical College.

Duplication of effort by the two schools is to be avoided by the use of certain laboratory facilities jointly. Thus, courses in biochemistry, physiology, anatomy and bacteriology will be given at Meharry for Fisk students.

TRUSTEE ARRANGEMENT

This program of cooperation will be greatly facilitated by the presence of each president on the trustee boards of both institutions. Thus, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk, is a member of the board of trustees of Meharry, and Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry, is on the Fisk board of trustees.

A deficiency in the training of nurses has been the absence of contagious disease nursing from the course of study. Last spring an affiliation was made with Isolation Hospital, St. Louis, which permits Meharry nurses to spend two months in residence to get this specialized training. The first group is now at St. Louis.

GRADUATE COURSES

Last summer a short course for graduate physicians was given for the first time. The course was repeated this summer and a graduate course for dentists instituted. The interest shown by physicians and dentists in all parts of the country insures the successful continuation of these courses.

For many years the Meharry collection was housed in the Fisk Library Building. Last February, quarters for the library were completed in the dental wing. The presence of the library in the school building proper makes it more available to students and faculty. The wisdom of transferring the collection was borne out by the increased use the library has seen since February.

The institution is indebted to many people both professional and lay who have become interested in Meharry as an agent for social betterment and have expressed this interest by visiting the insitution to work or speak. Prominent among these were: Dr. John L. Hill, Dr. J. Earl Moreland, Miss Frances Helen Ziegler, Dr. Hugh Morgan, Dr. Waller S. Leathers, Dr. A. E. Keller, Dr. John Youmans, Dr. Walter McFall, Dr. W. A. Bryan, Dr. William Dixon, Dr. Duncan Eve, Dr. H. H. Shoulders, Dr. Holland M. Tigert, Dr. Burnett W. Wright, Dr. Geo. F. Seeman. An unprecedented occurrence was the action of the Nashville Academy of Dentistry in holding its regular monthly meeting in Meharry last June.

GRADUATE STUDY

During the year several staff members were granted leaves for further study. Dr. L. D. Scott is studying radiology in New York. Dr. W. L. Silcott is studying psychiarty in Denver, at the University of Colorado. Dr. J. A. Bone is studying pharmacology at the University of Illinois with Dr. McGuigan. Dr. Matthew Walker studied surgery under Dr. Edward Howes at Washington. Dr. W. H. Faulkner studied pediatrics at Harvard University Medical School. During the coming year, the dean of the Nursing School, Miss Hulda M. Lyttle, will do graduate work on public health at the University of Toronto.

Meharry has made its facilities available to local and state medical, dental and nursing societies. The local societies hold their regular meetings at Meharry. The Volunteer State Medical Association had the largest meeting in the 35 years of its history and will be the guest of Meharry for the next two years

Jackson, Miss., News
August 9, 1939

Negro Seminary To Be Rebuilt; Contract Fixed

WEST POINT — (Special) —The contract for the rebuilding of the Mary Holmes Seminary, nationally-known school for negroes, was awarded Walter L. Perry of Philadelphia, Miss., it was announced by Dr. Graham F. Campbell, head of the institution here.

The school building, constructed in 1900 at an estimated cost of $100,000, was leveled a few months ago by fire. It is understood that the new building will represent an investment of about $75,000, but no figures were given by the Northern Presbyterian church, owners of the building.

The plumbing and heating contract was awarded to the Sanitary Plumbing Company of Tupelo. Construction of the building will begin just as soon as materials can be assembled.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
August 6, 1939

Fisk Has 2,092 Graduates In 40 States 9 Countries

Negro Educational Institution Modifies Its Curriculum to Meet Changing Needs in Areas Where Alumni Work

In the 73 years since Fisk was chartered by the State of Tennessee as a University, in 1867, more than two thousand graduates have gone out from the school into 40 states and nine foreign countries.

Following the Civil War the school was established, opening its doors on January 9, 1866, in the Hospital Army Barracks on Twelfth Street. There was little financial backing but a great deal of faith in the wisdom of the venture. One thousand Negro men and women of all ages came that first year to learn to read and write and some stayed on to be graduated from the college course with the first class, that of 1875.

Of the 2,092 graduates 779 are teachers, 129 social workers and 123 physicians. The rest are scattered throughout the educational, professional and business fields, with four doing domestic service.

As the times have changed, the curriculum has been changed to fit Negro students to live satisfying lives through service in the communities where they work.

In 1933 Fisk was approved by the Association of American Universities.

GRADUATE WORK

Graduate work is offered in a number of departments, and during the past year 78 students completed the requirements for the Master of Arts degree. The total enrollment for both semesters was 529.

During the past nine years students enrolled in the summer session have been, for the most part, teachers from strategic positions throughout the South working toward a higher degree. The curriculum laboratory has taken up the problem of adapting the school more fully to the needs of the communities. It has been cooperatively planned with a similar course at Peabody for the white schools.

LIBRARY COURSE

The teacher-librarian course has completed its fourth summer. A special group of teachers who have responsibility for the school library in addition to their regular classes has been selected each summer for membership in this course. In it a practical approach to solving the library problems of each school has been the objective.

A third phase of the summer session has been the course for principals of small high schools. It was offered for the first time last summer. This summer 40 were enrolled in it from Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi. In planning the course questionnaires were first sent to all the state agents, county superintendents, principals, Jeanes supervisors, and farm and home demonstration agents to secure information concerning the outstanding weaknesses and problems of the rural high schools. A special study was also made of actual conditions in typical schools in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Through these three groups—the curriculum laboratory, the teacher-librarian course, and the principals course—all phases of the Southern Negro schools are being studied and pertinent changes may be looked for within the next decade.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
January 28, 1939

New Psychology Course

The Fisk University Social Center announces the addition of a course in adolescent psychology to the curriculum of the People's College. Enrollment of students in the course will be taken February 1 and 2. Classes will be conducted during the evenings and will be under the supervision of the WPA adult education program. This course will be of especial value to students and to workers interested in the problems of young people. There is no charge for this instruction.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
February 19, 1939

PROGRAMS AT FISK

Sunday Concerts Are Scheduled At Negro University

Two musical events have been scheduled by Fisk University, the first an organ concert this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock and the other a concert by Charlotte Wallace Murray, soprano, next Sunday.

Arthur R. Croley, assisted by Harold C. Schmidt, violinist, will be presented in the chapel in an organ concert today. His program will include compositions by Mendelssohn, Bach, Taylor and others. He is a member of the Fisk music faculty.

The Charlotte Wallace Murray concert will include compositions by Brahms, Handel, Gluck, Strauss, Grieg and others.

LeMoyne College Looms As One Of Outstanding Institutions In The South

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 23—LeMoyne college, located here, is perhaps one of th least heralded of our stronger Negro educational institutions in the South. Nevertheles it has a strong faculty and has produced many efficient teachers and educators for th Mid-South. It was established in 1870. through the untiring efforts of Dr. T. Julius L Moyne of Washington, Pennsylvania, who successfully besought the American Missionary Association to grant funds augmenting those provided by himself and other philanthropic individuals. Hence, LeMoyne College, with the sponsoring of the American Missionary Association, rightfully belongs in the same category with Fisk, Atlanta University, Hampton and Talledega.

Originally LeMoyne was only a normal school and for more than half a century it remained in that category. In 1932, LeMoyne passed from a normal institute and junior college to a full-fledged, four-year academic institution and was recognized by the Southern Association of Colleges. Its faculty is bi-racial and represents graduates from leading colleges and universities throughout the country. The environment is liberal and deeply Christian. A near-championship football team, coached by W. P. (Jack) Atkins and an excellent debating team have done much toward bringing LeMoyne to the attention of sections beyond its own horizon, as it were.

Last year the LeMoyne debating team traveled to Australia and New Zealand and completed successfully with the leading colleges of those countries. LeMoyne College has the distinction of participating in more inter-racial debates than any other Negro college in America and in recent years its debating team in the world, save possibly the debating team of Oxford University. Messrs. James S. Byas and Charles W. Gilton comprised the team, with Professor B. G. Alexander along as manager. The Argus, leading daily of Melbourne, Australia, which writes only one editorial daily, honored the LeMoyne debaters signally when it devoted its editorial space to the colored debaters on several consecutive days. Climaxing its editorial recognition, the Argus said: "Our visiting Americans of LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, are living examples of the advantages of free discussion and of eternal hope that law of reason will eventually prevail over the forces of violence that now menace civilization."

The present officers of administration at LeMoyne are: Dr. Frank Sweeney, president; Dr. H. C. Hamilton, dean; Miss Alma C. Hanson, treasurer; Professor Rufus J. Hawkins, registrar; Rev. Charles Grant Hamilton, librarian; Professor W. P. Adkins, director of athletics.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 9, 1939

EVENT WILL HONOR LATE NEGRO POET

Fisk Fine Arts, Music Festival Will be Held From April 21 to 23

The tenth annual Festival of Music and Fine Arts at Fisk University April 21-23 will be in commemoration of the life and work of James Weldon Johnson, Negro poet and educator who was killed last June in an automobile accident, it was announced Saturday.

The festival will open at noon Friday, April 21, with an address by Eric T. Clarke, director of the Concert Project of the Association of American Colleges. That afternoon the art exhibition will be opened with a tea honoring the Association of Musicians in Negro schools, which will be meeting at Fisk during the Festival. The concert by the University Choir will be that night.

On Saturday afternoon the players from Dillard University at New Orleans will present a three act play, "The Family Upstairs," in the Fisk Little Theater. The same night the Fisk Jubilee Singers, with Todd Duncan, Washington, D. C., as guest soloist, will give a program.

Rabbi Julius Mark of the Vine Street Temple, Nashville, will preach at the University Church services Sunday morning, and the Festival will end with a special program devoted to Johnson Sunday night.

Johnson City, Tenn. Press
March 7, 1939

NEGROES STUDY SAFETY

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7. (AP) A traffic safety school ,sponsored by the Young Negro Voters' Association, will hold its first session tonight at Lemoyne College. Police officials will serve as instructors for negro drivers. The school will meet each Tuesday night for six weeks.

Fisk Festival To Honor James Weldon Johnson

NASHVILLE—(A N P)—The 10th annual festival of music and fine arts at Fisk University April 21-23 is planned in commemoration of the life and work of James Weldon Johnson, eminent poet and statesman, who was killed last June in an automobile accident. From 1931 until his death, Dr. Johnson held the Spence chair of Creative Writing and Literature at Fisk.

4-18-39

The festival opens at 12 noon on Friday with an address by Eric T. Clarke, director of the concert project of the Association of American Colleges. At 4 the same day, the art exhibit will be held with tea honoring the Association of Musicians in Negro Schools which will be meeting at Fisk during the festival. The concert by the university choir will be given Friday evening.

On Saturday afternoon the players from Dillard university, under the direction of Randolph Edmonds, will present a three-act play, "The Family Upstairs," in the little theatre on the campus. The same evening the concert by the jubilee singers with Todd Duncan of Washington, D. C., as guest soloist, will be given.

Rabbi Julius Mark delivers the sermon on Sunday morning at the university church service. The festival ends on Sunday evening with a special program devoted to James Weldon Johnson on which will appear prominent speakers of both races. The record of his own poem, "The Creation," will be given and the program will close with the audience singing his composition, "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Prominent people attending the festival are Sterling Brown of Howard university, R. Nathaniel Dett of Bennett college, and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Rieser of the Julius Rosenwald fund.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
February 14, 1939

Dr. Johnson To Speak At Fisk Tomorrow

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences at Fisk University, will give the fourth lecture in the James Hardy Dillard series on education in the South at 8 p. m. tomorrow in the Education Building on the campus, it was announced today.

Dr. Johnson's subject will be "Cultural Environment of the Negro Child and Its Educational Implications."

SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT AT STATE COLLEGE

The Social Science Dept. of A. and I. State College under the able leadership of Prof. Merl R. Eppse, author of "The Negro Too in American History" is swiftly forging to the front as an outstanding educational department in which the urgent practice of a practical method is proving its worth.

For twelve years Prof. Eppse has lectured that good economic, social or spiritual results come only through good living—in every sense of the word "good." He has not advanced this theory as a responsibility solely of the students, but he has shouldered the yoke himself in such a matter-of-fact and willing way until his proteges unconsciously find themselves following his simple but result getting example.

Each year as another school term ends, the Social Science Dept. of A. and I. sends forth into the rigors of present day life a group of young men and women who are equipped with what it takes to meet and defeat the problems which down the average man and send him on his destined way to RELIEF.

Breaks Tradition

MISS GRACE DOYLE

—Fisk University junior, who recently broke tradition by becoming the first co-ed elected president of the student council. In addition to Miss Doyle's holding her place on the dean's list with a B average or above, she has been active in dramatics. (Photo by ANP)

LE MOYNE RATED HIGH BY SCHOLASTIC GROUP

Southern Association Gives Memphis School An 'A'

LeMoyne College has received unconditional "A" rating from the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, President Frank Sweeney said yesterday.

LeMoyne thus becomes, along with Fisk University at Nashville, the only other institution of higher learning for negroes in the State of Tennessee holding a Class A rating by the Southern Association and the only college fully and unconditionally accredited by the association within a radius of 200 miles of Memphis with its population of approximately 1,500,000 negroes, largest area of negro population in the United States. LeMoyne was founded in 1865 by the American Missionary Association and still operates under its auspices with a National Board of Trustees.

Safety Film Will Be Shown

The traffic safety motion picture, "It Could Happen to You," featuring city officials, supported by a cast from the Little Theatre, will be shown tonight at the LeMoyne College lecture hall under the auspices of the Young Negro Voters' Association.

The 30-minute picture will start at 7:30 o'clock. It will be followed by a benefit ballet to provide funds to send the Booker T. Washington Drum and Bugle Corps to the New York World's Fair.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 30, 1939

81 To Receive Degrees at Fisk Finals

Eighty candidates are to receive degrees at Fisk University's sixty-fifth commencement season opening June 11 and continuing through June 14.

The commencement season begins with the baccalaureate service on Sunday, June 11. Dr. John Knox, formerly of the Fisk faculty and now connected with the Hartford Theological Seminary in Connecticut, will deliver the sermon. In the afternoon the annual memorial pilgrimage will be made to the graves of President and Mrs. Erastus Milo Cravath in the National Cemetery near Nashville. At 8 o'clock that evening a student-alumni forum will be held in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

Activities throughout Monday will be devoted to alumni interests and the annual recital of students in the music department will be at 8 p. m. Tuesday morning the alumni business meeting will be held. At 4 p. m. President and Mrs. Thomas Elsa Jones will be at home to the graduates, their parents, guests, faculty, and alumni, and in the evening the fifty-eighth anniversary meeting of the General Alumni Association will be addressed by Dr. Luther P. Jackson, professor of history at Virginia State College. After the meeting the Nashville Fisk Club will entertain the graduating class, alumni, guests and faculty in the Jubilee Hall Foyer.

The commencement exercises are scheduled for Wednesday morning, June 14. The address will be given by Dr. Homer P. Rainey, chairman of the American Youth Commission, Washington, D. C., and president-elect of the University of Texas.

There are sixty-one candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree representing twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. Nineteen students from ten states and the District of Columbia are completing work for the Master of Arts degree in the fields of education, music, sociology, and chemistry.

LE MOYNE COLLEGE APPROVED BY THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 22—LeMoyne college climaxed an epic rise in the educational world this month when Dr. Frank Sweeney, president, was officially notified by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that LeMoyne has now been approved by that body as a full accredited college, and accordingly, was given the association's top unconditional rating of "A". This standing makes LeMoyne the only fully and unconditionally accredited college for colored within a radius of two hundred miles, an area in which live approximately one million five hundred thousand Negroes. LeMoyne, along with Fisk university, is the only institution of higher learning for colored in the state of Tennessee holding an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools—the official accrediting branch for this section of the country of the National Association of Colleges.

Founded in October, 1870, by the American Missionary Association with a bequest of twenty thousand dollars from Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne of Washington, Pennsylvania, LeMoyne's rise in the field of education has been geared to the needs and conditions of the community. In its opening years the curriculum was arranged to provide primary and secondary education, manual instruction, and teacher training. This general type of curriculum was continued until 1914 when LeMoyne moved to her present site. The first building erected on the new site was named Steele Hall, in honor of Mr. Andrew J. Steele, principal of LeMoyne from 1873 to 1908.

After more than a half century of meritorius service as a Normal Institute, LeMoyne entered the Junior college field in 1924 under the presidency of Dr. E. J. Ortman. The school's entrance into this higher level of education was principally due to the following factors: First, the rapid progress of secondary education in the Tri-State Area; second, the growing need of city and county teachers for advanced study; and, third, the local necessity for an accredited college to accommodate city and county high school graduates who were financially unable to continue their education out of Memphis.

In 1929 during the first year of the administration of President Frank Sweeney, he made for the American Missionary association a study of the Negro educational needs and facilities in the Tri-States which disclosed the fact that this area was very much in need of adequate collegiate resources. It was with knowledge of these educational shortcomings in an area in which more Negroes live per square foot than anywhere else in the world that prompted the American Missionary association to change LeMoyne into a full-fledged four-year college; and its subsequent "A" accreditment this spring marks another evolutionary step in the life of one of America's fastest growing institutions of higher learning.

VETERAN DALLAS MEDIC NAMED HEAD OF MEHARRY ALUMNI

DALLAS, Tex., July 27 (ANP)—Dr. J. W. Anderson, widely known Dallas physician was unanimously elected president of Meharry Alumni Association at its recent annual meeting. A graduate of the medical class of 1885 and the dental class of 1887, Dr. Anderson is the oldest living graduate of Meharry still in active practice, has followed his profession here in Dallas for more than half a century. He also has extensive real estate interests, reputedly is one of the wealthiest of his race in the Southwest.

Race Physicians Being Gradually Dropped From Faculty Of Meharry 'Med' School. Claim

Board of Trustees Make Several White Appointments, Replacing Race Men, Announced List Shows.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20—Negro physicians who have been in control and in majority at Meharry Medical college for a number of years, seem to be on their way out, according to the announced list of appointments made last week by the Board of Trustees of the famous Negro medical college.

The following list of appointments were published last week by the Board of Trustees: Dr. Harold D. West, professor of biochemistry; Dr. William Masin, assistant professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. Crawford Harwell, assistant professor of Clinical Surgery; Dr. Mathews Walker, assistant professor of surgery; Dr. Nathaniel S. Schofner, associate professor of clinical surgery; Dr. Elkin L. Rippy, assistant professor of clinical surgery; Dr. Raymond Crowe, assistant professor of clinical medicine; Dr. P. G. Murray, associate professor of clinical urology; Dr. Edward Lee, instructor in physiology; Dr. Frank Claytor, instructor in medicine. Dr. Theodore Hawkins, instructor in surgery; Dr. Riley Ransom, instructor in anatomy; Dr. William Quinn, instructor in ophthalmology. When it was rumored at the institution that many of the above were whites replacing Negroes, and this Courier reporter sought to find out who was who, he was told by an authority at the school, "to publish them as the list shows, without indicating white or colored."

This action on the part of the Board of Trustees is the results of a series of startling incidents at the college during the past year, which, according to reports, were blamed on Negro physicians. However, this report has always been denied by both white and colored physicians at the college. One Negro professor remarked after the appointments, "They are doing just what I thought."

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 31, 1939, the following new members were elected for five year terms: Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president Fisk university; Dr. Harvey J. Burkart, director Rochester Clinic, Rochester, N. Y., and Judge John J. Aust, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Anderson Spurs Meharry Alumni In Campaign For Library Endowment

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 28—Dr. J. W. Anderson, the oldest practicing physician, who has graduated from Meharry Medical college, and who was recently unanimously elected president of the alumni association, has initiated a drive to endow Meharry's library.

Despite his many professional and financial interests, Dr. Anderson, who has been practicing in Dallas, Texas for last fifty years, is devoting much of time to putting over the endowment program. He plans spending the month of August in California where he will institute the drive.

DR. J. W. ANDERSON

Gave $12,000 Building

Dr. Anderson's keen interest in his alma mater was demonstrated several years ago when he built the beautiful Anderson Anatomical hall on the old south campus at a cost of $12,000. Incidentally, this is the largest single gift of any almunus in the history of the school.

It was in 1885 that Dr. Anderson graduated from Meharry, but reentered the school and took a course in dentistry which he completed two years later. He also took a post-graduate course at the University of Michigan and at Chicago university.

His success both in his practice and business investments have met with tremendous success. He has considerable real estate holdings and is considered one of the richest men in the southwest.

Aids Wiley College

In recent years, Dr. Anderson has been devoting a great part of his wealth to philanthropy. The Dallas Young Men's Christian Association Texas Children's hospital, Dixon's orphanage, Wiley college and Meharry have been given generous donations.

According to a statement from the Meharry alumni secretary, the association is rallying to the support of its new president in his move to aid the school.

Awarding M. A. Degree at Prairie View

Journal and Guide 9-30-39 Norfolk, Va.

PRAIRIE VIEW (TEXAS) State College gives first master's degree. Armye Jones Harrison, receding with diploma, Principal W. R. Banks congratulates Frieda Estelle Rhone as W. R. Harrison, professor of rural sociology adjusts hood. Rear—E. M. Norris, chairman of graduate study, and J. B Cade, coordinator of instruction.

COLLEGE HEAD CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

Friends Hire Counsel To Secure Release Of Professor

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 22—Charged with a felony theft and recently held by Oklahoma City officers, Prof. C. A. Biggers, formerly head of the Biggers Business college of this city, was returned to Dallas this week in charge of members of Sheriff R. A. Schmidt's office and held in the county jail.

The charge against the college head was the disposal of writing machines on which a lien was held by a local typewriter company.

Biggers explained to Oklahoma City officers that a man by the name of Tyler was left in charge of the college during the absence of the college head. For several years Professor Biggers has operated a commercial school in this city from which a number of students have been graduated and are holding good positions. Mr. Biggers has also operated schools in various parts of the west and southwest.

At one time he was an investigator in the employ of the United States government. Shortly before leaving Dallas for Oklahoma City, Professor Biggers married one of his graduates, Miss Annie Lee Jordan, who it is reported was his sixth matrimonial venture. Professor Biggers was a member and energetic worker of the Retail Merchants association and publicity director of Good Street Baptist church.

Friends in the city have secured counsel to secure his release in order that the charges held against him might be straightened out.

Texas Pays High Price For Jim Crow Colleges

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 15—In order to maintain lily white state universities, this state is spending this year $11,341.54 to educate Race youths in schools elsewhere, according to a report made this week by Dean T. D. Bro[illegible], of Texas A. and M. college.

The procedure here, as in many other Southern states, is that if the state supported Race institutions do not offer courses desired by Race students, the state pays their tuition to universities where they are admitted.

All of the courses being pursued by state subsidized Race students elsewhere, are offered by white universities here.

Of the 180 Race students who made application for courses this year, only 53 were approved. They are as follows: medicine, 17; pharmacy 4; dentistry 4; optometry 1; law 1; graduate work beyond M.S 5; work for M.S. in academic fields 14; social service 4; music 1; library science 1; costume designing has one.

These institutions are represented in the attendance: Atlanta, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Meharry, Howard, Universiy of Chicago, Southern California, Columbia, Illinois, Xavier, Indiana, Pratt institute, Cornell, Kansas, Kent college of law, and Illinois College of Optometry.

President Rhoads Called To Ministry

Bishop President Presented License

By EDWARD M. CARROLL

MARSHALL, Texas — (Special) President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop College has accepted the call to the ministry and Sunday, January 15, was presented his license at the Galilee Baptist Church here. He preached his first sermon at an early hour Christmas morning service.

Dr. Rhoads accepted the cause well prepared having spent some time studying in the Yale University Divinity School. His yielding climaxed several years of the dominating urge "to preach," for which he states he "attempted to substitute lecturing and Christian education instead."

The Rev. W. M. Bowden, pastor of the Galilee Baptist Church in which the Rev. Mr. Rhoads was converted thirty-three years ago, presented him with his ministerial license. During the service the Rev. Wm. R. Strassner, dean of the Bishop College School of Religion, delivered the sermon from the theme "The Great Commission."

The Bishop Coleridge Taylor choir, under the direction of Miss Augusta McSwain, sang for the occasion.

'HOME EDUCATION' AT BISHOP COLLEGE A SUCCESS

Pictured at the left: The first class to finish the "Home Management Course" in Bishop's Home Management Cottage. These four young women, shown with one of their instructors in the living room of the cottage, received their degrees in Homemaking from Bishop College. Left to right (seated): Algia Retta Adkins, Longview, Tex.; Mrs. Z. L. S. Coleman, house mother; Ruth Ada L. Brown, Dallas, Tex.; (standing) Emma Bernice Downs and Katie Ruth Leach, Marshall, Tex. In the picture to the right: An evening class in foods for in-service cooks in the Foods Laboratory in Bishop's Homemaking Education Center.

Home-Making Courses For Women Given Emphasis At Bishop College

Thousands of Dollars Invested in Equipment and Buildings Under Direction of President Rhoads—Every Woman Graduate Must Qualify for Course.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14.—Ten years ago, when Dr. J. J. Rhoads assumed the presidency of Bishop college, one of his first steps to raise the standards in the academic program of the institution was the elimination of all sub-college courses. In record time, music and religion were placed on a strictly college basis, leading to state certification and standard degrees.

Sewing which had been previously eliminated was brought back into the curriculum in 1935 when Homemaking Education was introduced. In another two years, a four-year degree course was organized and a nursery school established to serve as a laboratory in child care.

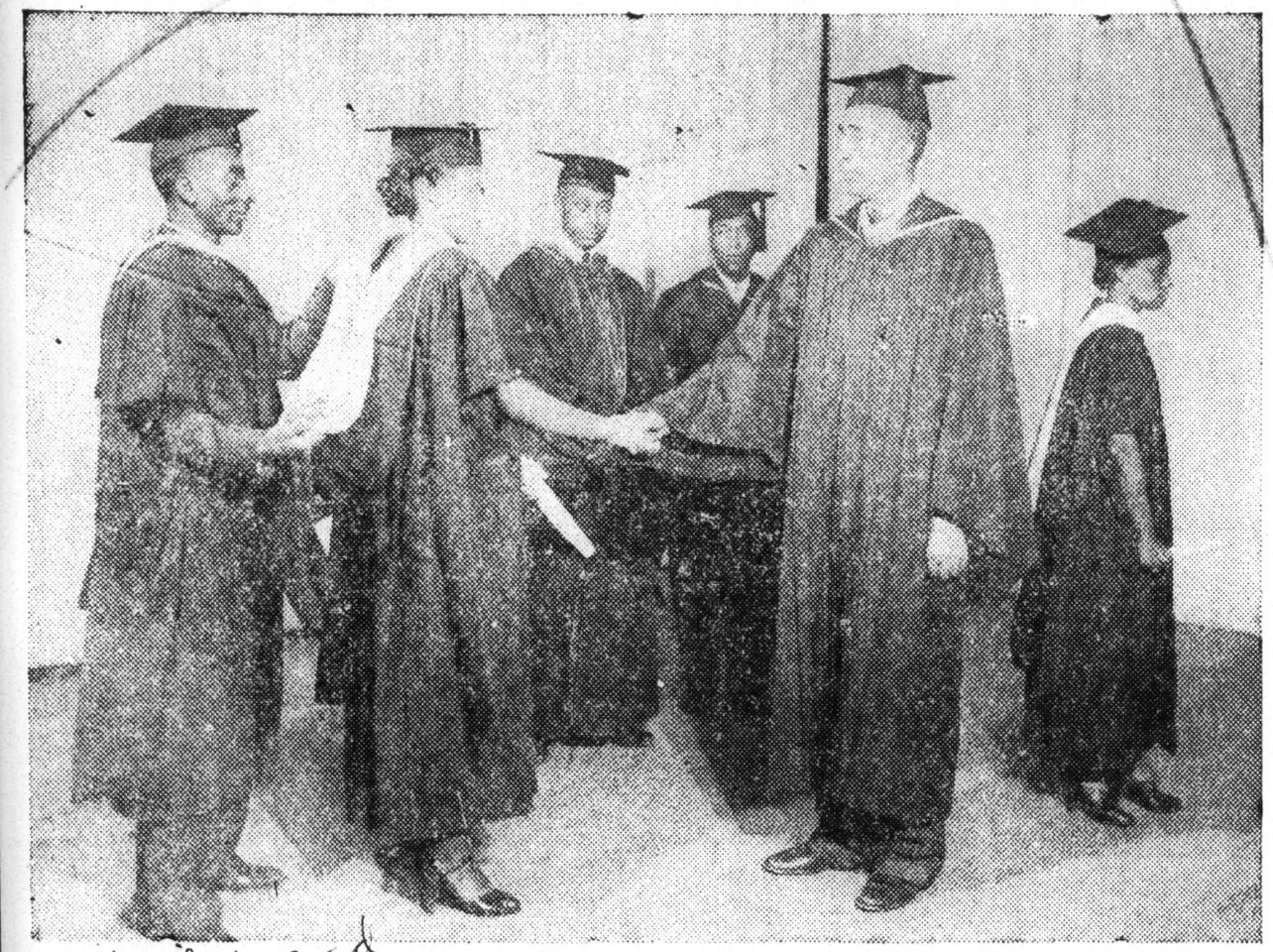
During the session of 1938-39, the institution invested $10,000 in modern homemaking education equipment and is now erecting an $8,000 "home management home" (building and furnishings) which is to be a laboratory for the course that is fast proving one of the most popular on the campus, and places Bishop ahead as a pioneer in this field.

The General Education Board, New York City, contributed $3,500 on the cost of equipment and library for the department; special assistance is being rendered the college by the Texas State Department of Vocational Education, Hampton institute, the Texas State College for Women at Denton and the Teachers' college at Columbia, in the planning of the library and other special features of this unique and far-reaching program.

Bishop's regulations require that every woman student who qualifies for graduation must take the course in home management and live in the model home for five weeks during her senior or junior year. The course is conducted on a 12-month basis, and the home is at all times occupied. Each "family" consists of six members (including instructor).

Bishop is a community-centered college, and places its home-making facilities at the service of evening classes for maids, cooks and housewives and thus affords instruction to many educationally under-privileged adults.

Gets First Master's At Prairie View



These proud graduates, by receiving the first master's degrees at Prairie View State College made history recently. Armye Jones Harrison is shown receding with diploma. Principal W. R. Banks congratulates Frieda Estelle Rhone as W. R. Harrison, professor of rural sociology, adjust: hood. In the rear are E. M. Norris, chairman o: graduate study and J. B. Cade, coordinator of in- struction.

State College Honors Presidents

Petersburg School In 55th Year; Portrait of Dr. Gandy By John Borican Feature of Exercises

(Staff Correspondence)

PETERSBURG, Va.—Virginia State College, one of the fastest growing educational institutions in the country, paused here last Friday to pay honor and tribute to those men who had brought about its birth in the halls of the state legislature fifty-five years ago and to those men who had sponsored its epochal development since that time.

The occasion was Founder's Day, an annual event that had been known as President's Day until its name was changed earlier this month by the executive council of the school. Begun a few years ago, this event has rapidly become one of the most revered traditions at this college and the exercises that marked this year's observance were enthusiastically participated in by both students and members of the staff.

HALF HOLIDAY

The college declared a half-holiday Friday and held, in the auditorium of the new administration building at 8 p. m., a program honoring the founders and the three presidents of the college. Principal speakers were Archie R. Richardson, assistant state director of Negro education, and an alumnus of the school; the Rev. J. B. Brown, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Petersburg; and William H. Boone, president of the senior class of the college.

The legislative act which established the college in 1882 was sponsored by Representative A. W. Harris, a Negro. The first president was Dr. John Mercer Langston who served from the beginning of the school in 1886 to 1887. He was followed by Dr. James Hugo Johnston, Sr., who served as president from 1887 until 1914. The present head of the college, Dr. John M. Gandy, took over the administration of the college's affairs in 1914 and is still directing the college in its most recent development program.

These men were honored by the speakers. The College A Capella Chior furnished music for the occasion. The invocation was offered by the Rev. E. F. S. Davis.

PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT

A feature of this year's program was the presentation to the college of an oil portrait of President Gandy which had been painted by John Borican, versatile 1938 graduate of the school. The gift was made by the students and members of the staff of the college, and the presentation was made by Prof. Walter N. Ridley ,chairman of the committee which sponsored the project.

The portrait was an almost exact likeness of the school head, and was done by the youthful artist from memory at his home in New York. Dr. Gandy never sat for the painting.

Along with the portrait Mr. Ridley presented a scroll to Dr. Gandy which included the names of the staff members who participated and the names of representatives of each of the student classes.

The inscription on the scroll read: "In recognition of our mutual regard for his distinction as our eader and fellow worker, the staff and students of Virginia State College present to the college a portrait of President John M. Gandy, executed by John Borican, a graduate of the college."

Dean James H. Johnston accepted the scroll and the painting in behalf of Dr. Gandy and the College. Dr. Gandy expressed his appreciation for the gift to the students, the members of the staff, and to John Borican, himself, who was present for the exercises. He announced that the painting would be hung in an appropriate place.

STUDENT SPEAKS

In the first address of the evening, Mr. Boone urged that the students emulate the lives of the men who were their benefactors in the establishment and development of the college rather than pay lip service to their achievements. He exhorted his fellow students to choose the right way in life and to give more than was required in the advancement of the race and of civilization.

Mr. Richardson, one of the first students of the four year college and a graduate in the class of 1927, in a scholarly manner, addressed the students on the subject: "The College and Its Relationship to Virginia's Culture."

The speaker pointed out the value of a school such as Virginia State College influencing the cultural contributions of members of the Negro race. He praised the efforts of those who were responsible for the growth of the college and pointed out that changes in the economic and social system had made it essential that an educational institution keep pace with the times.

SYSTEM FAULTY

Mr. Richardson called attention to faults in our economic system and urged that Virginia State College help the youth of Virginia to realize "that the moral, physical and cultural degeneracy of one-half of Virginia's population is a menace to the other half and that fundamental and heroic remedies must be applied, regardless of cost, if the culture of which Virginia so proudly boasts, does not perish. He urged that students become aware of social issues.

Dr. Brown, who has spent many years as a minister in Petersburg, praised the growth of the school. He called attention to the fact that while the physical development of the plant was desirable, costly equipment, fine buildings or extensive curriculums cannot contribute to graduates some of the finer cultural qualities necessary for full development.

POINTS OUT NEEDS

Dr. Brown declared that modern youths show a noticeable lack of culture, a lack of tolerance necessary in making adjustments in life and a need for training in the discernment and choice of true social values. He urged that the college seek to remedy this condition.

Members of the committee which sponsored the portrait project were: Mr. Ridley, chairman, Miss Lucille L. Frazier, ssecretary, Cleopatra W. Armstrong, Kennet Baker, Millard T. Carter, Frank T Green, Marian V. Jordan, Reube R. McDaniels, Amaza L. Meredith J. Harold Montague, Geneva Mysterm, Hugo A. Owens, and Marguerite Worthington. Miss Marjorie Addison and Hugo Owens president of the student council unveiled the portrait.

Ushers were: Bessie V. Beale Mary G. Hale, Mary E. Moore, Elbert H. Pogue, Willis T. Richie, George E. Roundtree, Vivian B. Scott, LeMoyne E. Williams, Montrose L. Wilson, and Samuel R. Wilson.

After the public program a reception was held in the faculty lounge. Members of the staff, graduate students, and members of the senior class were invited

Gandy Suggests Virginia Take Lead In Educational Equality

(Staff Correspondence)

PETERSBURG, Va.—"If North Carolina and Virginia led the way in admitting Negro students to the graduate schools of their state universities, it is quite possible that the states further South would eventually take a more liberal attitude toward the education of its Negro citizens," declared Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, in a special interview last week with the Journal and Guide on the problems raised by the Supreme Court decision requiring states to provide educational equality for all people.

"Virginia State College would accept any decision that the state board of education might make in its meeting later this month regarding settlement of the problem here in Virginia and we, here, would cooperate in working out this solution in any way indicated by the findings of the state board," declared the college head who was honored last Friday, along with other presidents and the founders of the college ,for his part in the development of the rapidly growing school.

HAS NO INFORMATION

Dr. Gandy discussed the broad implications of the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case but asserted that he had not conferred with any members of the school board about the situation in Virginia and had no information that would indicate what disposition might be made by educational authorities in the Old Dominion.

When asked whether he favored the entrance of Negro graduate students in the University of Virginia or the establishment of professional courses at Virginia State College, Dr. Gandy declined to commit himself, pointing out that so much misunderstanding had grown out of statements by college heads and that he preferred not to make a definite statement of his personal opinion.

Dr. Gandy explained that the college was at present working with the state authorities toward the setting up of graduate schools in those subjects in which a major was offered in the undergraduate school. These included English, sociology, science, history, mathematics and other similar subjects. However, no provision had yet been made for the teaching of professional subjects like law and medicine.

CONFIDENCE IN BOARD

"While I feel that the State board will provide for these things in keeping with the Supreme Court decision," he stated, "they have not et it be known where the units of law, and medicine will be established." He pointed out that many people are hoping that the State

will open the University of Virginia to Negro students.

As an alternative, Dr. Gandy suggested, professional schools for Negroes may be established. He did not know whether or not they might be set up at Virginia State College in Petersburg or in Richmond, the capital city.

TWO SYSTEMS EXPENSIVE

When asked which of these expedients he considered best, Dr. Gandy answered: "To set up biracial systems in the higher branches of education is very expensive. Whether or not white people will continue in this traditional course or open the doors of University of Virginia to race citizens, I do not know."

Some think that nothing will happen if a Negro enters the state university. However, when we think of the bitter prejudices of white people, I wonder how we can escape the development of tragic conditions if such a thing should be tried.

"Many white people believe in the unity of education and such unity would help to eradicate many of the problems of the South. There is a possibility that there is a growing liberalism among the younger white men and women that will usher in a new day."

Dr. Gandy pointed out that even if race students were admitted to white universities, no teachers would be placed on the staff of those schools.

He felt, he said, that the idea of educational equality for Negroes would eventually come to the states in the deep South if the border states, and liberal states like Virginia and North Carolina showed the way and proved that the change is workable.

Oil Painting of Dr. Gandy Given College

No, you're not seeing things. There are two faces on this picture that look just alike. One is Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, and the other is a remarkably close oil painting likeness of him presented to the college by the members of the staff and student body on Founder's Day. The painter is John Borican, who graduated from the college last year. He did this painting from memory in about three weeks in New York.

Borican is on the left of the painting and Dr. Gandy is on the right. At the extreme left is Prof. Walter Ridley, chairman of the portrait committee, and at the extreme right is Dean James H. Johnston, who accepted the portrait on behalf of the school.

Reception Feature of Founder's Day

At the Virginia State College Founder's Day reception. Left to right: Miss Helen Mosely, Miss Marjorie Falks, Miss LeMoyne Williams, George Roundtree, Miss Madelyn Poole, Miss Thelma Hamilton, Miss Vesta J. Lawrence, and Mrs. Sadie Roane.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 1, 1939

WPA Approves Petersburg, Ettrick Work

Approval of a $13,196 WPA project at Petersburg and another $20,908 job at Virginia State College for Negroes in Chesterfield County was announced yesterday by William A. Smith, State WPA administrator.

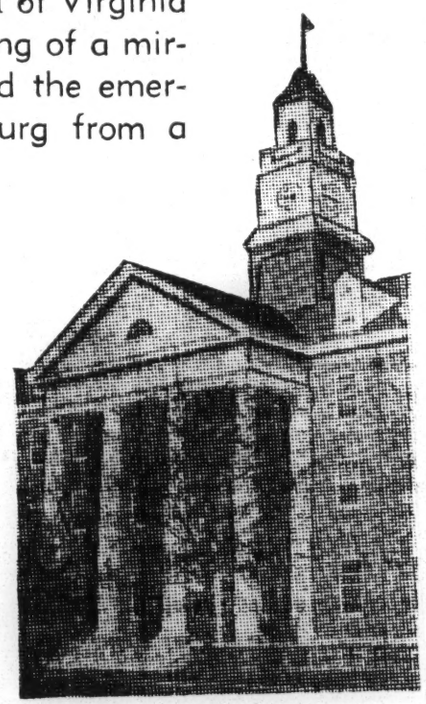
Sponsored by the city, the Petersburg project will improve grounds and facilities of the city garage and stable. It calls also for construction of a new dog pound, roadways and gutter, installation of drainage facilities and extension of railroad tracks. The city will contribute $3,226 toward the project.

Construction of an elementary school, infirmary, warehouse, greenhouse, cannery and a bridge over the railroad siding will be included in the project at the Virginia State College for Negroes at Ettrick. The college will contribute $9,641.

Public Education and Public Health

VIRGINIA'S STATE COLLEGE for Negroes is conceded by the best authorities to be highly efficient in administrative management. Its academic organization and output are conceded to be up to the best standards of Southern colleges.

Dr. John M. Gandy, the president of Virginia State College, is regarded as something of a miracle man by those who have followed the emergence of the institution at Petersburg from a sub-standard high and normal school to the status of a first-class college with steadily expanding curricula. This feeling is shared, we are told, by the State Department of Public Instruction, and the college's all-white Board of Visitors.



ENTRANCE VIRGINIA HALL
STATE COLLEGE

There has been not only a marvelous expansion of physical plant. There has been a corresponding enlargement of the cultural factors which must go hand-in-hand with an adequate physical plant.

Luther H. Foster, treasurer and business manager of the State College, who over the years of its marvelous growth, has often found it possible, as well as necessary, to "make bricks without straw," enjoys a rating in the estimation of the State Administration that is enviable, to say the least.

The point we wish to make is, that under entirely Negro executive and academic management, Virginia has a State college for Negroes that is a model for the country, and Virginia is proud of it. It has been demonstrated to the apparent satisfaction of the Virginia State government that Negroes can perform business and professional functions of a high order.

When we speak of business and professional services of a high order, we mean not only administration and instruction, but the vision to anticipate the needs of the college for educational and physical plant expansion, and the resourcefulness to find the money to meet the needs without a great deal of help from the State. That is the situation educationally.

ON THE HEALTH side we have a different picture. The State, which is apparently well satisfied with the job that Negroes are doing for Negroes in the field of public education, declines to utilize the services of Negroes for Negroes in the field of public health.

No Negroes are connected with the State Department of Health in any capacities comparable to their connections with the State Department of Education.

The State maintains a hospital for Negroes who are mentally ill, but there are no Negro doctors on the medical staff. No interneships are open to the young Negro doctors.

The State maintains a sanatorium for the Negro tubercular. There are no Negro doctors on the staff and no interneships are open to the young Negro doctors.

The State supports schools for Negro delinquent boys and girls. The physician to these institutions is white.

Many of the best Negro doctors now practicing in Virginia received their academic preparation for the study of medicine at Virginia State College. To what end is Virginia training Negroes at the State College for leadership and service, if this deadline is continued in relation to the extent of their services?

The integration of Negro doctors within the State's public health services is essential and would be found as beneficial in the conservation of the human resources of Virginia as the Negro school heads and school teachers have been as an integral part of the State's educational system.

The Old Dominion Medical Society has for years been knocking at the doors of the State Health Department for opportunity for its members to serve in capacities for which they are peculiarly fitted. Their claims have the merit of logic and necessity. They should no longer go unheeded.

Board Asks For Data On Graduate Plan

Dr. J. M. Gandy Authorized To Present Needs

RICHMOND, Va. — The State Board of Education in its quarterly meeting here, April 27, authorized Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College to compile data on faculty, library and laboratory facilities necessary to provide additional graduate instruction at the college.

Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction said that the data will probably b considered at the board's next meeting. He said that the board adopted a policy two years ago which provided for the inclusion of graduate work at the college as speedily as conditions would permit.

In January, Dr. Gandy reported that the college is already giving graduate instruction in social and natural sciences. The data which Dr. Gandy will present to the board at its next meeting will include cost estimates for the additional expansion.

The action of the board in authorizing Dr. Gandy is in keeping with the recent decision of the Supreme Court holding that states must provide "equal facilities" for Negroes.

At present, there is no institution in the state offering courses in law or medicine to Negroes, but under a law enacted several years ago the state pays the difference between the cost of such instruction in Virginia and the cost at northern and western schools which admit Negro students.

After the session here, members of the board visited Virginia State to view the new buildings and those now under construction.

The visit was in accordance with the board's custom of holding one meeting annually at each of the educational institutions.

College Officers O U. S. in Balancing E

ATLANTA, Ga.—Uncle Sam is not the only perso trying to effectively balanc a budget, for the Conference of Financial Officers of Col leges for Negroes, constantly confronted with the Hercu lean task of making the edu cational dollar do as much work as possible, are doing a meritorious job.

The conference was or ganized under the auspices o the General Education Board Leading participants at the last conference here includ ed: Dr. Trevor Arnett, direc tor, former president of the General Education Board; L H. Foster, treasurer-business manager, Virginia State; N C. Plimpton, and J. H. Cain.

The organization has more thar thirty members representing twen ty-four leading schools. Thei periods of service in their presen posts range from two and one-half years, represented by H. K. Logan business manager of Wiley College Marshall, Texas, to the 31-year-olc incumbency of G. W. Claridge treasurer of Meharry Medical College, Nashville.

The conference meets annually and with the idea in mind that the college and a strictly commercial enterprise are different discuss the importance of good management accuracy, and proper accounting.

PLAN WITHIN MEANS

In their efforts to exercise every possible care in planning only such expenditures for the various institutions as are possible in the light of the budget income, the financial officers are also concerned with:

Utilizing the operating experiences of at least the previous completed year and the necessity of conservatively estimating the income with a reluc-atnce toward listing increases over previous years without reasonably definite assurance that additional or special income will be available.

The school budget, however, is not the only thing with which the officers are concerned. Questions of student labor, and dining hall operations and student loans also come within their scope of work.

STUDENT JOBS

In assigning part-time jobs to students, the officers consider these factors: financial need, ability to do the job assigned, and ability to maintain a satisfactory scholastic record pending the assignment.

The following methods are used in determining student needs: use of questionnaires, investigations of home conditions, etc., and conferences with the student.

For the most part, the National Youth Administration program is administered in the same manner as are the college's own financial aid plans, subject of course to any special regulations of the federal government.

Efforts to give the student the best possible meal service for the amount charged in the dining hall s achieved through frequent checking of costs, particularly that of raw food.

FAMILY STYLE PREFERRED

The cafeteria style for large groups offers opportunities for more economy in operations than the family style of service. Nevertheless. most colleges indicate that they use the family style for there are some cultural and other ad tagles which this method offers.

Student loans are encouraged by the officers. Short term loans are advocated in small amounts where the fund is small. Desirability to require the repayment of loans prior to the next succeeding school session, except in the cases of some seniors is emphasized.

The officers say that the interest rates should not be less than 4 per cent nor more than 6 per cent per annum.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

The officers approve of the placement service for jobs other than those available at the college. A $1 fee has been suggested as the maximum. This provision is thought desirable so that this service will be closely connected with or handled by the registrar's office.

The conference meets annually. The last sessions were held at Atlanta University, in October.

Members of the conference and their number of years in present position include:

A. and M., Pine Bluff, Ark., F. B. Adair, accountant, in present position 3 years; Atlanta University, A. A. Reid, accountant. 8; Mrs. L. M. Strong, bursar, 10; Bennett, Greensboro, N. C., Mrs. T. C. Taylor, business manager-bookkeeper, 15.

Clark, Atlanta, M. E. Turrentine, bursar, 8; Dillard, New Orleans, C. L. Reynolds, accountant, 4; A. W. Dent, business manager, 4; Dover State, Dover, Del., J. B. Clarke, business manager, 9.

Fisk, Jesse F. Beals, comptroller, 11; Florida A. and M., Tallahassee, J. R. E. Lee, Jr., business manager, 15; Hampton, R. O. Purves, treasurer, 7; D. A. Davis, bursar, 16; Howard University, Gustav Auzenne, Jr., assistant treasurer, 5; L. H. Foster, Jr., budget officer, 3; Meharry Medical College, G. W. Claridge, treasurer, 31; Morehouse, Atlanta, F. C. Gassett, bursar and assistant treasurer, 15.

Morris Brown, Atlanta ,W. A. Hamilton, business manager, 7; North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C., C. C. Amey, business manager, 3; Shaw, Raleigh, G. E. Jones, business manager, 7; Spelman, Atlanta, Mrs. P. R. Stanley, treasurer, 17; State A. and M., Orangeburg, S. C., Miss E. V. Means, bookkeeper, 8; Talladega, Alabama, E. C. Myers, comptroller, 12; Tuskegee Institute, Lloyd Isaacs, treasurer, 4, E. H. Burke, comptroller, 5; Virginia State College, Petersburg, J. B. Cephas, bookkeeper, 4; Virginia Union, Richmond, E. M. Frazer, bursar, 12; West Virginia State, Institute, W. Va., C. R. Rutherford, business manager, 8.

Business adviser on accounts of institutions for Negroes of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, C C. Stanton, business adviser of accounts, 9 Wiley, Marshall, Texas, H. K. Logan, business mangaer, 2½.

Drew Heads State Science Instructors

Ninth Annual Meeting Ends At Hampton Inst.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The Virginia Conference of College Science Teachers closed its 9th annual meeting, held at Hampton Institute, on Saturday, April 1. The two-day meeting was attended by 32 teachers of the natural sciences and mathematics, representing St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Virginia Union University, Virginia State College, Hampton Institute, Bennett College, and Shaw University.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, specialist in Negro statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census. Speaking at the public meeting, held in duPont Auditorium, on the subject, "Science, Increased Production and Some Current Problems," Dr. Houchins traced the influence of applied science on agriculture and industry, and pointed out many of the current problems resulting therefrom.

Dr. Houchins also explained the efforts of the Federal government in meeting these problems. The discourse was closed by a plea for Negro schools to prepare Negro scientists of high caliber to enter industry.

The conference opened with a dinner served in the Hampton Cafeteria. At this several guests were entertained including President Howe and Director Wm. Avery, as well as the wives of the local conference members.

During the dinner, Noble Payton of Hampton Institute, broadcast over station WGH on the subject, "Science Teaching and Its Influence on our National Life." Mr. Payton called on science teachers in all localities to rally together to practice what they preach, so as to make our democracy work better.

The following officers were elected for the 1940 session to be held at Virginia Union University: J. Wm. Drew, Virginia Union University, president; Mr. Taylor, St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, vice president; Amanda E. Peele, Hampton Institute, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Thomas W. Turner, J. McNeille Hunter, Mr. Taylor, Lucy J. Bullock, members of the executive committee.

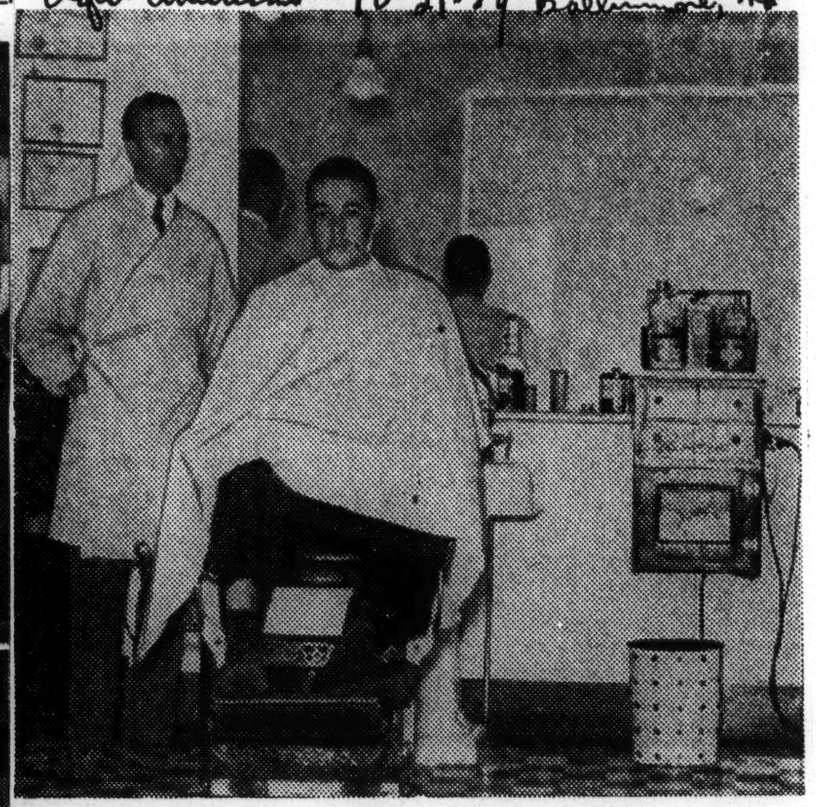
The new executive committee was instructed to formulate plans to admit Shaw University and Bennett College to membership. These schools were represented at this year's sessions and expressed a desired to affiliate.

GOVERNOR VISITS WEST VA. STATE COLLEGE

Governor Holt of West Virginia finds interest in woodworking exhibits along with thousands of visitors at the Educational Exposition which was held at West Virginia State College May 1-3. Top picture, left to right: Prof. Harry W. Greene, Mrs. Vera F. Powell, John Arthur White, student who made the desk in the foreground; Miss Bernice Webster, student in industrial arts; Gov. Holt, Prof. F. J. Lacy and President Davis. Bottom picture: Gov. Holt reviews a replica of the college on display in the main exhibit hall. Left to right: The governor, R. E. Talbott, treasurer of the college; President Davis, Col. John Baker White, secretary of the West Virginia Board of Control; Prof. Greene.

BARBERS IN COLLEGE

Afro-American 10-21-39 Baltimore, Md.



Interior of the West Virginia Barber College, Institute, W.Va. At left is Felix Warren, founder and instructor. West Virginia State College is co-operating in developing the barber college.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES, CHANGE OF HEADS

GEORGIA

TO NAME NEW MOREHOUSE PRESIDENT

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4—(ANP)—The trustees of Morehouse college will assemble here Friday to elect a new president to succeed Dr. S. H. Archer, retired. Members of the board from all sections of the country will be in attendance.

Candidates for the post, all with powerful backing and all graduates of Morehouse are H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers college of Montgomery, Ala., sponsored, according to report by President Clement of Atlanta university, with which Morehouse is affiliated; Acting President Hubert, who has conducted the school successfully since President Archer retired, reputedly backed by Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman; John Hope, Jr., who teaches economics in Atlanta U. and is a son of the late president, John Hope, Sr.; James M. Nabritt, Jr., executive secretary to President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university and his brother, Samuel M. Nabritt, a teacher of science at Atlanta U., and Albert W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge hospital, New Orleans, La., whose interests are espoused by Dr. Will Alexander, Farm Security Administrator and trustee of Morehouse.

Ft. Valley, Ga., Leader-Tribune
July 13, 1939

NEW PRESIDENT N. & I. TO SPEAK

Dr. Horace M. Bond of Fisk University and recently elected president of Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school will address the summer school Friday evening, Juy 14, 7:30, it was announced by Dean Aron Brown.

Dr. Bond will make the commencement address at the closing exercises of the 1939 summer school, and the general public is invited to attend.

Dean Brown also reports that approximately forty will be graduated at these exercises.

GREETINGS, PRESIDENT BOND !

The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School has been transferred to the university system of the State of Georgia and will open September 14 as a State college. The new president is Dr. Horace Mann Bond, former head of the Department of Education at Fish University.

The School is to be congratulated for its acquisition of a President famous in the scholastic world, and noted for his executive ability. The "Fort Valley" will probably continue to enjoy the benefits of The Rosenwald Fund.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES, - CHANGE OF HEADS

MISSISSIPPI

Resigns as School Head To Be Field Secretary at Bethune-Cookman College

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—With the announcement this week of the appointment of Mrs. Arena Mallory Belden as field secretary of the Bethune-Cookman college, it became known that Mrs. Belden had resigned her post as president of Saints Industrial and Literary school, located in Lexington, Miss. Mrs. Belden had held this position since 1926.

In an interview, Mrs. Belden stated that she felt there was a wider field for her efforts and greater opportunities for her special efforts in behalf of children throughout the country in worknig for Bethune Cookman college.

Her work now consists of making special contacts throughout the country, setting up local Bethune clubs, securing pledges from those interested in the college and getting people interested in the work being done by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

One of her first duties as secretary was to set up the initial Junior Bethune clubs in New York. She plans branch clubs throughout the United States. These clubs will be composed of young girls from 11 to 17, who will raise funds to aid needy Southern children who attend the college.

Graduating from high school in Jacksonville, Ill., she attende the Illinois Conservatory of Music, received a master's degree from Jackson college, Miss., and while in the state had occasion to visit Lexington.

In the heart of the delta region, on the edge of the county seat town of Lexington, Holmes county, in a seething cauldren of exploitation and peonage, where children were given only two of three months of school a year, Mrs. Belden discovered a small private school of four rooms and having some 25 pupils. There was one teacher and three coal oil lamps.

Appalled and astounded at conditions, she borrowed money with which to go to California where friends gave her $9000. With this money she returned to Lexington, bought desks and books and rejuvenated the school. Today that same school ,started from such an inauspicious beginning, is worth close to $200,000, has 350 acres of land, has 12 grades and 600 pupils. It is an accredited school in the Southern Association. Most of the pupils come from the terribly underprivileged homes a sharecroppers.

Money with which to do all this came from more than 36 transcontinental trips with five girls who sang their way into the hearts of the nation. They sang in both white and colored churches, never making a charge but taking up a collection after their performance. She estimates she has taken in close to a half million dollars in nearly 14 years.

Much of this money was used to carry on the activities of the school as none of the pupils paid any fees. Teachers' salaries, current expenses, buildings and acquistion of land used up the greater portion.

Instead of ramshackle buildings there are now modern, full equipped school rooms and dormitories. One of the buildings, a $10,000 one, was given by New York churches in less than two weeks campaigning.

In commenting on her work, Mrs. Belden stated that it took almost two years for her to allay the suspicion in the minds of both white and colored residents of the Delta region. They could not understand the "damyankee" who came meddling in their business. She further stated that a visitor from Africa once said that "conditions in the delta region were worse than existing among heathen tribes in darkest Africa." Much of this has been changed since the start of the school.

Kittrell College Prexy, Three of Faculty Fired

KITTRELL, N. C., June 22—Coming as a climax to a conflict which has been brewing between faculty members and the board of trustees for some time was the ouster of President W. J. Cochran, three faculty members and matron of Kittrell college here last week.

The ousted faculty members and matron were Dean D. W. Berry, D. L. Gunn and R. E. Barnett and Mrs. Lula Nelson. The dismissals, notices, reports say, were mailed May 15 following a meeting of the board. They came following an outgrowth of friction noticeable in early January, when Judge Height dismissed efforts of several instructors in a court hearing held in Henderson to retain their positions.

The trustees also accepted the resignations tendered by Miss W. S. Keen and Miss V. L. Wilson, instructors. The teachers' resignations accepted during last week's meeting were seen as a pledge of sympathy with factions opposed to polices of the board.

Trustees cited that contracts between the school and the discharged persons stipulated that the litigants were hired by the month with the understanding that they were to leave the institution at any time they became dissatisfied.

Named Acting Head of College

DEAN S. D. WILLIAMS of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College who has been named chairman of the faculty by the board of trustees to act as executive head of the institution. Dean Williams appointment followed the death of President J. H. Bias in a Baltimore hospital on Saturday, July 15.

Dean Williams Acting Head of Teachers Coll

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The appointment of Dean S. D. Williams as chairman of the faculty to act as executive head of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College following the death of President John Henry Bias on July 15 was announced here Saturday following a meeting of the board of trustees at the home of Chairman G. R. Little.

In a carefully drafted formal resolution, the board of trustees declared its intention not to make "undue haste" in filling the vacancy created by President Bias' death, but to proceed "as rapidly as is consistent with the careful consideration which must be given to the problems, persons and factors involved in the situation."

Chairman Little was instructed by the board to name a committee to work with Dr. N. C. Newbold of Raleigh, N. C., director of the Division of Negro Education, in recommending a president for the institution.

GRADUATE OF ATLANTA U.

Dean Williams, who is rounding out his tenth year at the college, was born in Macon, Georgia and comes from a family long identified with education in his native state. Receiving his A. B. degree from Atlanta University, Dean Williams studied at the University of Chicago and later earned his M. A. degree at Columbia University.

At the latter institution he received his degree and diploma in the administration and supervision of teachers colleges.

Before coming to the local institution Dean Williams served as director of athletics and science, instructor in Springfield, West Virginia, and as principal of the high school department of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

Trigg New President at Elizabeth City College

Journal and Guide 10-21-39

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C —Although he was not one of the sixteen applicants for the post, Harold L. Trigg, State supervisor of colored high schools for the past eleven years, has been elected president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers' College, G. R. Little, chairman of the trustee board announced last week.

Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Trigg succeeds J. H. Bias, who died this year.

TERMED "BEST MAN"

Commenting on the appointment, Mr. Little said the selection was made after Clyde Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction, and N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education, commended Mr. Trigg as the best fitted man for the position.

The chairman stated further that he and two other board members interviewed the prospect at Raleigh and were struck by his ability, poise, and tact.

The new president is not a stranger to the institution, having attended its summer school in 1919, and served as director of the summer school in 1921.

Mr. Trigg the tenth son of a Methodist minister, was born at Lynchburg, Va., on December 15 1893. He attended there and later Princess Anne Academy, in Maryland, where he was graduated from the high school.

IS WAR VETERAN

He received his A.B. degree from Morgan College, Baltimore, and his M.A. from Syracuse, N. Y., just before he joined the Army at the outbreak of the World War, in which he attained the rank of sergeant major.

In addition to two years graduate work at Columbia University Mr. Trigg has spent summers in seminar study at Yale University and at Sarah Lawrence College Bronxville, N. Y.

He began his teaching career in 1913, as principal of the elementary school at Bennett College Greensboro, where he later became acting dean. His father was president of Bennett.

Other institutions he has served include:

Berry O'Kelly County training school, principal; Shaw University director of summer school for two summers; New Orleans College principal of the elementary school and later as acting dean with one summer school in between spent teaching at Straight College; Columbian Heights School, principal and Slater Normal School, where he taught history and education.

Mr. Trigg is married and has three children.

Chosen Over 16

HAROLD L. TRIGG
President Trigg

FROM a wealth of material at hand the trustees of Elizabeth City (N. C.) Teachers College have called Mr. Harold L. Trigg to the presidency, to succeed the late President Bias. In any aggregation of educators, regardless of race or geographical area, Mr. Trigg is outstanding. He has the necessary backgrounds of family heritage (his father was a college president), professional training and experience with the special problems of teacher training, as well as demonstrated administrative ability. His selection was indeed a happy choice.

The new president received his training at Morgan College, Syracuse University and Columbia University. He started as a teacher and rose rapidly to head one of the state's best high schools. From that position he was called in 1928 to the position of supervisor of Negro high schools in the state department of education. At that time there were only 54 public high schools for Negroes in the state, and few of these were accredited, or worthy of the rank. Now there are 152 high schools attended by 35,000 youths. Only six counties in the state that have sufficient colored population to warrant a high school, have none. It required extraordinary ability to bring about such a vast improvement in secondary education even in North Carolina, where educational leadership is of a surpassing quality, liberal and plentiful, and the Negro division directed by so able an educational statesman as Dr. N. C. Newbold.

We wish for President Trigg a successful administration in his new and larger field, and look forward to brighter years for the historic educational institution to which he has been called.

N. C. College Head Harold Trigg, New

Ufro American 10-21-39 Baltimore, Md.

By B. T. GILLESPIE

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. — Harold L. Trigg, superivsor of colored high schools of the State, was chosen president of Elizabeth City State Teachers' College, Oct. 12, by members of the trustee board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. J. H. Bias, who died last summer in a Baltimore hospital.

He will assume his new duties on November 15. His successor has not been named.

Is Well-Qualified

In elevating Mr. Trigg to the presidency of the school, the board has chosen a man of intellectual qualities and school experience. Mr. Trigg, last summer, attended the Sarah Lawrence College, N.Y. He has served as principal of school in the State and has headed up several departments in the State.

He has been one of the mainstays in the State Teachers' Association and in going to the new position will have the good will of those whom he has been elected to serve.

Drafted for Post

Mr. Trigg was not among the sixteen applicants who sought the job, it is reported, but was highly recommended for the post by Clyde R. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, and N. C. Newbold, director of the division of colored education in the department.

The new president is no stranger to the college, here, having served as professor and director at two summer school sessions.

In addition to his work at Sarah Lawrence College, last year, Mr. Triggs holds an M.A. degree from Syracuse University, has done two years of graduate work at Columbia University, and seminary work at summer school at Yale. University.

Native of Virginia

He was born in Lynchburg, Va., December 15, 1893, the tenth child of a Methodist minister. Upon graduation from Princess Anne High School in Maryland, he entered Morgan College, Baltimore, where he received his A.B. degree.

He has taught at New Orleans, and Straight Colleges in Louisiana, and Winston-Salem College, and served in an administrative capacity at Shaw University and at each of the other colleges at which he has taught.

Has Held Federal Office

Mr. Trigg served as associate director of a national survey of vocational guidance for colored people with the U.S. Department of Interior in Washington, D.C., from January 1, 1936, to June 15, 1937, while on leave of absence from the State department.

A World War veteran who attained the rank of sergeant-major, he is married and is the father of three children. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

R. W. Johnson of the State welfare department, said:

"In electing Mr. Trigg to the new position we have a man of noble character, strong intellect, and sincerity of heart. It is a fine thing for a State to train its men so that when a position is open it does not have to leave the State to find an applicant."

HAROLD L. TRIGG

"Situation Intolerable," Says Turner After His Resignation

Daily Journal 10-15-39 Atlanta, Ga.

LANGSTON, Okla.,— (ANP)— This usually staid and quiet college town this week was given a shock comparable to that of Britain's torpedoed Athenia, when Albert L. Turner, newly installed president of Langston university threw up his hands in disgust, resigned after being on the job only two days and left for parts unknown just as a welcoming committee had perfected arrangements for a gala banquet in his honor.

President Turner, nationally known as the former registrar of Tuskegee Institute, resigned Saturday, sent his resignation by mail to Fred Holman, white chairman of the Regents of Oklahoma college at the Holman residence in Guthrie. Some sources insisted that Turner left immediately, by auto, for the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he is enrolled.

CONSULTS WITH CHAIRMAN HOLMAN

Arriving last Friday, with his wife and daughter, Dr. Turner was domiciled by Acting President Lee in the Home Economics building, presided over by Mrs. Sadie Washington. It was known that soon thereafter, he went into consultation with Board Chairman Holman, but the fact of his withdrawal, remained a secret until it was whispered about the campus that he and his family had left for Oklahoma City. There, in the office of Editor Roscoe Dunjee, he reportedly wrote out his resignation and mailed it to Holman. It read as follows:

"My dear Mr. Holman:

"Official inquiries and investigations made by me since my arrival reveal that during the last few days preceding my coming to the C. A. & N. university several important faculty appointments were made, and positions filled.

"Some of these appointments were to administrative positions which should have been the prerogative of the president to fill. I have also learned that salary adjustments have been made very recently for certain members of the faculty, and I personally encountered a strong suggestion concerning the appointment of the dean of the college.

Situation Is Reported To Federal Bureau

HAD NO POWER

"My interview with the Board of Regents led me to believe that the new president would not be faced by such conditions. Finding these conditions, therefore, compels me to believe that I will not form the beginning have the power to function successfully as a president whose chief interest is in raising the educational standards of the institution along all lines.

"In view of these facts I regretfully submit my resignation from the presidency of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, to be effective immediately.

It was learned on the campus that a dinner and reception had been planned for Monday night in honor of the new president and his family, under auspices of Acting President Lee and members of the faculty.

APPOINTMENTS IRK TURNER

In Oklahoma City, asked by Editor Dunjee what transpired after his arrival at Langston Dr. Turner said he learned that there had been appointments made to key positions, since his election to the presidency, even up to the day of his arrival, and that there had been a rearrangement of salaries without his knowledge. He said:

"You see, I was led to believe by the board that everything was to remain in status quo, and that all appointments would be tentative. Imagine how I felt when I learned of these hurried placements and confirmation in key positions. To cap it all off, I was told by Acting President Lee that he (Lee) had been advised by Chairman Holman that all appointments made would be permanent."

Dr. Turner then proceeded to tell about the first shock received by him upon arrival.

"I did think the chairman of the board would accord me the privilege of talking to him in private about conditions around the school and that I might outline to him my theories regarding administration, etc., but instead of having this opportunity, the chairman brought in a teacher in the school named Taylor.

"He patted this young man on the back and said, "This is Jimmy. Jimmy was born in this county and knows everybody. Jimmy here is the dean of men, manager of the dining room, and general publicity man for the school."

Turner said he later learned from Acting President Lee that Taylor is in charge of student labor and a recently organized commissary.

When asked to state specific instances he had noted of hurried designation made on the faculty Dr. Turner said he had been advised that Mrs. Josie Craig Berry Oklahoma City, had been named dean of women three days before he arrived on the campus and that Dewey Batchelor had been named registrar, and all of his assistants selected during the current week. Jeanette V. Gear was also named instructor in English during the current week, so it was said. He declared:

"Why, I would not think of assuming responsibility for the finances of the institution unless I personally selected the individuals whom I entrusted with such work. Take, for example, the young man Taylor. I never met a nicer fellow. He was obliging and kind all of the time I was on the campus. But why should he not be? He had been given charge of the entire business of the school and I was to sit on the outside and assume the responsibility. Suppose he ran the dining department in the hole? Why the situation and conditions they were about to impose upon me at Langston were positively and definitely impossible.

REGRETS TURMOIL AT SCHOOL

"It's just a different situation than I was promised and since I do not have to take it, I will not. I regret exceedingly to throw the school back into a disorganized state, but I cannot see what I could otherwise do under the circumstances."

A. L. TURNER, LANGSTON HEAD UNDER FIRE

Pittsburgh Courier 10-15-39 Chicago Ill.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 12—Upon the heels of acceptance of Albert L. Turner, registrar at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., as president of the Colored Agricultural and Normal university at Langston, Okla., came the protests of the Langston alumni association against his appointment.

Turner was named to succeed J. W. Sanford, who was ousted from the presidency last summer by the board of regents. He is on a leave of absence from Tuskegee to study for a degree of doctor of philosophy on a scholarship at Michigan. B. F. Lee, dean of the college at Langston, has been acting president since Sanford's ouster.

Governor Gets Protest

The Langston alumni association at a recent meeting had its board of directors draft a resolution and sent it to Governor Leon C. Phillips protesting the appointment of an out-of-state man to the presidency of the school. Stating that the success of Langston means success for each of her graduates, the letter stated in part:

"The members of the board feel that a competent president could have been chosen from among the many experienced and qualified educators of the state, who have stood the test of time as executives and administrators."

NEW PRESIDENT OF LANGSTON FACES PROTEST

Thinks Resident Of State Should Have Been Selected

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 13 —Albert L. Turner, registrar at Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Friday night accepted the appointment as president of the Colored Agricultural and Normal university, Langston, Okla.

Governor Phillips disclosed Friday morning that the board of regents had agreed upon Turner, but there was some question as to whether he would accept. He is on a leave of absence from Tuskegee to study for a degree of doctor of philosophy on a scholarship at Michigan.

B. F. Lee, dean of the college at Langston, has been acting president since the board ousted J. W. Sanford from the presidency last summer.

10-14-39

The board of regents was notified by telegram late Friday that Turner would accept.

Alumni Protests

The Langston Alumni association, at recent meeting, had its board of directors draft a resolution and sent it to the governor protesting the appointment of an out-of-state man to the presidency of the school. The leter, addressed to Governor Leon C. Phillips, read as follows:

"Hon Governor Leon C. Phillips,
Oklahoma City, Okla.,

Dear Sir:

"The directors of the Alumni Association of Langston university regret very much that you found it necessary to go out of the state to choose a man to fill the vacancy made by the removal of President J. W. Sanford.

Wanted State Man

"The members of the board feel that a competent president could have been chosen from among the many experienced and qualified educators of the state, who have stood the test of time as executives and administrators. We have a keen interest in Langston university; we are for her progress, having tried for years to have our Alma Mater placed upon the accredited list of colleges.

"The success of Langston means success for each of her graduates. Even though we greatly disapprove of the fact that an out-of-state se-

lection was made, we shall heartily support the new president in any efforts to make for Oklahoma and the Negroes of the state a greater, better and accredited Langston university."

Born in New Orleans

Mr. Turner has served at Tuskegee 11 years. He joined the Tuskegee faculty in 1928 as teacher of history; later he was made assistant dean of the college department, and in 1936, was appointed registrar of Tuskegee institute to succeed Capt. Alvin J. Neely who became dean of men.

Mr. Turner was born in New Orleans, La., in 1900. He was graduated from the high school department of the old New Orleans university. He received B.S. degree cum laude from Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1923.

As an undergraduate at Reserve, he was a member of the debating team and recipient of the president's prize. He also won a number of oratorical contests. He was eligible to Delta Sigma Rho, National honorary debating society, but at the time of his graduation a clause in the constitution made membership of a member of the Race impossible. After many years of nation-wide controversy the objectionable clause was removed. Mr. Turner was at the time a member of the Tuskegee faculty. He was immediately notified of his membership to Delta Sigma Rho.

Awarded L.L.B.

In 1927, Mr. Turner was awarded the degree of LL.B. from Western Reserve Law school. He was elected to the Order of Coif, a National Honorary legal fraternity for high scholarship in the study of law.

In 1932, Mr. Turner received degree of M.A., in Political Science from the University of Michigan as a result of a year's study on a General Education Board Fellowship. In 1935, he was awarded a fellowship by Harvard university on the basis of his thesis "Judicial Interpretation and Legislation Affecting Negroes." Because of administrative duties at Tuskegee, he was unable to accept the Harvard honor.

Mr. Turner is married and has three children. His wife, Mrs. Odessa Turner, is a graduate from the School of Pharmacy, Western Reserve university. His daughter, Jean, an honor student, Tuskegee institute high school, is a freshman at the University of Michigan. As president of Alabama Junior Federation, she attended the National Federation of Colored Women in Boston, Mass. last summer.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES--CHANGE OF HEADS

OKLAHOMA

"Worse Than A Lie"

10-28-39

Today, three weeks following the sudden departure of Dr. Albert L. Turner from Oklahoma, one can find scores of white people everywhere in this state, asking questions about his leaving and wondering about the cause of his hurried exit. Black Dispatch

In the banks, at the post office windows, on Main street and everywhere, this writer is accosted by white friends, and some whites we do not even know, asking "why did Dr. Turner leave the state". Oklahoma City,

Now all of this results from the fact that white dailies printed only half of the story. They have enlarged on the fact that this man came to the Langston campus for a day and "vanished". At the time of the publication of the stories all of these publications knew that Dr. Turner came from Tuskegee; that the president of Tuskegee could probably advise as to his whereabouts, and these publications further knew that Dr. Turner was an enrolled student at the University of Michigan at the time of his elevation to the presidency of the Langston school.

Most of the whites who interrogate us follow the suggestions made in the white dailies. "Was he scared out of the state?" "Did you really have anything to do with running him away?" Others not knowing the facts indicate that they think he is a coward.

Now thousands of white people in this state are kept in ignorance as to what actually happened at Langston despite the fact that on Wednesday night, two weeks ago, and immediately following the release of Dr. Turner's statement in The Black Dispatch, this writer sent copies of that interview (in the form of tear sheets) to the Tulsa World, Tulsa Tribune, and a copy of the complete edition was sent by a Western Union Telegraph boy to the Daily Oklahoman. We wrote letters to both the Tribune and the World advising that the story could be used in whole or in part.

In spite of the fact that Dr. Turner mentioned nothing about factional strife contacted by him while in Oklahoma, and has in a personal letter to this writer said that the idea of his being frightened out of Oklahoma is absurd, Harlow's Weekly, a journal of wide circulation in its last edition continues to circulate the rumor regarding terror and alarm in this language:

> "The threats did not extend to violence, but to continued strife and withheld cooperation of Oklahoma Negroes".

Harlow's Weekly continues:

> . . . . . the presistent efforts of Negro factions to control all Negro state institutions are responsible for the unrest that has prevailed at Langston and at Taft.

The Harlow article also quotes Fred Holman, chairman of the board of regents as replying to Dr. Turner's charge that major appointments had been made at the school immediately prior to his arrival in this language:

> "He (Holman) said that the changes by the board were of a minor nature and surely could not have been responsible for his resignation".

How much more illuminating the Harlow article would have been to the readers of that publication had the editor given the specific appointments that had been hurriedly made.

For instance one man, Jimmy Taylor, campaign manager for Senator Ritzhaupt, had been named Special Adjuster (whatever that is) Dean of Men, Purchasing Agent for the dining room, Employer of Student Labor and manager of the commisary.

In addition to this the dean of the college, the dean of women and the entire staff in the registrar's office had been suddenly named within three days of Dr. Turner's arrival. What Negro faction had anything to do with this? Such action on the part of the chairman of the board did violence to academic experience and reason. The state sought to do violence to Dr. Turner, but it came from the entrenched political setup and not from Negroes.

In the judgement of The Black Dispatch the interview released by Dr. Turner was by far the most important news that could have been offered in the past few weeks to citizens of the state regardless of color or race. It should be important to white people for the reason a condition was uncovered which is fairly representative of what is going on in every white college. The political debacle which Dr. Turner uncovered at Langston University is not something incident wholly to Negro institutions, and with the curtain withdrawn, it was the duty of all agencies of publicity to reveal to its constituency our educational skeletons, naked and bare.

Instead of doing this our major publications gave a deal of time to an attempt to repudiate the interview as published in The Black Dispatch. The constructive value of all that Dr. Turner offered is lost in a cloud of falsehood and hypocrisy while effort is made to scotch the truth and damn the publication having the guts to fight for the things that ought to be.

Some idea of the desire for the truth on this subject can be gleaned from the fact that the writer has been invited to deliver an address at the University of Oklahoma this week on the subject of Dr. Turner's departure. What would be the need of this writer going down to Norman to discuss Langston if space had been given in white dailies to the complete interview of this very courageous man, as published in The Black Dispatch.

In spite of the fact that few white people understand or know the real cause of Dr. Turner's withdrawal from the state, following three weeks of fog and propaganda, Negroes all over America from Mississippi to Main have read the truth about Oklahoma at their fire sides. This writer sent to the Associated Negro Press the same story we sent to the white dailies of Oklahoma. This week the main story carried with headlines in every Negro publication in America told the exact and definite reason why Dr. Turner left Oklahoma. Black Dispatch

Measured by this yard stick we wonder whether white dailies of Oklahoma are not forcing provincialism upon their masses? Does this type of censorship hurt white folk most or Negroes? In the Turner story of the guts of what is wrong with education in Oklahoma. We doubt seriously whether an Oklahoma educator, black or white would be willing to have rendered the service rendered by Dr. Turner, for after having uncovered the truth, an Oklahoman would have to remain to suffer political reprisals from the exposed. Again we ask the question: "Who lost most by the supression of this story— Negroes or whites?"

Some one has said that a half truth is worse than a lie. This is an occasion when we can make fitting application of this familiar, aphorism. With the publication of the

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REFI 61

Albert Turner Finds Politics There, Resigns

Refuses to Stay Because 'Certain Political Factions Still in Control,' He Tells Call

LANGSTON, Okla.—(Special)—Twenty-four hours after Albert L. Turner had arrived here to assume the duties of the presidency of Langston university he wrote out his resignation and departed because he "found the situation still definitely in control of certain political factions."

Mr. Turner, registrar of Tuskegee institute, was doing study on a Rosenwald fellowship at the University of Michigan, at the time of his appointment to the presidency of the state-supported, land grant school at Langston. Governor Phillips announced his appointment on Friday, September 29.

Mr. Turner accepted the position on Saturday, September 30, and arrived in Oklahoma Friday, October 6. The next day he returned to Michigan.

Arriving last Friday, with his wife and daughter, Dr. Turner was domiciled by Acting President Lee in the Home Economics building, presided over by Mrs. Sadie Washington. It was known that soon thereafter, he went into consultation with Board Chairman Holman, but the fact of his withdrawal remained a secret until it was whispered about the campus that he and his family had left for Oklahoma City.

There, in the office of Editor Roscoe Dunjee, he reportedly wrote out his resignation and mailed it to Holman. It read as follows:

"My dear Mr. Holman:

"Official inquiries and investigations made by me since my arrival reveal that during the last few days preceding my coming to the C. A. and N. university several important faculty appointments were made, and positions filled.

"Some of these appointments were to administrative positions which should have been the prerogative of the president to fill. I have also learned that salary adjustments have been made very recently for certain members of the faculty, and I personally encountered a strong suggestion concerning the appointment of the dean of the college.

"My interview with the Board of Regents led me to believe that the new president would not be faced by such conditions. Finding these conditions, therefore, compels me to believe that I will not from the beginning have the power to function successfully as a president whose chief interest is in raising the educational standards of the institution along all lines.

"In view of these facts I regretfully submit my resignation from the presidency of the Colored Agricultural and Normal university, to be effective immediately."

In a statement to The Call concerning his resignation, Mr. Turner said that he had accepted the position on the promise that there would be no political interference. However, on his arrival, he said he found that administrative positions which should be filled on recommendation of the president were filled between the time of his election and arrival on the campus.

Former Head Ousted

Influence of politics created tension in Oklahoma educational circles this summer, with the ouster in August of J. W. Sanford from the presidency of Langston. Religious, educational and fraternal organizations all over the state had stated in resolutions and letters their confidence in President Sanford.

Mr. Sanford stated at the time he left the institution that he believed his dismissal was due to difficulty he had had with State Senator Louis Ritzhaupt, Guthrie who through a member of the board of regents was attempting to exert control over Langston affairs.

Mr. Sanford said he refused to permit the senator to name faculty members and ground employes at the university.

"My only hope is that my successor will not be harried and hampered by the outside influences I have had to fight, from the time I arrived on the Langston campus," Mr. Sanford had stated a month ago.

The newly-elected president, Mr. Turner, arrived on the campus to find university affairs still under the domination of Senator Ritzhaupt. Through a board member he had named all of the business and administrative officers.

"For political reasons," Mr. Turner stated to The Call, "the positions of dean of men, dining hall manager, and director of student labor, had been combined under one man."

J. E. Taylor, political campaign manager for Ritzhaupt, had been named special adjuster, dean of men, publicity agent, manager of the commissary, superintendent of the dining hall, and employer of student labor, according to Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch in Oklahoma City, who held a two-hour conference with Turner before he left the state to return to his studies in Michigan.

"The dean of women was appointed three days before my arrival, and one faculty member on the day of my arrival," Mr. Turner told The Call. "The acting president said the chairman of the board of regents had promised these persons that their appointments would hold. The chairman of the board made a 'strong suggestion' that the acting president be made dean. The salaries of 'favorites' were increased a few days before my arrival," he said.

Below North Central Standard

B. F. Lee, teacher of mathematics at Langston for 18 years, had been serving as acting president since President Sanford's ouster.

"I also found on the Langston campus that an unsatisfactory pattern of control had been established by some of the faculty members and administrative officers who take all matters to the chairman of the board who lives nearby," stated the Langston-president-for-a-week.

(Fred Holman, Guthrie banker, heads the board of regents. W. C. Kite resigned from the chairmanship after the ouster of Sanford. Kite and Mrs. Jewel Robbins were the two board members who voted in favor of Sanford).

Dr. Turner told Mr. Dunjee about the first shock received by him upon arrival.

"I did think the chairman of the board would accord me the privilege of talking to him in private about conditions around the school and that I might outline to him my theories regarding administration, etc., but instead of having this opportunity, the chairman brought in a teacher in the school named Taylor.

"Jimmy Knows Everybody"

"He patted this young man on the back and said, 'This is Jimmy. Jimmy was born in his county and knows everybody. Jimmy here is the dean of men, manager of the dining room, and general publicity man for the school."

Turner said he later learned from Acting President Lee that Taylor is in charge of student labor and a recently organized commissary.

When asked to state specific instances he had noted of hurried designation made on the faculty, Dr. Turner said he had been advised that Mrs. Josie Craig Berry, Oklahoma City, had been named dean of women three days before he arrived on the campus and that Dewey Batchelor had named registrar, and all of his assistants selected during the current week. Jeanette V. Gear was also named instructor in English during the current week, so it was said. He declared:

"Why, I would not think of assuming responsibility for the finances of the institution unless I personally selected the individuals whom I entrusted with such work. Take, for example, the young man Taylor. I never met a nicer fellow. He was obliging and kind all of the time I was on the campus. But why should he not be? He had been given charge of the entire business of the school and I was to sit on the outside and assume the responsibility. Suppose he ran the dining room in the hole? Why the situation and conditions they were about to impose upon me at Langston were positively and definitely impossible.

Regrets Turmoil at School

"It's just a different situation than I was promised and since I do not have to take it, I will not. I regret exceedingly to throw the school back into a disorganized state, but I cannot see what I could otherwise do under the circumstances."

In further discussion of the situation at the university and the reasons for his resignation, Mr. Turner explained that he found the college to be far from the academic standards of the North Central association (accrediting agency). "Legislative appropriations were not in line with standards of the North Central," he continued, "for example, only $750 was appropriated for books this year in spite of the exceedingly poor condition of the library."

"It was apparent that I could not function freely and effectively to raise the level of the institution along educational lines, nor to greatly increase the efficiency of its administrative organization and operation," Mr. Turner concluded in his statement to The Call.

Turner From Tuskegee

After the appointment of Mr. Turner, the secretary of the Oklahoma board of regents, Ellis C Nantz, had announced "It is the dawn of a new day for Langston university. I personally know that the regents of Oklahoma colleges are giving about three times as much attention to the Langston situation as to any of the other schools, and I believe in Dr. Turner the board has made a wise selection."

The new president was to draw a salary of $4,200 a year with residence and utilities furnished.

Mr. Turner is now in Ann Arbor, Mich., at 834 Green street.

It was learned on the campus that a dinner and reception had been planned for Monday night in honor of the new president and his family, under auspices of Acting President Lee and members of the faculty.

Mr. Turner had been at Tuskegee for 11 years. He joined the Tuskegee faculty in 1928 as a teacher of history. Later he was made assistant dean of the college department and in 1936, was appointed registrar to succeed Captain Alvin J. Neely who became dean of men.

Albert L. Turner was born in New Orleans in 1900. He was graduated from the high school department of the old New Orleans university. He received B. S. degree Cum Laude from Western Reserve university, Cleveland, in 1923. As an undergraduate at Reserve he was a member of the debating team and recipient of the president's prize. He also won a number of oratorical contests.

An Impressive Record

He was eligible to Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary debating society, but at the time of his graduation a clause in the constitution made membership of a Negro impossible. After many years of nation-wide controversy the objectionable clause was removed. Mr. Turner was at the time a member of the Tuskegee faculty. He was immediately notified of his membership in Delta Sigma Rho.

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Again in 1939 this distinguished scholar was awarded a fellowship, this one by the Julius Rosenwald Fund for study at the University of Michigan. Mr. Turner had already gone to Michigan when he received the appointment to the presidency of Langston university.

Mr. Turner is married and has three children. His wife, Mrs. Odessa Turner, is a graduate from the school of pharmacy, Western Reserve university. His daughter, Jean, an honor student, Tuskegee institute high school, is a freshman at the University of Michigan. As president of the Alabama Junior Federation, she attended the National Federation of Colored Women in Boston, Mass., last summer.

Mr. Turner is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Mrs. Turner is an active member of Alpha Kappa Alpha graduate chapter at Tuskegee.

ASK HOLMAN FOR RESIGNATION, GOV.

Black Dispatch 10-21-39 Oklahoma City, Okla.

—AN EDITORIAL—

Governor Leon C. Phillips has said that he wants to rid Langston University of political influences. Last week The Black Dispatch uncovered a condition existing at the only institution of higher learning Negroes have in Oklahoma, that should make the state bow its head in shame.

Politics of the cheapest and worst type exists at Langston University today and it was from this Frankenstein that Dr. Albert L. Turner fled, a condition brought about by white politicians, and not because of Negro factions as charged by certain state officials.

When the governor selected the present board of regents for seven Oklahoma colleges, he refused to select man residing in a county where a white college is located. Was this a mere accident or was it studied method and design? We want our readers to keep this viewpoint in front of them as they read these lines.

But Governor Phillips departed from this rule when Langston University came into the picture. Fred Holman lives in Logan County, and Langston University is in Logan County. Why did the governor of this state refuse to allow a white man to serve on the board of regents in a county where there is a white college, and change this rule when it comes to the administration of affairs in a Negro college?

It is noteworthy that in providing a board of regents for the University of Oklahoma, the experience of those who govern though that it is not wise to allow a man living in a county where a school is located to become a regent member of said school. That is the reason why it is provided in Action 7209 of the compiled statutes of this state that no citizen of Cleveland County shall be a member of the board of regents of the Universitv of Oklahoma.

Fright Talk Absurd ... —Turner

Says Interview Was "True Report of Conditions I Found"

834 Green Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

October 15, 1939

Black Dispatch

Editor Roscoe Dunjee
The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

10-21-39

Dear Sir,

I have read the account in The Black Dispatch of my leaving Langston. I want to thank you for giving expression to my view. In the main, the article was a true report of the conditions I found.

I was aware that the interval between my leaving and the appearance of The Black Dispatch would give rise to wild rumors. But I ran the risk of even uncomplimentary rumors in order to have the story appear first in a Negro newspaper. For it is my sincere belief that if the situation is to be made right the Negroes of the state will have to take a more intelligent interest in it. It is certainly the duty of the Negro newspaper to strive honestly and fearlessly to create that interest.

The idea of my being frightened out of the state is absurd. Having once made up my mind that the situation was intolerable, I could not afford to lose any more time and still resume my work at the University of Michigan.

Sincerely yours,
Albert L. Turner.

The experience of those who have given study to political science and state politics is that men who reside in the county where a state school is located are more inclined than citizens who live in remote counties to traffic in the affairs of the school and unconsciously meddle with the internal functions of the institution than is proper and right.

Experience teaches that persons having official authority in counties where schools are located are inclined to want to make loans to teachers, coerce them into buying automobiles, furniture and other merchandise. The records show that attempts are made by local firms to sell the food supplies to the administrative authorities and dictate and name the ground employees and in many instances dominate the faculty appointments. This is why state government sees to it that the white institutions of Oklahoma are protected by law from provincial narrowness and local lust and greed.

Was Governor Phillips thinking of this rule when he refused to place a white man on the newly created Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges, who resided in any of the counties where white colleges are located? If he was thinking in this vein why did Governor Phillips change that rule when Langston university came into the picture?

Without charging the governor with anything other than honest motives, and still crediting him with wanting to do the right thing, we want to visualize for our readers what actual situation is at Langston university at the present moment.

At Langston university we have a member of the board of regents who lives in the county where the school is located. He has been named the chairman of the board of regents, and this chairman of the board is a relative through marriage of a state senator, whom everyone knows for many years has been seeking to dominate Langston university and its faculty. We find further that the campaign manager of this state senator has been made the virtual administrative control center of the school.

The Black Dispatch believes the Governor, if he sincerely and honestly desires to take Langston university as nearly as possible out of the political quagmire, where it has been cast by the Ritzhaupt-Holman set-up, will recall the Holman appointment. We believe there is enough in the Turner expose to warrant the governor in the belief that the same rule that applies to white schools should apply to Langston university.

In making his investigation the Governor should inquire as to whether or not the institution's finances have been transferred to the Holman bank since Holman was elevated to the regency. He should inquire as to whether the fear of a chairman of a board of regents has caused the transfer of the bank accounts of faculty members to the bank controlled by the president, and as to whether or not faculty members have made loans in the bank with which this board member is connected.

The Black Dispatch thinks that an investigation leading in this direction would be the method by which the governor could determine whether or not extraordinary power exercised by a regent living in a county where a school is located would have this character of effect.

Forgetting the present setup for the moment, we think it desirable to point out that the member of the board of regents preceding the present one was an automobile salesman. It would be interesting to tabulate the number of cars of the make sold by this member that showed up on the Langston campus immediately following his elevation to the regency, and continuing through his incumbency. Faculty members bought those cars and we wonder whether the college president could have fired any one of the teachers owning that particular make of car so long as they remained in debt to the man from whom they purchased it?

This is the usual method used in school by faculty members, by which they thumb their fingers at administrative authority. It was used successfully in Oklahoma City for several years by those who purchased furniture from an influential member of the school board.

In still another instance in Langston's history the records show that a Logan county member of the board of regents placed his wife in the supply room, and by the expedient of using a fictitious grocery firm, which never existed, except on paper, brokered all of the food supplies used by the institution, charging of course a handsome profit to his bogus grocery firm.

At the present time the immediate cause of Langston's turmoil is well known. It even accounts for the present designation on the board from Logan county. It is well known that State Senator Louis Ritzhaupt declared for several months before the ousting of the late President Sanford that he would have Sanford removed. It is well known that he went to the legislature with no other thought in mind. It is well known that Sanford charged the enmity which developed in the fight between Senator Ritzhaupt and the Langston prexy developed out of Sanford's refusal to allow the senator to dominate the appointment of faculty members and ground employees.

"Three Henchmen of J. W. Sanford" Chased Dr. Turner From Okla. Say Reports

Scare Story Continued By Governor In Interview Monday: Don't Believe Black Dispatch

Bob Fitzgerald Returns From Ann Arbor.

10-28-39

Governor Phillips is quoted in Monday afternoon's Times as saying he did not believe statements published in The Black Disaptch in which Dr. Albert L. Turner, in his resignation to the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges complained of bad faith on the part of the chairman of the board, in allowing key annointments to be made hurriedly immediately following his election to the presidency and up to the day of his arrival.

The statement of Governor Phillips came immediately following the return from Ann Arbor of Bob Fitzgerald, private investigator of Governor Phillips, who is said to have had an extended interview with Dr. Turner.

Times Article

Here's what the Times article said: Oklahoma City Okla.

An effort may be made to persuade Albert L. Turner, the one-day former president of Colored Agricultural and Normal university, Langston, to return to the post he left in a hurry two weeks ago. Governor Phillips revealed Monday.

He blamed a "clique of three henchmen" of J. W. Sanford, ousted president, for "talking" Turner into beating a hasty retreat to his scholarship studies at Michigan university, Ann Arbor.

Phillips sent Bob Fitzgerald, private investigator, to Ann Arbor to interview Turner in an attempt to clear up the mystery surrounding his resignation.

10-28-39

Old Clique

"An old clique got to him, I guess, and scared him out," conjectured Phillips. "Turner had a conference with those three men the afternoon he was at Langston and left right after that. He told Bob he left because he didn't know whether he would have a hand in operating that thing and he had a deadline on deciding whether he wanted to get his scholarship back.

"He had half a notion to return

Dunjee went on to say that he had it direct from Jimmy Taylor, during a recent conversation that Dr. Turner did not hold conferences with anyone other than Acting President Lee, Chairman Holman and himself (Jimmy).

"If the Governor will examine carefully into whatever it was that transpired while those three conferences were being held he'll be on a hot trail", said Dunjee, who added, "I've also just sent Ellis Nantz, the secretary of the Board of Regents a photostat of the letter Dr. Turner wrote me."

Turner Letter

On the 15th of October Dr. Turner wrote Editor Dunjee the following letter:

834 Green Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
October 15, 1939

Editor Roscoe Dunjee
The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Sir,

I have read the account in The Black Dispatch of my leaving Langston. I want to thank you for giving expression to my view. In the main, the article was a true report of the conditions I found.

I was aware that the interval between my leaving and the appearance of The Black Dispatch would give rise to wild rumors. But I ran the risk of even uncomplimentary rumors in order to have the story appear first in a Negro newspaper. For it is my sincere belief that if the situation is to be made right the Negroes of the state will have to take a more intelligent interest in it. It is certainly the duty of the Negro newspaper to strive honestly and fearlessly to create that interest.

The idea of my being frightened out of the state is absurd. Having once made up my mind that the situation was intolerable, I could not afford to lose any more time and still resume my work at the University of Michigan.

Sincerely yours,
Albert L. Turner.

with Bob. I still think he is a good man for the job. We might take a notion to go bring him back here."

Phillips denied assertions by the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City Negro newspaper, that Turner resigned because he discovered the board of regents would hamstring

Dunjee Talks

When shown the article Monday evening, Editor Dunjee said:—"That's all poppy-cock. I'll just go down and have some photostats of Dr. Turner's letter to me prepared and send the governor a copy of same. Dr. Turner wrote his letter to me in long hand and it might perhaps be interesting to this special investigator of the governor to compare his notes with Dr. Turner's letter."

In spite of the fact that Dr. Turner in his letter refuted the rumors afloat over the state alleging that he had been terrorized and caused to feel he was unsafe in Oklahoma, the Governor Monday, is said in the Times article to persist in the notion that some understandable and illegal methods were used by unknown parties causing Dr. Turner's sudden departure. Black Dispatch

Funny Investigator

"It appears to me" said Editor Dunjee "that this man Fitzgerald should have secured the names of the "three henchmen of J. W. Sanford" who caused Dr. Turner to beat a "hasty retreat." I can't understand a man going more than 1000 miles, spending the state money, to bring back such incomplete information", Dunjee said.

Talked With Three

Langston Presidency Too Hot For Regents: Delay Appointment Of Head

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 17—Although it was said that the board of regents of Oklahoma colleges would name a new president for Langston university at its meeting Friday, according to reports the board was unable to make a decision. Dejunder

Friday marked the second time this month that the board has met to appoint a president to succeed Albert L. Turner, the one-day executive, but in neither case could the issue be settled.

11-18-39

Leaders in political circles express the view that the presidency is "too hot" at present to be tampered with. It has been rumored that G. L. Harris, instructor at Prairie View college, Prairie View, Texas, is being considered for the post.

Although it is generally felt that a resident of the state should be given this top political plum, but inasmuch as six men in the state are seeking the job, it is said that the regents feel that no state man can be appointed without offending the other five.

Whether Harris will get the post is uncertain, but he is said to have appeared before the board on two occasions.

Jimmie Taylor, dean of men and special adjuster, appears to loom as the most prominent state candidate for the post. He called on Governor Phillips last Thursday. The conference is said to have lasted for more than an hour. He left the capitol smiling.

Taylor is being sponsored by Senator Ritzhaupt, who dominates the school. Since J. W. Sanford was ousted, Taylor has been constantly in the limelight.

B. F. Lee, acting president, is said to stand a fair chance of getting the post although he is not pushing his candidacy.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES- CHANGE OF HEADS

New Langston President Quits First Day On Job

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 20 —One day was all Albert L. Turner, newly appointed president of Langston university, could endure as head of the school. Faced with a protest from the Alumni association, internal dissension and a hot-bed of politics at the university in which his part was that of a figure-head, Turner sent his resignation to Fred Tolman, chairman of the board of regents last week.

However, mystery still surrounds Turner's one-day regime. He is said to have been considerably disturbed over an editorial which appeared in an Oklahoma weekly which predicted that he was headed for the guillotine. It is also reported that there was an organized effort in operation to scare him out of the state.

Following a day of observing and a conference with Chairman Holman, Acting President, Lee, and other persons, Turner found that hurried appointments to key positions had been made since his election to the presidency, even up to the day of his arrival, and there had been a rearrangment of salaries.

Hands Tied

"I would not prostitute my professional career by entering into the intolerable situation I found at Langston," Turner said.

The presidency at Langston university is considered one of the toughest jobs in the state because of the factions who are fighting to control the institution.

Dr. Turner felt that he would not be given a free hand to handle the situation as he felt it should be handled. In his conference with Chairman Holman he learned that he (Holman) would not endorse the very definite hold he (Turner) would demand upon the business and administrative affairs of the school. As chairman of the board and a resident of the county where the school is located he would exercise extraordinary influence over the institution.

Dr. Turner arrived Friday and left the next day, returning to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is working on his doctorate at the University of Michigan.

Turner's Letter

Following is a complete text of the resignation of Dr. Albert Turner as taken from the "Black Dispatch" by permission of the editor.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
October 7, 1937

Mr. Fred A. Holman,
Board of Regents,
O. A. and N. university,
Guthrie, Okla.

My dear Mr. Holman:

Official inquiries and investigations made by me since my arrival reveal that during the last few days preceding my coming to the C. A. and N. university several important faculty appointments were made and positions filled.

Some of these appointments were to administrative positions which should have been the prerogative of the president to fill. I have also learned that salary adjustments have been made very recently for certain members of the faculty, and I personally encountered a strong suggestion concerning the appointment of the dean of the college.

My interview with the Board of Regents led me to believe that the new president would not be faced by such conditions. Finding these conditions, therefore, compels me to believe that I will not from the beginning have the power to function successfully as a president whose chief interest is in raising the educational standards along all lines.

In view of these facts I regretfully submit my resignation from the presidency of the Colored Agricultural and Normal university, to be effective immediately.

Yours very sincerely,
Albert L. Turner.

Cross Fires

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of The Black Dispatch, in explaining Dr. Turner's resignation, said the new president had discovered that Senator Louis Ritzhaupt was actually running the school and that he would be little more than a figure-head.

But the senator replied that Dunjee is just mad because he can't control the school. He said that Dr. J. W. Sanford, former president of the institution was subservient to Dunjee. "This, together with the fact that is was believed that no young woman was morally safe under Sanford's administration was responsible for his ouster."

Dr. Turner was registrar at Tuskegee, on leave, at the time of his appointment. Dr. F. D. Patterson accepted his resignation last week.

Langston Gets New President

Albert Turner, 'Skegee Registrar Accepts Post

President F. D. Patterson announced today his acceptance of the resignation of Albert L. Turner, registrar of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Turner has been appointed by Governor Leon C. Phillips to be President of Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma.

President Patterson in speaking of Mr. Turner's leaving stated that as Oklahoma gains a useful citizen and Langston a distinguished president, Tuskegee loses one of her most beloved and valuable workers.

AT TUSKEGEE 11 YEARS

Mr. Turner has served at Tuskegee 11 years. He joined the Tuskegee faculty in 1928 as teacher of history, later he was made assistant Dean of the College Department and in 1936 appointed Registrar of Tuskegee Institute to succeed Capt. Alvin T. Neely who became Dean of Men.

Albert W. Turner was born in New Orleans, La. in 1900. He was graduated from the high school department of the old New Orleans University. He received B. S. degree Cum Laude from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio in 1923. As an undergraduate at Reserve he was a member of the Debating Team and recipient of the President's Prize. He also won a number of oratorical contests. He was eligible to Delta Signia Rho, National honorary debating society, but at the time of his graduation a clause in the constitution made membership of a Negro impossible. After many years of nation-wide controversy, the objectionable clause was removed. Mr. Turner was at the time a member of the Tuskegee faculty. He was immediately notified of his membership in Delta Signia Rho.

In 1927 Mr. Turner was awarded the degree of LL.B from Western Reserve Law School. He was elected to the Order of Coif, a National Honorary Legal Fraternity for high scholarship in the study of law.

HARVARD FELLOWSHIP

In 1932 Mr. Turner received degree of M. A. in Political Science from the University of Michigan as a result of a year's study on a General Education Board Fellowship. In 1935 Mr. Turner was awarded a fellowship by Harvard University on the basis of his thesis "Judicial Interpretation and Legislation Affecting Negroes." Because of administrative duties at Tuskegee. Mr. Turner was unable to accept the Harvard honor.

Again, in 1939 this distinguished scholar has had to resign a fellowship—this time a fellowship awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund for study at the University of Michigan. Mr. Turner had already gone to Michigan when he received the appointment to the Presidency of Langston University.

FAMILY MAN

Mr. Turner is married and has three children. His wife, Mrs. Odessa Turner, is a graduate from the school of Pharmacy, Western Reserve University. His daughter, Jean, an honor student, Tuskegee Institute high school, is a freshman at the University of Michigan. As president of Alabama Junior Federation, she attended the National Federation of Colored Women in Boston, Mass., last summer.

Mr. Turner is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Mrs Turner is an active member of Alpha Kappa Alpha graduate Chapter at Tuskegee.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner and two children left Tuskegee Wednesday morning, October 4 for Langston where Mr. Turner will take up the duties of president at once.

Mrs. Turner will return to Tuskegee to supervise the transfer of household effects to the new home in Oklahoma.

Langston University is one of the oldest of the Land Grant Colleges for Negroes.

SIX SCRAMBLE FOR LANGSTON PRESIDENCY

Gov. Phillips May Ask Turner To Return To Institution

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 3 — Many hats were thrown into the ring last week in the scramble for the Langston presidency, recently vacated by Albert L. Turner after a one-day reign.

Among those seeking to land the Langston political plum are W. E. Anderson of Okmulgee, former dean of the institution; T. P. Scott, superintendent of the Taft orphanage; Letcher A. Hill of Boley; James Taylor, dean of men at the school and right-hand man of Senator Ritzhaupt, who runs the college; Acting President B. F. Lee who seems to be the choice of the chairman of the board and W. E. Simms, protege of Senator Paul Stewart.

Despite the fact that Oklahomans are demanding the Langston post as political patronage for the part they played in electing Gov. Leon C. Phillips, the governor has sent a special investigator to Ann Arbor, Mich., to question Professor Turner, who has returned to the University of Michigan to continue his studies. It is rumored that the one-day president will be asked to return to the college.

In comparing the chances of the various candidates applying for the Langston post, Superintendent Scott seems to be closest to the governor, but Acting President Lee is a strong man in the race.

Mr. Hill is believed to be definitely out, because two other Boley-ites hold high positions in the state and a third would be unwise.

Some observers think the bel[illegible] appointment of a new p[illegible] the school may lead to a political revolt. All, however, seem to favor the school being taken out of politics.

Asks "Why Search For Nefarious Characters Who Gave Me Bad Advice?"

Clique Advised Him to leave Institution Immediately; Told Fitzgerald Word for Word Story Published In The Black Dispatch

Thinks Majority of Regents All Right

EDITOR'S NOTE: The letter below, pinned by Dr. Albert L. Turner, 2-day president of Langston University, was written last week immediately following his receipt of the Oklahoma City Times forwarded to him by the Black Dispatch, in which a purported interview with Dr. Turner with Governor Phillips' investigator, Ben Fitzgerald was published, and in which Governor Phillips was quoted as saying he did not believe the interview in the Black Dispatch was an accurate statement of Dr. Turner's views.

834 Green Street,
Ann Arbor, Michigan
October 25, 1939

My dear Mr. Dunjee:

I have just read the article in Oklahoma City Times of October 23. The ease with which the truth can be twisted and garbled by those interested in so doing is further confirmation to me of my good judgment in leaving.

THE THREE PERSONS IN THE CLIQUE WHO MADE ME DECIDE TO LEAVE WERE TURNER, TURNER, AND TURNER; MEANING ME, MYSELF, AND I. Mr. Fitzgerald, I am sure, made no such report as was given in the Oklahoma City Times. He and I had a very pleasant conversation about the state in general and about other institutions, both white and colored. He did not broach the subject of Langston. I brought that subject up myself because I knew that was what he had come to see me about. I told him almost word for word what I had told The Black Dispatch. Oklahoma City, Okla.

I expressed, as I still do, my admiration for Governor Phillips, and for the majority of the Board of Regents. For I sincerely believe that Governor Phillips and they mean to go as far as they are able in correcting the situation at Langston and other institutions. 11-4-39

Mr. Fitzgerald could not have mistaken my expressions of good will to mean that I had any different feeling from that which I had expressed all along. NO QUESTION OF MY RETURNING WAS MENTIONED. SUCH A QUESTION WOULD HAVE BEEN USELESS, I am not available. Black Dispatch

Why should there be this search of mysterious reason and for nefarious characters who gave me bad advice? I have made my own decisions since I was fifteen years old, when I began to earn my own living.

The reasons, however, are easily discoverable:

Can anybody in Oklahoma find out how many positions were made vacant upon the release of former President Sanford, or between the time of his release and my election?

Can anybody in Oklahoma find out who now fills those positions and when they were appointed?

Can anybody in Oklahoma find out what shifts from one position to another on the faculty were recently made, and what salaries were adjusted?

It seems to me that somebody in the state has the power and the means of finding out these things. It may also be possible to find out who the Representative is who had accused the Board of making political appointments and for whom the chairman told me he was preparing a statement to show that only eleven shifts and appointments had recently been made although none of them was political, he said. Black Dispatch

I am fully aware of the fact that the school had to go on, and that a complete staff was necessary, but ask anybody who knows anything about school administration if those major appointments made pending the election of a new president—to say nothing of those made between my election and arrival—should not have been temporary appointments. Then ask Acting President Lee if he did not tell me that the chairman of the Board had assured him that all of these appointments would stick.

The unpleasant thing about it all is that it may appear that I was dissatisfied with the persons selected. That is far from the truth. I have regretted in any case to have had to call the name, or to designate the position of a single person. As far as I know they are all fine people and no doubt competent. Perhaps I would have selected those same persons myself, but I should have been given a chance to select them, or to recommend that their temporary appointments be made permanent. It was the total disregard of this fundamental principle to which I objected. Oklahoma City, Okla. 11-4-39

NOBODY AT LANGSTON VOLUNTEERED ANY INFORMATION TO ME. As president. I asked for certain routine information that any man who expected to effectively administer a college would have to know. There is a man at the school whom I have known for several years, unaware of this fact, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD WARNED ME AGAINST THIS MAN. Sometime after my arrival the man asked me to set a time to talk with him about his work, having inferred from the chairman's remarks that he did not like this man I did not give him a conference for fear that somebody might try to involve him in the decision that I at that time felt I would be compelled to make.

I want it distinctly understood, and if you print this letter I would like for this to be in bold type, that **I AM NOT TRYING TO GIVE AID AND COMFORT TO ANY POLITICAL FACTION IN OKLAHOMA.** I do not wish to say or write one word beyond that which will redound to the benefit of Langston and of Negro education in the state.

I didn't expect a Sunday School job, neither did I intend to dissipate my efforts among predatory politicians. I am sure that if the Negroes of Oklahoma will do what lies in their power that I will have served the cause better by my immediate resignation than by remaining and waging a factional fight from the beginning, or by supinely drawing my salary as a ham-strung and hog-tied president.

Yours very truly,
Albert L. Turner.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES, - CHANGE OF HEADS

OKLAHOMA

E-X-T-R-A

NEW LANGSTON UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Call 10-13-39 Kansas City Mo.

LANGSTON, Okla.—Albert L. Turner, newly elected president of Langston university, resigned the post within 24 hours after he arrived on the campus. His resignation came as a surprise. He came here Friday, October 6, from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he had enrolled to study on a fellowship. He planned to give up the fellowship and accept the Langston post but upon arriving here he changed his mind and returned to Michigan. Before leaving Oklahoma, a United Press dispatch said, he talked for two hours with Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, who refused to tell the daily press what transpired at the conference, saying that his paper would carry the full details.

Quits Tuskegee To Head Langston U.

Journal and Guide

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE —The resignation of Albert L. Turner, registrar of Tuskegee Institute, to become president of Langston University, has been accepted President F. D. Patterson announced this week.

10-14-39

Mr. Turner, appointed to the new position by Gov. L. C. Phillips of Oklahoma, joined the Tuskegee staff as teacher of history in 1928. He was born in New Orleans.

In 1927, he was awarded the LL. B. degree by Western Reserve University and elected to the Order of Coif. He was awarded an M. A. in political science from the University of Michigan and won a fellowship from Harvard in 1932.

Mr. Turner is married and has three children. His wife is a pharmacy graduate.

TURNER'S ACTION CAUSES FURORE

Courier

Former Registrar At Tuskegee Leaves As Citizens Plan to Banquet Him.

10-21-39

LANGSTON, Okla., Oct. 19.—(ANP) — This usually staid and quiet college town last week was given a shock comparable to that of Britain's torpedoed Athenia, when Albert L. Turner, newly installed president of Langston university, threw up his hands in disgust, resigned after being on the job only two days and left for parts unknown just as a welcoming committee had perfected arrangements for a gala banquet in his honor.

Pittsburgh Courier

President Turner, nationally known as the former registrar of Tuskegee Institute, resigned last Saturday, sent his resignation by mail to Fred Holman, white chairman of the regents of Oklahoma colleges at the Holman residence in Guthrie. Some sources insisted that Turner left immediately, by auto, for the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he is enrolled.

Arriving last Friday, with his wife and daughter, Dr. Turner was domiciled by Acting President Lee in the home economics building, presided over by Mrs. Sadie Washington. It was known that soon thereafter, he went into consultation with Board Chairman Holman, but the fact of his withdrawal remained a secret until it was whispered about the campus that he and his family had left for Oklahoma City. There, in the office of Editor Roscoe Dunjee, he reportedly wrote out his resignation and mailed it to Holman.

Langston President Quits after 2 Days

LANGSTON, Okla. — Faced with what he termed an "intolerable situation," Albert L. Turner, newly-installed president of Langston University, resigned last week, after being at the institution for only two days.

The former registrar of Tuskegee Institute sent his resignation by mail to the home of Fred Holman, white, chairman of the regents of Oklahoma colleges, in Guthrie, on Saturday. A welcoming committee had completed arrangements for a banquet in his honor, scheduled for the following Monday.

Courier 10-21-39

Pittsburgh Courier

Ignored in Appointments

His letter of resignation based his action on the fact that certain administrative and faculty appointments, as well as several salary adjustments, had been made within a few days before arrival, and that he had "encountered a strong suggestion concerning the appointment of the dean."

Some of these appointments, he felt, should have been left to the discretion of the president. He said the failure to grant him this courtesy was in violation of what the board of regents had led him to expect.

Discussing the situation in an Oklahoma City newspaper office, he said:

"I did think the chairman of the board would accord me the privilege of talking to him in private about conditions around the school and that I might outline to him my theories regarding administration, etc., but instead of having this opportunity, the chairman brought in a teacher in the school named Taylor.

"Jimmy Knows Everybody"

"He patted this young man on the back and said, 'This is Jimmy. Jimmy was born in this county and knows everybody. Jimmy here is the dean of men, manager of the dining room, and general publicity man for the school.'"

Mr. Turner said he later learned that Taylor is in charge of student labor and a recently-organized commissary.

Although Mr. Turner did not make his destination public, it has been reported that he left by auto, with his wife and daughter, for Ann Arbor to resume studies at the University of Michigan.

Turner, Turner and Turner

"The more one stirs a stench, the worse it smells." Fine application can be made of that aphorism this week, when one turns to the first page and reads the letter written by Dr. Turner, in which he blasts forever the efforts of certain interested parties in Oklahoma who charge that undue influence was exercised by persons causing Dr. Turner to suddenly depart from Oklahoma.

Dr. Turner it is reported in the Oklahoma City Times, last week to have been almost persuaded to return to Oklahoma. It appears that the Governor sent personal investigator, Bob Fitzgerald to Ann Arbor, and following his return, the Oklahoma City newspaper quoted the chief executive as follows:

"An old clique got to him, (Turner) I guess, and scared him out," conjectured Phillips. "Turner had a conference with those three men the afternoon he was at Langston and left right after that. He told Bob he left because he didn't know whether he would have a hand in operating that thing and he had a deadline on deciding whether he wanted to get his scholarship back.

"He had half a notion to return with Bob. I still think he is a good man for the job. We might take a notion to go bring him back here."

Phillips denied assertions by the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City Negro newspaper, that Turner resigned because he discovered the board of regents would hamstring him in his administration of the school.

The Oklahoma Eagle, under date of October 28th, and following the alleged interview attributed to the Governor, as published in the Oklahoma City Times, tells its readers in direct quotations that Governor Phillips in a telephone conversation with the paper, said:

"I am sorry so many of the Negroes have been given false impressions by gossip-mongers. I sent an investigator over to Langston and he found that Professor Turner talked to only three men the one afternoon he was at the university. These men were K. L. Jones, former private secretary to former President J. W. Sanford; Professor J. C. Tinner and Professor J. J. Seabrook. If somebody put fear into Turner's heart they must have done it.

Now who is to be believed in this discussion of what caused Dr. Turner to leave the state? To date no one has had the temerity to allege that Dr. Turner could have ulterior motives in issuing a statement. The only argument offered in opposition to what has been published in The Black Dispatch is that perhaps Dr. Turner did not deliver himself, in his interview with the Black Dispatch, as his statement was offered to the public in these columns.

But if you turn to the front page of this issue you will note Dr. Turner not only confirms this interview, but states also that during his talk with Bob Fitzgerald,

"No question of my returning to Oklahoma was mentioned. Such a question would have been useless. I am not available."

In the light of this direct statement, how could the governor's investigator have reported that Dr. Turner was almost willing to return to Oklahoma.

Dr. Turner also adds,

"I told him (Fitzgerald) almost word for word what I had told The Black Dispatch."

But in answer to the allegations made in the Oklahoma Eagle, we believe this statement in the letter of Dr. Turner should settle for all time the argument about who talked to him.

Dr. Turner says,

"Nobody at Langston volunteered any information to me."

And then the learned doctor says that he refused to hold conference with any individuals on the campus following a warning coming from the chairman of the board.

Who is it then having made false representations to the Governor? It appears that the investigator who went to Ann Arbor brought back very incomplete information about what he learned there, and now it appears that some one on the campus or in connection with the University has named three men who they allege talked with Dr. Turner on the campus, who Dr. Turner says had no conversation with him what-so-ever.

We do not know definitely who it is, aside from the governor's private investigator, furnishing information to the chief executive, but we believe there is enough in Dr. Turner's letter to cause Governor Phillips to realize that some one who talks to him has departed from the truth.

We believe the Governor would be wise were he to study carefully as to who would benefit by misrepresenting the facts in the present situation at Langston University. Dr. Turner leaped away from the assignment as a four-week's old puppy would from a snake. He must have discovered something rotten there, or else he would not have written his sudden resignation and the two subsequent letters confirming the interview as published in The Black Dispatch.

In order that the readers of The Black Dispatch, and Governor Phillips will know what we think about the charge made in the Oklahoma Eagle, we want to charge here and now that by the time the next board of regents meet, the persons and influences from which Dr. Turner fled will be ready to recommend that K. L. Jones, J. C. Tinner and J. J. Seabrooks be dismissed from the University.

And when they are dismissed, these men, guilty of no other crime other than that they are identified as friends of J. W. Sanford, will be sacrificed upon the alter of politics. Here is the direct evidence, establishing the position The Black Dispatch has taken throughout the controversy raging at Langston University. Keep in mind; these men were named by the Oklahoma Eagle as the men Governor Phillips was advised talked to Dr. Turner. Dr. Turner says he did not talk to them. The question is, who told the governor that these three men talked with the new president?

We make this prediction now that efforts will continue until these three men are dimissed or made so uncomfortable that they will voluntarily withdraw from the institution. Here's the meat into cocoanut; some one has told Governor Phillips that Jones, Tinner and Seabrooks talked to Turner. Dr. Turner says he did not hold conference with a single person on the faculty as above named. Have we gotten to a place in this controversy that we are going to call Dr. Turner a liar?

Go back and get those Sunday editions of the Daily Oklahoma, Tulsa World and Tribune. In that presentation of Dr. Turner to the people of Oklahoma he was held up to us as an outstanding educator. The Black Dispatch still holds to that belief.

Let us see about that; Dr. Turner is a man who finished college with high honors; he had been elected to the Order of the Caif, the national honorary legal fraternity for high scholarship in the study of law; he had earned the Master of Science degree in Political Science with an all "A". To cap the climax Dr. Turner had had eleven years of teaching experience. Surely such a man would be able to see which way the wind was blowing at Langston University, before the house fell in on him. We hope the learned editor of the Oklahoma Eagle will keep this in mind.

As a matter of fact we suspect that it was well that a man with an "all A" in political science was sent up there to our state school so that he could intelligently tell us what is going on there.

Of course if we want to change our view down here in Oklahoma and doubt the integrity, common sense and good judgement of Dr. Turner, there will still be room for the Governor and others to hunt for the underhand clique that ran the two-day president out of Oklahoma. On the other hand, if we want to be sensible and face the truth, we are going to accept at face value the statement that "Turner, Turner and Turner" are the guilty parties who gave the erstwhile Langston president advice.

Turner, Turner and Turner

"The more one stirs a stench, the worse it smells." Fine application can be made of that aphorism this week, when one turns to the first page and reads the letter written by Dr. Turner, in which he blasts forever the efforts of certain interested parties in Oklahoma who charge that undue influence was exercised by persons causing Dr. Turner to suddenly depart from Oklahoma.

Dr. Turner it is reported in the Oklahoma City Times, last week to have been almost persuaded to return to Oklahoma. It appears that the Governor sent personal investigator, Bob Fitzgerald to Ann Arbor, and following his return, the Oklahoma City newspaper quoted the chief executive as follows:

"An old clique got to him, (Turner) I guess, and scared him out," conjectured Phillips. "Turner had a conference with those three men the afternoon he was at Langston and left right after that. He told Bob he left because he didn't know whether he would have a hand in operating that thing and he had a deadline on deciding whether he wanted to get his scholarship back.

"He had half a notion to return with Bob. I still think he is a good man for the job. We might take a notion to go bring him back here."

Phillips denied assertions by the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City Negro newspaper, that Turner resigned because he discovered the board of regents would hamstring him in his administration of the school.

The Oklahoma Eagle, under date of October 28th, and following the alleged interview attributed to the Governor, as published in the Oklahoma City Times, tells its readers in direct quotations that Governor Phillips in a telephone conversation with the paper, said:

"I am sorry so many of the Negroes have been given false impressions by gossip-mongers. I sent an investigator over to Langston and he found that Professor Turner talked to only three men the one afternoon he was at the university. These men were K. L. Jones, former private secretary to former President J. W. Sanford; Professor J. C. Tinner and Professor J. J. Seabrook. If somebody put fear into Turner's heart they must have done it.

Now who is to be believed in this discussion of what caused Dr. Turner to leave the state? To date no one has had the temerity to allege that Dr. Turner could have ulterior motives in issuing a statement. The only argument offered in opposition to what has been published in The Black Dispatch is that perhaps Dr. Turner did not deliver himself, in his interview with the Black Dispatch, as his statement was offered to the public in these columns.

But if you turn to the front page of this issue you will note Dr. Turner not only confirms this interview, but states also that during his talk with Bob Fitzgerald,

"No question of my returning to Oklahoma was mentioned. Such a question would have been useless. I am not available."

In the light of this direct statement, how could the governor's investigator have reported that Dr. Turner was almost willing to return to Oklahoma.

Dr. Turner also adds,

"I told him (Fitzgerald) almost word for word what I had told The Black Dispatch."

But in answer to the allegations made in the Oklahoma Eagle, we believe this statement in the letter of Dr. Turner should settle for all time the argument about who talked to him.

Dr. Turner says,

"Nobody at Langston volunteered any information to me."

And then the learned doctor says that he refused to hold conference with any individuals on the campus following a warning coming from the chairman of the board.

Who is it then having made false representations to the Governor? It appears that the investigator who went to Ann Arbor brought back very incomplete information about what he learned there, and now it appears that some one on the campus or in connection with the University has named three men who they allege talked with Dr. Turner on the campus, who Dr. Turner says had no conversation with him what-so-ever.

We do not know definitely who it is, aside from the governor's private investigator, furnishing information to the chief executive, but we believe there is enough in Dr. Turner's letter to cause Governor Phillips to realize that some one who talks to him has departed from the truth.

We believe the Governor would be wise were he to study carefully as to who would benefit by misrepresenting the facts in the present situation at Langston University. Dr. Turner leaped away from the assignment as a four-week's old puppy would from a snake. He must have discovered something rotten there, or else he would not have written his sudden resignation and the two subsequent letters confirming the interview as published in The Black Dispatch.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGES, -- CHANGE OF HEADS

OKLAHOMA

ALBERT L. TURNER, REGISTRAR AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, NEW HEAD OF LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

Succeeds J. W. Sanford as President of Oklahoma School; Gives Up Fellowship to Take New Position

LANGSTON, Okla. —Albert L. Turner, registrar at Tuskegee institute, has been appointed president of Langston university by Governor Leon C. Phillips.

When notified of the appointment, Mr. Turner had gone to the University of Michigan for study on a Rosenwald fellowship. He accepted the Langston position and was to arrive at Langston last Friday.

Mr. Turner had been at Tuskegee for 11 years. He joined the Tuskegee faculty in 1928 as a teacher of history. Later he was made assistant dean of the college department and in 1936 was appointed registrar to succeed Captain Alvin J. Neely who became dean of men.

Mr. Turner will succeed J. W. Sanford, who was ousted from Langston early in 1939. B. F. Lee, who has been serving as acting president, will be returned to his former position as dean of the college. Any other changes in the faculty, the board of regents announced, will await action by the new president.

The new president will draw a salary of $4,200 a year with residence and utilities furnished.

Albert L. Turner was born in New Orleans in 1900. He was graduated from the high school department of the old New Orleans university. He received B. S. degree Cum Laude from Western Reserve university, Cleveland, in 1923. As an undergraduate at Reserve he was a member of the debating team and recipient of the president's prize. He also won a number of oratorical contests.

He was eligible to Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary debating society, but at the time of his graduation a clause in the constitution made membership of a Negro impossible. After many years of nation-wide controversy the objectionable clause was removed. Mr. Turner was at the time a member of the Tuskegee faculty. He was immediately notified of his membership in Delta Sigma Rho.

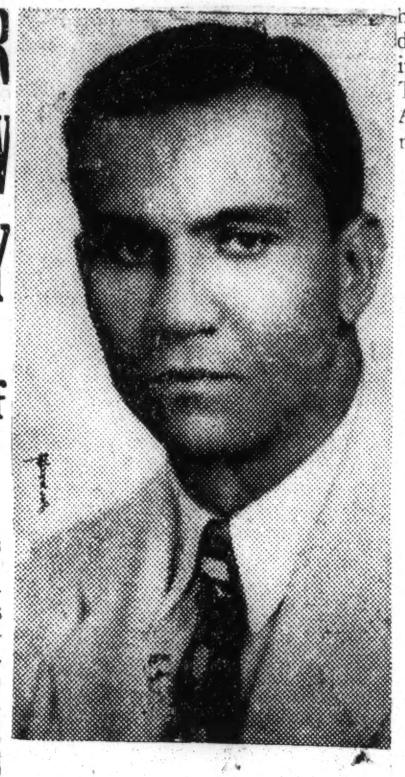
In 1927, Mr. Turner was awarded the degree of LL. B. from Western Reserve law school. He was elected to the Order of Coif, a national honorary legal fraternity for high scholarship in the study of law.

In 1932, Mr. Turner received degree of M. A. in political science from the University of Michigan as a result of a year's study on a General Education board fellowship. In 1935, Mr. Turner was awarded a fellowship by Harvard university on the basis of his thesis, "Judicial Interpretation and Legislation Affecting Negroes." Because of administrative duties at Tuskegee, Mr. Turner was unable to accept the Harvard honor.

Again in 1939 this distinguished scholar has had to resign a fellowship — this time a fellowship awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund for study at the University of Michigan. Mr. Turner had already gone to Michigan when he received the appointment to the presidency of Langston university.

Mr. Turner is married and has three children. His wife, Mrs. Odessa Turner, is a graduate from the school of pharmacy, Western Reserve university. His daughter, Jean, an honor student, Tuskegee Institute high school, is a freshman at the University of Michigan. As president of the Alabama Junior Federation, she attended the National Federation of Colored Women in Boston, Mass., last summer.

Mr. Turner is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Mrs.



ALBERT L. TURNER

Turner is an active member of Alpha Kappa Alpha graduate chapter at Tuskegee.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner and two children left Tuskegee Wednesday morning, October 4, for Langston where Mr. Turner will take up the duties of president at once.

Mrs. Turner will return to Tuskegee to supervise the transfer of household effects to the new home in Oklahoma.

Langston university is one of the oldest land grant colleges for Negroes.

Resigns From Tuskegee To Become Langston U. Prexy

10-14-39

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —President F. D. Patterson announced his acceptance of the resignation of Albert L. Turner, registrar of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Turner has been appointed by Governor Leon C. Phillips to be President of Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma.

President Patterson in speaking of Mr. Turner's leaving stated that as Oklahoma gains a useful citizen and Langston a distinguished president, Tuskegee loses one of her most beloved and valuable workers.

Mr. Turner has served at Tuskegee 11 years. He joined the Tusegee faculty in 1928 as teacher of history; later he was made assistant dean of the College Department, and in 1936, was appointed registrar of Tuskegee Institute to succeed Capt. Alvin J. Neely who became dean of men.

FORMER CLEVELANDER IS NAMED PRESIDENT OF LANGSTON UNIV.

Word received from Oklahoma City, Okla., tells of the appointment of Albert L. Turner, registrar of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., as president of Langston University, Oklahoma City.

The new president of Langston University graduated Western University in 1932 with the award of cum laude, and has won many prizes in the debating societies where he attended school.

Dr. Turner completed the law course at Western Reserve in 1927, and was elected to the Order of Coif, honorary legal fraternity. At the time of his selection to head Langston University, he was attending the University of Michigan on a fellowship granted by the General Education Board. He also holds a fellowship grant from the Rosenwald Foundation.

The new Langston prexy went to Tuskegee Institute in 1928, holding the chair of history and political science, and for five years he was assistant to the dean of that institution.

In 1936 he was elevated to the position of registrar and added to the policy forming unit of the institution. At the time he was drafted to the Langston presidency was member of the executive council. He is 39 years old.

President Turner married the former Odessa Clements of Cleveland, sister of Mrs. Effie Manuel of E. 126th St., and aunt of Mrs. Phillip Jackson also of Mt. Pleasant. The new president is also a brother of Mr. B. H. Turner of the Gentles Flower Shop.

J. W. Sanford Ousted as Langston U. President

SAY SENATOR RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE

F. D. Moon Mentioned as Most Probable Successor

LANGSTON, Okla. — J. W. Sanford was ousted as president of Langston university at a special Sunday meeting of the board of regents. The vote of the seven-member board was 5 to 2.

Sanford had the support and confidence of the Negroes of the state but he was vigorously fought by Senator Louis Ritzhaupt of Guthrie, who announced in a daily paper last week that he was going to use every effort possible to have Sanford removed from office.

Sanford had been president of Langston for four years and during his administration he transformed a $40,000 deficit into a $20,000 surplus.

Wanted Partiality

His difficulties with Ritzhaupt Sanford said, began when President Sanford refused to permit the senator to name faculty members and ground employes at the university. Ritzhaupt denied that he had ever asked Sanford to employ any persons at the university.

The man slated to succeed Sanford is F. D. Moon, school principal in Wewoka, Okla. Senator Ritzhaupt and Moon are said to be good friends. It was reported that the position was offered to E. W. Woods of Tulsa, but that he refused it.

In a statement to the press before leaving the campus, Sanford said: "I have nothing but praise for my hundreds of friends who have stood by me in these trying moments and especially my many white friends who went out of their way to give my administration support. I have endeavored to the best of my ability to give the people of this state a greater Langston and I believe my record there proves this. My only hope is that my successor will not be harried and hampered by the outside influences I have had to fight, from the time I arrived on the Langston campus."

Chairman Resigns

Following Sanford's ouster, W. C. Kite, chairman of the board of regents, resigned from the board. Kite was quoted in the daily press as saying, "Firing two college presidents and electing three in one day was too much for me." He was also quoted as saying that when "politics stalked in I got out."

Kite and Mrs. Jewel Robbins were the two regents who voted for President Sanford's retention.

For several months, the board of regents had at hand written statements endorsing Mr. Sanford from almost every organized effort among Negroes in the state, religious, educational and fraternal.

It was said that Ritzhaupt was successful in naming a member of the board who kept up a continual fight until Sanford's ouster was effected.

Dr. B. F. Lee, for 12 years dean of Langston U., has been named acting president of the university. Dr. Lee is one of most popular men on the campus. He has been instructor of mathematics for 18 years.

OKLAHOMANS MAY PROTEST BOARD'S CHOICE

Prairie View Dean To Assume Duties On January 1

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 15—Although the board of regents of Oklahoma colleges has had considerable trouble selecting a man to succeed Albert L. Turner, Langston's one-day president, G. L. Harrison, of Prairie View State college, Texas, was named to the post Saturday.

Because Harrison has lived outside the state for many years it is believed that the people of Oklahoma will make it difficult for him to succeed. It is even feared that he may even be intimidated.

The people of the state have looked upon the presidency of Langston as a political plumb and they resent the appointment of an outsider.

Harrison, who is 39 years old, was dean of education and director of teacher training at Prairie View at the time of his appointment.

Harrison, a native at Lawton, Okla., received his A.B. degree from Howard university, his master's degree and a bachelor of education degree from the University of Cincinnati, and his Ph.D. degree from Ohio State university.

For six years he served as a member of the governing board of Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, Ohio, and for two years was head of the department of education at Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.

He will assume his new duties at Langston on January 1.

REGENTS SEEK NEW HEAD FOR STATE COLLEGE

Defender

Dr. Sanford Dismissed; Prof. Lee Appointed Acting Head

8-12-39

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., ug. 11—Although Prof. B. '. Lee has been appointed cting president of Langston niversity following the dis- issal of Dr. J. W. Sanford, there s much speculation as to who will e named to the post.

Dr. Sanford, who had been under ire for several months, was dropped from the institution July 30 by the board of regents. His dismissal became effective immediately.

Trouble is said to have started at the school following a legislative investigation which revealed conditions which displeased the lawmakers.

Former President Sanford, who did his undergraduate work at Prairie View State college, was named to the presidency of the college while he served as principal of the high school at Ardmore, Okla. Less than a year ago he was praised by state officials for the fine work he had done at Langston and was given a trip to Europe.

In seeking a man to succeed Dr. Sanford, it is reported that Governor Phillips wants a member of the board to scout the faculty at Tuskegee for a prospect. However, rumors have it that political pressure will force the appointment of an Oklahoman to the position.

Acting President Lee has been a member of the faculty, as teacher of mathematics, for the last 18 years during 12 of which he has been the dean of the college.

Demoting Negro Citizenship Status Injures Whites More Than Blacks, Says Dunjee

Norman Students Hear Black Dispatch Editor Tell About Oklahoma Administration of Educational Tax

Tells of Difficulties At Langston U.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
11-4-39

NORMAN.—Students in the class of Journalism and Public Opinion listened to an address Thursday morning at 11:00 o'clock, delivered by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, of The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City. 11-4-39

Editor Dunjee was presented to the class by H. H. Herbert, director of the school in journalism. Black Dispatch

"In a letter inviting me to come here this morning, you requested that I discuss the situation at Langston university, and particularly the sudden departure from the state of its recent two-day president," said Editor Dunjee in his opening remarks.

Distributes Papers

"I've brought along a large number of the last three editions of the Black Dispatch and photostatic copies of a recent letter Dr. Turner wrote since leaving the state, and from this material you can more thoroughly advise yourself regarding what actually happened in connection with this unfortunate incident, than I could tell you in the next two hours.

"Instead of discussing Dr. Turner I am assuming that I can do more good here today in the time alloted me discussing the general administration of tax revenues for Negro education in Oklahoma," said the speaker.

Race Relations Improving

"Before I delve into this subject this morning, I want you students to know that I feel race relations are improving in Oklahoma, and while I am going to deal rather frankly with some of the things that have happened and are happening in Oklahoma, I am one black man who feels that the two races are on the way out towards the realm of brotherhood, justice and fair play.

Evils of Demoted Citizenship

"One of the evils in our school set-up in Oklahoma develops from the fact that the Negro occupies a demoted citizenship status, preventing black men and women having the same opportunity to criticize and scrutinize acts of public officials and public records as members of your race. Especially in the separate school setup this offers temptations to white officials, which ofttimes end in law violations and discriminations.

11-4-39

"Take, for instance, right here in Cleveland county. I am sure you students will be surprised when I tell you that the county superintendent of this county in 1921 was tried in your district court for having falsified the records and stealing $1,567 of the taxpayers' money.

Stole a Schoolhouse

"This county superintendent got pay for building a Negro school that never existed. Norman is a town where Negroes have never been allowed to remain over night. It is generally understood here that Negroes are not wanted. Can't you see that the very atmosphere created here, preventing Negroes from coming here to study the county records and make investigation as to the distribution of tax funds was too much of a strain on the morals of this county superintendent?"

Premium On Crazy Negroes

The entire class laughed when Editor Dunjee faceteously exclaimed, "I never have been quite able to understand the white people here in Norman. For years you barred every sane Negro from the town, but when these same Negroes went crazy you welcomed them with open arms. At least, if you had allowed some of the sane ones to chase around here a while the Negro and white taxpayers of this county would not have lost fifteen hundred dollars," said Dunjee.

Objectives of Negroes

"I want you young journalists to catch a glimpse of what Negroes are thinking about whenever you pick up the paper and read an article saying that Negroes are fighting for better educational facilities. You will be the moulders of public opinion in a few years, and I am taking time out to let you see what we must do in Oklahoma before we have carried out the provisions of the constitution, which says that public schools shall be separate but equal.

Stole Negro Buses

"Take, for instance, a situation that recently developed over at Anadarko. In this case the white school board purchased new furniture for the Negro school and two new buses. This equipment was purchased out of the separate school funds, and belonged solely to the Negro school.

"What will you think when I tell you young men and women that soon after this equipment arrived the school authorities brought down from the white school two old, used buses and some used furniture, and took up to the white school the newly purchased property belonging to the Negroes?

Names Lawyers

"Someone might say that perhaps this did not occur. But I call your attention to this. The Negro citizens of Anadarko hired Attorney Jack Page, who used to be in the county attorney's office in this county and who is known to all the taxpayers in Cleveland county, along with State Senator Gerald Spencer of Chickasha, to take the Anadarko school board into court and that property was later returned to the separate school where it belonged."

Per Capita Tax Taken

The Dispatch editor then went into a detailed discussion of the per capita tax, and told the students that in spite of the fact that the Federal Government required the per capita tax to be distributed impartially, millions of dollars of this fund have been filched from Negroes since statehood. Black Dispatch

"They count the Negro school child when the census is taken but the authorities somehow forget to make the proper distribution after the money gets into the hands of the county superintendent," Dunjee said. Okla. City, Okla.

He then cited an instance in Oklahoma county, Luther district, where following the burning of the Negro consolidated school several years ago, the board, composed of Negroes and whites, discovered that the per capita tax had been withheld from this school since statehood. 11-4-39

Got Judgment of $17,000

"You can go up to Oklahoma county today and the records in the district court will show that these separate school officials went into court and secured a judgment in excess of $17,000, and the county commissioners have been paying this money back in the last few years in installments. The demoted citizenship status of Negroes prevents them from knowing what is going on. In still another county where one courageous Negro principal stuck his nose into the records and discovered that he was being cheated out of his transfer funds, he found himself at the end of the term without a job."

Two-Mill Levy Is Vise

The students seemed interested when the Dispatch editor went into a discussion of the two-mill levy provided for Negro schools and the flexible arrangement by which the white district schools can secure from five to fifteen mills. "We're in a vise," said the speaker. "It makes no difference what our needs, all we can get is the two mills. In counties like Muskogee, where the Negro population is large and the tax valua-

tions are low, we do not get enough to operate a nine-months school. The injustice is obvious."

Getting back to Langston university, Editor Dunjee said that the root of the whole trouble there rested in the fact that the institution had been placed in the hands of local influences.

University of Oklahoma Safe

"The reason why the University of Oklahoma has protection from political influence and does not have the four-year disruptions as occur at Langston, arises from the fact that existing law allows no governor to appoint a majority of your board of regents. Public sentiment among white people is so definite and positive on this point that no legislature has had the nerve to change the law.

A Strange Gubernatorial Move

"The legislature placed Langston university and six other teacher's colleges under a new board of regents this year," said Editor Dunjee, "but when the governor got around to the naming of these regents, he forgot to do for Negroes what he did for whites. Down here at Norman it is impossible for a man living in Cleveland county to serve on the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma. While the governor saw to it that no white man is on this new board of regents who resides in a county where a white college is located, he now has chairman of this same board man who resides in Logan county, where Langston university is located.

Local Influences Bad

"Now the reason why citizens who live in a county where schools are located should be kept off governing boards of such institutions is to separate the school from local influence as much as possible. If you really want to know why Dr. Turner left Langstone university so hurriedly I can say in truth that it resulted from the grasp he discovered of local influence had upon the institution.

"Take Langston university: Several years ago one of the regents who resided in Logan county, placed his wife in the store rooms of the school. All of the food supplies were brokered into the institution through a fictitious grocery firm which existed only in the mind of that regent and his wife. Is that a healthy influence to have around a college?

Car Dealer Is Boss

"Another regent of recent vintage was a dealer in cars. It would be interesting for you to know the number of machines of the particular make sold by this regent, that showed up on the campus at Langston university during the regency period of this automobile salesman.

"At the present time the institutional account at Langston university is deposited in a bank owned by the chairman of the board of regents; members of the faculty have transferred their personal accounts there, and one can readily see that an influence will be exercised on the college by this member of the board, which experience teaches should not exist. All who have studied ideal school atmosphere realize that lay influence should never substitute professional control," Dunjee said.

Speaker Cheered

The students cheered as Editor Dunjee closed his remarks and a big rush was made to the desk and hurried investigation made of the information filed in Cleveland county in 1921 against a county superintendent, charged with stealing $1,567. "You have certainly brought us some information we did not know," said one of the students.

"We want this man to address our forum," declared another student, at the close of the meeting.

"More of the student body should hear him."

PROF. G. LAMAR HARRISON, PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE DEAN OF EDUCATION, OFFERED POST

Call 12-15-39 Kansas City Mo

To Take Office January 1, Filling Vacancy Caused by Ousting of J. W. Sanford; Holds Ph. D. from Ohio State U.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas.—Information reaching here from the board of regents of Langston university,

DR. G. L. HARRISON

Langston, Okla., states that Dr. G. L. Harrison, 39, dean of education at Prairie View State college, has been named to fill the post of president of Langston university, left vacant by the removal of President J. W. Sanford, who was ousted several months ago.

Various efforts made to fill the vacancy in the interim have proved unavailing. Reports are current that three persons who have been offered the presidency of Langston university, refused the position in the past three months.

President-elect Harrison is a native Oklahoman. He did his undergraduate work at Howard university, Washington, D. C., where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree. He also holds the Master's degree from the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Doctorate degree from Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Prof. B. F. Lee, dean of Langston university, has been acting president at Langston since the resignation of Dr. A. L. Turner, who remained at Langston only one day, stating he disapproved the hiring and firing of faculty members without consulting him. Negro citizens of Oklahoma are asking that Langston university, highest institution of learning within Oklahoma for Negroes, "be taken out of politics." Governor Phillips and school authorities have promised that this will be done.

The announcement of Dr. Harrison's election to the presidency of Langston also says he is to take office January 1, 1940. The terms and salary were not made public Monday when the information of his election was given out.

Dr. Harrison is a native of Oklahoma. He received his elementary school training in a one-teacher rural school in Comanche, Okla. As there was no high school for Negroes in the county at the time he completed his elementary school work, Mr. Harrison remained in the elementary school two additional years to secure whatever high school work the teacher was able and willing to offer. After working several years, he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he completed his high school work at Lincoln high school, graduating in 1922.

Degree In Administration

Mr. Harrison then went to Howard university, Washington, from where he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1926. Upon his graduation, he was awarded a teaching fellowship by the University of Cincinnati, from which institution he received the degree of B. E. and M. E. in education in 1927 and 1929, respectively.

In the summer of 1931, he entered the Ohio State university, where he specialized in college administration and public school administration and supervision. In this field, he received his Ph. D. from Ohio State in December, 1936.

In addition to serving as dean of the department of education at Prairie View, Dr. Harrison is director of teacher training there.

Before going to Prairie View in 1932, Dr. Harrison held the following positions: professor and acting head of the department of education at Virginia Union university 1927-28; associate professor of education and director of elementary teacher training at West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va. 1928-31.

Dr. Harrison is married and has two sons, G. Lamar Jr., and Richard Logan.

Dr. Harrison is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

The Fine Record of J. W. Sanford

The removal of President J. W. Sanford, of Langston University, by the board of regents in their Sunday meeting is indeed unfortunate. Unquestionably, the school has advanced under his management and control. In addition to this he has, during tenure of office performed a modern miracle among Negroes. He has developed harmony and unity within the group.

It is an unusual thing when a president of a Negro college leaves office with an armful of recommendations coming from every organization laying claim to influence in Oklahoma. But such is the situation. These recommendations, starting with the State Teachers' Association, the alumni and carrying on through the religious, business and other important groups, have all been cast at President Sanford's feet. It is a fitting testimonial to a really great man, for after all leadership is vested in the ability to organize the people and maintain a following.

Out on the campus at Langston University peace has reigned for the past four years. The teachers, ground employees and faculty are all of one accord. They unite in giving honor to a man who has been fair and just in all his dealings.

Aside from this, state government has something in obligation. When President Sanford went to the institution he found the school's finances in disrepute. No credit could be obtained, and $40,000 in outstanding debts stared the administration in the face. During the past four years he has been at the institution President Sanford has transformed this deficit into a $20,000 surplus. If one can find a better administrator in any of the state institutions, regardless of race, the Black Dispatch would like to compare his record with the one related above.

Of course there has been a deal of talk about excessive gas bills obtaining at the school. It is true for many years the unusual consumption of gas in the mains at Langston has been the subject of much inquiry. When President Sanford went to the institution he early made a report to the state board of affairs, and Governor Marland, regarding this ugly situation, but nothing was done about it. The truth is President Sanford refused to pay these bills until forced to do so by court order.

Everyone knows that the state board of affairs is the purchasing agent for all our state schools. It would be foolish to say that President Sanford could have done more than he did in this matter. The record shows that Langston University uses more gas than any four state-owned institutions in Oklahoma. The folk, however, who make contracts, and permit them to remain in force, are the folk responsible for the outrageous, unreasonable gas bills at Langston University.

But the fact still remains that with this heavy burden on his shoulders, paying unjust debts and assuming obligations left by predecessors, President Sanford has been able to perform miracles such as narrated in "Arabian Nights". Over all of these difficulties he presents the new board of regents with a school out of debt and the institution's finances in excellent shape.

Someone has said, 'If you want to find out who a man is, give him power." As President Sanford steps down from his position of authority, there are thousands who will attest to the fact that elevation to high office did not change him from manners and ways he had when he walked among the crowd. Men in high position so often lose the common touch. J. W. Sanford comes out the same kindly, likable fellow he was when he went in. He numbers today, but reason of his conduct in high office, thousands of friends who realize that exalted position is the atmosphere in which his wonderful personality flowered.

Oust Politics From the Schools

Until Negroes themselves demand it, the state's money for directing Langston politics is never going to be put out of But it does make a difference to all Oktheir schools. The dismissal of J. W. lahoma whether that school gives 100 Sanford who has been head of Okla- per cent education or not. It cannot with homa's state university at Langston is changing leadership and with the sort regrettable, not so much for his sake, of executive and faculty which political but because this change continues the domination produces.

evil system under which politicians use The cure logically should come from Negro schools for fattening their pigs. Negroes, and they can. Oklahoma, While in this case, it is a state sena- like the rest of the border states, has a tor who is said to be responsible for considerable Negro vote. They can the change, the truth is that in this have their way in this matter which is and all other cases some Negroes are strictly theirs, if they wish. It is to hand in glove with whoever makes edu- their shame that they have not demandcation wash the feet of politics. This ed this reform long before now. Whois a shame. A school depends upon ever Sanford's successor is, Negroes the love of education on the part of should be of one mind in saying that he its faculty. Socrates under a tree made is to continue to be president.

the world think. John Harvard founded a great university with a few books. But no politically-minded school appointee ever gets his eyes long enough off the payroll to build the spirit which puts education into action.

This throwing of the race's young men and women to the political wolves is a most dastardly misuse of power. Between those whites who do it and those Negroes who ask it, the latter are the worse offenders and therefore must be the first to take the beam out of their eye.

In Missouri politics looted the state's Negro school until murder directed attention to the evils of it. Cannot the other states take heed? From the group standpoint it makes no difference wheth-

No politics should be the rule in every school. Whites see to it that education is first for their children. If separate schools are maintained, then the same rule should hold for Negro schools too.

Tuskegee Sends Two Men To Oklahoma For Conference Regarding L. U. Presidency

E. W. Woods Turns Down Job After Telling Board Too Much Politics Honeycombs Setup

Moon Denies Appearing Before Regents

Six potential candidates for the presidency of Langston university passed in review before the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges Wednesday night during a session of the board held in Room 408 Capitol Building. The regents were unable to arrive at a decision, although the session lasted past midnight.

Irving A. Derbigny, dean of administration at Tuskegee and Albert A. Turner, registrar, Tuskegee, were the out-state candidates whose credentials were studied by the board. The state instructors who appeared for conference were: F. D. Moon, principal of the Douglass high school, Wewoka, president of the Langston Alumni Association; E. W. Woods, principal of the Booker Washington high school, Tulsa; W. E. Sims, former professor at Langston university; Letchen A. Hill, superintendent of the city schools and mayor of Boley.

First news of the actual intention of the governor and the regents to select an out-state principal was disclosed in the Black Dispatch two weeks ago, when Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League, told Governor Phillips just before he was leaving the platform at the Municipal Auditorium, when he welcomed the delegates on the opening night of the session, "One of your men was down looking for a president at Langston university."

"Who was he?" asked the governor.

"Some man named Crooks," said Holsey.

It was later learned that two of the board of regents went to Tuskegee on a scouting trip in connection with the presidency, and the arrival of Turner and Derbigny is the result of this trip.

It is known that the Tulsa principal, Woods, flat-footedly refused to consider the Langston post because of the political influences honeycombing the institution. He told the board of some of the ugly situations which faced President Sanford and stated that he would further not consider accept the presidency unless he was given the right to hire and fire members of his faculty without the interference which in the past has come from outside sources.

Woods spent an hour in the office of the Black Dispatch before going to the capitol. He said while in there, that he had received an invitation from Ellis C. Nantz, secretary of the board of regents, asking him to be present at 9 o'clock.

"I don't know what they want but I'll say now that I would not accept the presidency of Langston university unless the board dispensed with the idea of a business manager and allowed me to select my own faculty personnel."

F. D. Moon, principal of Douglass high school, Wewoka, when seen Wednesday night at 10 o'clock by a representative of the Black Dispatch, disclaimed having any knowledge of the meeting at the capitol. He said he had heard that the two Tuskegee men were here. Moon did appear before the board Monday night despite his assertions that he was not present.

W. E. Sims, former agricultural instructor at Langston university, was also heard regarding his qualifications. Sims has been an active candidate for several months, and is said to have the support of Senator Paul Stewart, Antlers.

Letchen A. Hill, the man who comes from the home county of Governor Jhillips, has been claiming to have the inside of the race for sometime. He was very active in Governor Phillips' campaign and is said to have much favor in the governor's eye. Hill's handicap seems to rest in the fact that if selected, the governor would have a Boley man in all of the key positions of the state.

Moon is a favorite of Senator Lewis Ritzhaupt, who, with the ousting of President Sanford, has taken full charge of affairs at Langston. It is said that his office in Guthrie is filled daily with those seeking positions in the institution, and that appointments are actually confirmed there. Moon, however, suffers in that he was not a supporter of Phillips.

Irving A. Derbigny, Ph. D., Columbia university, has also a batchelor's degree from Talladega college and an A. M. from Cornell. He is said to have high recommendations for the position.

Tuskegee Registrar Heads Oklahoma School

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 29.—(AP) —Gov. Phillips said today the Board of Regents for Oklahoma colleges had agreed on selection of Albert L. Turner, registrar of the Tuskegee, Ala., negro institute, as president of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston.

Naming New Prexy Brings On Strike

Allen University Students Dislike Way He Was Chosen

AND SHOW FIGHT

Columbia, S. C., March 30 (ANP)—Claiming that the presiding elders' council of the South Carolina AME church had no authority to elect a president, acting or otherwise, students of Allen University launched a strike Sunday that they declared would not end until Dr. E. F. G. Dent, successor to Dr. E. H McGill as president, was ousted or legally elected by the trustee board.

This student strike has thrown the AME church in this section into turmoil, with some trustees siding with the strikers and others with the presiding elders' council. Matters were made considerably worse Thursday when T. J. Miles, the chairman of the executive board, allegedly had six of the students arrested.

Dr. Dent, said to be an opponent of Dr. McGill, was named acting president March 8, just three days after Dr. McGill, ill for several days, was taken to Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore. The president underwent an operation March 9 and died March 13.

Beginning last Sunday morning, March 19, the majority of the student body refused to attend compulsory religious services in protest against Dr. Dent, and next day refused to go to classes. Members of the faculty and other persons were permitted to come and go at will, but students not in sympathy with the strike were not permitted to do so.

Dr. R. W. Mance of Columbia, a member of the trustee board, backed the demonstrators by quoting the original charter and amendments which has no clause permitting the board to vest the power of electing a president, acting or permanent, to any other group or individual.

Dr. Mance also said that Bishop J. S. Flipper of Atlanta, who presided over the presiding elders' council on March 8, was no longer eligible to act in affairs of the university except at a trustee meeting, since the charter stated that the chairman of any other board empowered to act for Allen must be a resident of South Carolina.

Another trustee, W. R. Bowman, said, however, that Bishop Flipper was unanimously appointed chancellor of Allen by the board of trustees, and this gives him the authority to appoint during any vacancy or vacancies any person on the faculty without the consent of any board connected with Allen."

"In the appointment of Dr. Dent as acting president, Bishop Flipper just exercised his authority," declared Mr. Bowman. "The presiding elders in their council meeting endorsed this appointment on motion of Dr. J. E. Thomas of Florence, and there is no doubt in my mind that when the trustess meet they will do the same."

John Middleton of Summerton, vice president of the student council and one of the strike leaders, said he was called before the faculty and questioned about the demonstration. He said that in answer to a direct queston from Dr. Dent, he replied that the students "are dissatisfied with the election of a man as president of an institution which represents the fine traditions which Allen represents, so soon after Dr. McGill's indisposition." He declared there was no objection to Mr. Dent's election before Dr. McGill died.

It was rumored here Friday as the strike entered its sixth day that C. G. Garrett, reputed "stormy petrel" of the AME church, was urging Dr. Dent to stick it out as president. The students stated they would remain away from classes "as a matter of principle" until Dr. Dent either resigned or was ousted by Bishop Flipper, or until the trustee board elected him legally as president.

Allen Students List Requirements For New School Head

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(By I. M. A. Myers for ANP)—The student council of Allen university has petitioned the alumni, bishop and trustees to elect a man of training and ... to head Allen, one of the ... colleges of the African Methodist ... church.

The ...ncy at Allen occurred in March on account of the death of Eugene Howard McGill. Dean T. B. O'Daniel is acting president. There are many candidates in the field, but the students ask for a monumental character as their "prexy."

The letter released from the student council sets forth the following requirements:

1. Our president should be a man who has a life expectancy of at least 25 years.

2. He should be a man ambitious only to advance humanity through the agency of education, in the school, and this by providing the best way of educational facilities for those who come under his supervision.

3. He should be a man who through training, character, personality and experience is able to hold his own whenever and wherever leading educators throughout the nation gather. He should always be endowed with the necessary social graces, that attract rather than repel.

4. He should be a man well schooled in the study of individual differences, recognizing that every young man and every young woman is a distinct personality with highly significant potentialities which it is the duty of the school to study and develop.

5. He should be a man of fluent speech, and of trenchant and facile pen; one whose literary life and contributions from time to time may react favorable toward the institution.

6. He should be a man of local, national and international outlook, thoroughly alive to the social and economic conditions at home and abroad; a man of civic leanings, believing in the equality of all citizens under the constitution of the United States.

7. He should, it goes without saying, be a member of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Cole Blease Calls Allen Students Darkies, Baboons

Columbia, ... Cole Blease, former Governor and United States Senator visited Allen University on Wednesday and told the students, according to faculty members, "You darkies act like a pack of baboons."

C. G. Garrett and presiding Elder Myers are said to have called the insulting former Governor in to assist in straightening out matters anent the strike.

Fired At Allen; Dent Named Kittrell Prexy

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—The Rev. E. F. G Dent, candidate for and for two weeks acting president of Allen university, was elected president of Kittrell college, Kittrell, N C., by the trustees of the North Carolina institution June 15, according to information given out here by Dr. C. G. Garrett Thursday.

Rev. Dent's appointment as acting president of Allen university before the death of the late President E. H. McGill is said to cause the student strike at Allen.

Allen trustees meet July 5 to elect a person to fill the office of president.

EDUCATION- 1939 TEXAS
COLLEGES -- CHANGE OF HEADS

Dr. Dogan, Wiley College Head, to Retire in 1941

MARSHALL, Texas, (ANP)— Dr. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley college and for 43 years a leading figure in the field of education and racial uplift, will retire in 1941, it was learned here this week. On retirement, he plans writing a history of Negro education in the United States, it was stated. Dr. Dogan has developed Wiley from an humble beginning to its present position as one of the outstanding Negro colleges in America.

EDUCATION-1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

FAIRFIELD TO SEEK NEGRO SCHOOL SUM

Plans are under way for a request for an appropriation of $100,000 by the Works Progress Administration for the construction of a new building to replace the Fairfield Interurban Heights Negro High School in Fairfield which was destroyed by fire last August.

Dr. B. B. Baker, superintendent of Fairfield city schools in announcing the proposed building, said labor and funds for the work would be asked of the WPA while the city of Fairfield would take steps to furnish the materials. He said he had communicated with authorities in Washington and he hoped the proposed plans would be passed in the near future.

The building planned, he said would be entirely modern and constructed of brick. If and when the building is realized, he said, the serious lack of space for Negro school children in Fairfield would be alleviated.

TEACHERS OF NEGRO STUDENTS IN ALABAMA

Senator R M. (Renzo) Guy of Lowndes announced Thursday he would introduce a bill, probably next week, to make it unlawful for white persons to teach Negro schools in Alabama, and vice versa.

His measure, he said, would be sufficiently broad to apply to all schools, whether public, private or denominational. The bill, he explained, would provide that no white man or woman should be permitted to become a teacher in a Negro educational institution and to prohibit Negro teachers from being employed in white schools. — News item.

As there are no Negro teachers of white students in Alabama this proposed bill could apply only to the white teachers of Negro students.

The Advertiser hopes that Senator Guy will reconsider his intention to introduce his bill. If passed it could accomplish no good purpose, but the very agitation for its passage would be unwise and unfortunate and so would do harm rather than good.

For more than 100 years white educators have taught Negro students in Alabama and in every other State of the South, even as white ministers and lecturers have spoken to black audiences, as white political leaders have appealed to ALL the people, even as white editors have written editorials for the benefit of whites and blacks. White lawyers represent Negro clients, white physicians practice among them, white merchants, like Senator Guy, sell goods to Negroes.

The Senator from Lowndes has raised a highly prejudicial issue, and in The Advertiser's opinion for no sufficient reason. Don't do it, Senator!

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 8, 1939

Fairfield Looks Into Golden Future As Mills Sing Song Of Prosperity

Birmingham's Little Brother Wipes Off Depression Scars And Buckles Down To Life Of Work And Happiness

BY WILLIAM ENNIS
Birmingham News Staff Writer

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—Like all industrial towns, Fairfield, little brother of Birmingham in the industrial world, feels that the dirtier its face the better business conditions.

Smoke continues to pour over Fairfield's industrial horizon as it has been doing now for years, and as long as the smoke remains thick and black the situation is well taken care of.

Depression, that boogey man of industrial towns, has had its heyday in Fairfield—the lean days of 1929-33—and from all indications a big meal of crow is now being eaten by old man depression.

Always indicative of a city's business condition is the housing situation. For two or three years now there hasn't been a vacant house or apartment available and it appears there will have to be an extensive building program to take care of the serious deficit almost certain to develop with the employment of additional men at the steel mills.

Industrial production at the Fairfield mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company is at about 77 per cent of capacity, more than 20 per cent higher than the percentage realized from production three years ago.

In addition to getting back on its feet, Fairfield has been given an added boost with the building and completion of the $29,000,000 tin plate mill by the T. C. I., which went into operation in May, giving employment to approximately 2,500 men.

The future of tin plate operations is one of the brightest on the industrial horizon. And reports from Pittsburgh predict a 100 per cent capacity operation by Feb. 1.

The sheet mill, one of the main vertabraes of Fairfield's "backbone," has been operating on a capacity scale for several years and orders now on hand indicate the future will be just as bright as the past few years.

In the 1930 federal census Fairfield showed a total population of 11,059 persons, while in 1938 an unofficial tabulation in the health census showed the figure had jumped to approximately 13,000.

Scattered in and around Fairfield are 2,200 homes, all filled. In the business areas the outlook isn't quite so bright as only 65 per cent of the buildings are occupied.

Fairfield's school system, long considered one of the best in the state, has a total attendance of 1,200 white students and 1,600 Negro students. These figures, compared with two years ago, show a 5 per cent increase among the white students and a 10 per cent increase among the Negro students.

To alleviate the serious housing of Negro students—a problem caused last August when a fire destroyed the Interurban Heights Negro School—plans are being formulated to build a $100,000 building as soon as appropriations can be realized from the Works Progress Administration.

ALABAMA'S SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The time has come in Alabama to reopen the discussion of ways and means of unifying the State's system of higher education.

Many States already have faced the problem and have found a satisfactory method of unification and centralized direction. North Carolina is the most conspicuous example in the South. Georgia has what is called a University System, which embraces Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. Emory and Agnes Scott in Atlanta have formulated a cooperative program, which has been blessed by the General Education Board with a grant of $2,500,000.

The Birmingham News thinks that a Birmingham university, built on the foundations of Howard and Birmingham-Southern, and perhaps also in cooperation with the Birmingham Conservatory of Music, the University of Alabama extension service in Birmingham, and the Birmingham School of Law, would benefit the whole State and attract the attention of foundations interested in education.

The General Education Board, supported by Rockefeller monies, is in the process of liquidation, and it is distributing its funds in cities where cooperative programs have been developed. The several institutions in Nashville, including Vanderbilt and Peabody, have combined their library facilities with the encouragement of a handsome

gift from the General Education Board.

It is reported that the Board would like to see Birmingham organize a cooperative and coordinated system of higher education. "Atlanta," says The Birmingham News, "has been four years developing its plan for the university center. The work began with a survey designed to study the city's educational opportunities and needs. The plan has reached the point where there is already being put into effect arrangements for exchange of students and teachers in certain departments, for library exchanges, for cooperative buying, and coordination in summer school work."

It would seem that now is the opportune time for Birmingham to consider a reorganization. Howard's president has recently resigned, and the college is in need of new leadership. Birmingham-Southern has a new president who, from all accounts, has won the complete confidence and respect of all his associates. The President of the University of Alabama is interested in the development of higher education in the whole State.

The Anniston Star applauds the Birmingham idea—which apparently is just an idea—and urges again that there be fuller cooperation among all the State's colleges and universities. Duplications are costly: an engineering school, for example, is maintained at the University as well as at Auburn. The State supports too many teachers' colleges. There are denominational institutions competing with each other and struggling for existence. Then there are the Negro schools. Like other Southern States Alabama is too poor to afford waste, too much competition and over-lapping of educational programs.

It needs to concentrate on a few instead of wasting its money on the many. As Dr. Howard Odum has pointed out, the South "has no university or college of agriculture or engineering school of the first rank, and affords no advanced instruction of the highest order in many of the subjects now demanded in the newer developments in politics, business, agriculture, industry, land utilization."

Furthermore, in the South "the teaching load of faculty members is about a third heavier and salaries about a third less than for the best of the nation's colleges and universities. So, too, in terms of the highest degree less than fifty per cent of the faculties hold the doctor's degree compared with about 75 per cent of the corresponding schools elsewhere."

Those facts underscore the need for cooperation instead of conflict among Southern colleges and universities. The General Education Board has recognized the necessity for one or two first-rate Southern institutions, and therefore has appropriated millions of dollars for the benefit of Vanderbilt, the University of North Carolina and the institutions in New Orleans. It would look with favor upon cooperative efforts in Alabama, but probably would not be quick to give money to an isolated Alabama institution.

The whole trend of higher education is toward cooperation and coordination of facilities. In recent years Alabama has gone in the opposite direction. It is time for a change.

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The whole trend of higher education is toward cooperation and coordination of facilities. In recent years Alabama has gone in the opposite direction. It is time for a change.—The Montgomery Advertiser.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
February 10, 1939

Contracts Awarded For School Work

Members of the Houston County Board of Education announced the awarding of contracts on a portion of Houston county's $100,000 PWA school building today, following a meeting of Charles G. McCauley, architect, and building contractors with the county education officials.

H. C. Lambert of Ashford was awarded the contract to construct frame buildings at Ashford, Columbia and Philadelphia communities to be used for Negro schools. His bid was $9,900, county officials said.

H. H. Brown Construction Co., of Dothan, was awarded the contract to construct a brick addition to Ashford High school and brick veneer additions to Madrid and Webb schools and the construction of a Negro school in the Midway community. His bid totaled $33,000.

The Greenville Seating Co., of Greenville, Miss., received the contract to furnish school desks in the new building. Their bid submitted amounted to $2,100.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
February 7, 1939

48,454 SCHOOL PUPILS IN CITY

Mid-Term Total Is Only Slightly Above That Of A Year Ago

Mid-term enrollment figures, released today by the Board of Education, reveal a current school population in Birmingham of 48,454 children.

This figure barely exceeds the total registration of 48,411 for the mid-year in 1938. White schools showed a 692 decline for February, 939, over 1938, while Negro schools registered an increase of 735 students.

Totals for 1939 show 30,641 white children, against 17,700 Negroes. White high school registration for 1939 stands at 9571, against 9265 for 1938. Negro high school registration shows 3035 for 1939 and 3316 for 1938.

White elementary schools have 20,378 enrollees for 1939, off 998 from the 1938 level. Negro grade school registration for 1939 stands at 14,870, an increase of 416 over the 1938 total.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
January 16, 1939

Funds Remain Vital Problem For Education

More Than Century Of Growth, Development Reviewed

The tiny thread of State support for public schools established in 1819 through the proceeds of 16th section lands was broken in many counties through the loss of the proceeds of land sales in the bank crash of 1837. It was not materially strengthened until the turn of the century due to the War Between the States and reconstruction. In 1899, the State levied a one-mill ad valorem tax for public schools which amounted to about $250,000. This marked the first time in the State's history that a State tax was levied specifically for public education. It brought the total available school funds up to $916,059 in 1900. Since then, a feeling of State responsibility for education has steadily grown.

The constitution of 1901 required the levying of a three-mill ad valorem tax and a continuation of the poll tax and 16th section funds and authorized a one-mill county tax for schools. By 1908, the total funds available for elementary and high schools amounted to $2,367,662.

Financial provision for public education was achieved by the constitutional amendments of 1916 which authorized the levy, first of three mills of county taxes and then three mills of district taxes for schools. This brought public school current expenditures up to $9,276,826 in 1920-21, or an annual current expenditure of $23.97 per pupil in average daily attendance.

A forward step was taken in 1927 by the enactment of the unified educational program. The principle of equalization of educational opportunity, pleaded for by Legislator A. B. Meek, from Mobile, in 1854, and continuously advocated by others since that time, was given major emphasis by the creation of the State equalization fund. Rural elementary school terms were extended to seven months for the first time in the history of the State. By 1929-30, the State apportionment amounted to $7,666,544 for public schools and $3,372,362 for State colleges, or a total of $11,038,906. The annual current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance for the longer school terms amounted to $37.10.

Depression's Losses

During the depression years, public education lost all the gains made by the fourth step. By 1933, State support tobogganed downward to $4,052,142 for public schools and $862,729 for colleges, a drop in total State support from $11,038,906 in 1930 to $4,914,871 in 1933. Teachers were placed first on starvation wages and then on relief salaries. White elementary school terms were less than three and a half months in 21 counties and averaged only 111 days for all white rural schools. Several State colleges were placed on probation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

However, the people of Alabama demanded that public education go forward and not backward. The 1935 Legislature recognized this fact and enacted the minimum program law. This law gave fuller recognition to the principle of equalization of educational opportunity than ever before and increased the State funds available to the public elementary and high schools from $6,000,000 in 1934-35 to $10,000,000 in 1936-37.

State payments to the institutions of higher learning increased from $1,000,000 in 1934-35 to $2,000,000 in 1936-37.

Local Revenues Drop

Although the elementary and high schools are now receiving more State funds than ever before in the history of the State, available local revenue has decreased approximately $3,000,000 annually since 1929-30, due largely to a reduction in property assessments. On the other hand, the average daily attendance of the elementary and high schools has continued to increase. Actually, the total current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance now amounts to $32.18 as compared with $37.10 in 1929-30.

Despite all the previous advances made in the provision for educational opportunities in the State of Alabama, there still exists wide differences in the educational opportunities available to children in the several school units of Alabama. These differences cannot be eliminated without additional financial support.

Alabama should have a nine-month school term and the State has every right to expect Federal support to extend an eight-month minimum program to a nine-month enriched program. From 12 to 15 per cent of Alabama educated youths move to some other section of the country. The nation as a whole is a beneficiary of this surplus manpower and should bear its part of the educational expense. To do so would not be charity but an investment in the welfare of the nation, just as State expenditures are investments for the welfare of the State.

Secondary Education

The enrollment in the present graduating classes in the white public high schools of Alabama is more than 14,000. A hundred thousand boys and girls have been graduated from our high schools during the past 10 years.

A few years after the turn of the century, the movement for a system of high schools took definite form.

The State Legislature in 1907 enacted a law making provision for a county high school in each county with an annual appropriation of $2,000 for the operation of each school, contingent upon satisfactory site, buildings and facilities, to be provided by the community. What looks now like a small beginning at that time was an important advance toward the present system of high schools.

By 1910, there were 88 accredited high schools; by 1920, 149 schools; and by 1930, 328 public high schools were accredited by the State Department of Education. In 1920, the enrollment in the highest four grades was 33,842; in 1930, 61,054; in 1937 it was 73,237.

The public interest and demand for high schools was given expression in the State-wide educational survey of 1919. The reports showed the need, and called for a system of high schools for each county; it urged a reorganization of the school system on the "six-three-three" plan to replace the "seven-four" organization then in effect. Legislation making possible the changes in organization was enacted in 1919 when a Division of Secondary Education was created and a director placed in charge. Courses of study were remade and greatly liberalized; vocational courses were extended; teacher qualifications were gradually raised. During the early 1920's great strides were made in systems of rural high schools. The development of roads and school transportation made this possible.

More School Legislation

Further impetus was given to the high school movement by the school legislation of 1927 and of 1935. In every instance improvement and added facilities have been followed by unprecedented enrollments, resulting in over-crowding of buildings, inadequate equipment, and overtaxed transportation facilities. In 1936-37, the enrollment in the six high school grades in the public white schools of Alabama were 136,427 distributed as follows: seventh grade, 35,239; eighth grade 27,951; ninth grade, 24,577 (total 87,767); tenth grade, 20,589; eleventh grade, 16,034; twelfth grade, 12,037 (total senior high, 48,669).

As never before, the high schools are now faced with difficult problems from the standpoint of meeting the needs of their pupils and the needs of the State and communities which support them. The rapidity of social change in recent years and the persistence of ideas no longer applicable to reality have contributed to the difficulties. (Not that there is blame here more than in other institutions or phases of present day society. Business, government, medical service, and religion seem to be equally perplexed.) The problem is apparent in the figures of enrollment quoted above. In 1936-37, nearly twice as many pupils were enrolled in the junior high school grades (7, 8, 9) as in the senior high school. Almost exactly twice as may were in the sixth grade (40,022) as in the ninth grade, and twice as many in the ninth grade as in the twelfth grade. The gravity of the situation lies, not in the failure of pupils to finish a certain grade in school, but in the fact that the schools with their present limitations have not been able to meet the needs of these youths. Their needs are not comprehended in traditional concepts of education. They are the great mass who do not wish to specialize in classical education. They want and need training which deals directly with higher standards of living—which looks toward better homes, health, recreation, intelligence in public affairs, and adjustment to rapidly changing economic conditions.

Vocational Education

Congress in 1917 appropriated funds to be matched by the several States and territories and used for promoting a program of vocational education on a national basis. Several subsequent acts temporarily increasing the Federal allotments for vocational education have since been passed.

As a result of this legislation and State acts of acceptance, Alabama has made substantial progress in promoting programs of vocational education in agriculture, home economics, and trades and industries including public service training and distributive occupations.

The Trade and Industrial Vocational Education Service is reaching in an organized way more than 16,000 Alabama youths and adults. Boys and girls are being prepared to enter chosen occupations; adult men and women are being assisted in gaining promotion to better jobs, or in many cases where rapid technological advancements have occurred, to hold the jobs they already have; and public service employes are being trained for more efficient service.

Vocational agriculture education has naugurated and is carrying out a program designed to serve the needs of boys and adult farmers through high school, evening, and part-time instruction. Instruction is given in a decidedly practical way. It is carried out on the farms of the boys and adult farmers and is now reaching 12,974 of them. It consists in detailed farm planning with the view of making the best use of soils, crops and livestock. It is a type which instructs groups in protection of the soil from sheet, wind, and gully erosion, and forests from destruction by fire. It encourages an increase in the number of acres devoted to pasture; stresses proper balance of crops grown for sale, feed and food, providing for year round gardens and a variety of fruit for home consumption. It stresses the protection of farm implements, a better balance between livestock and crops, the landscaping of home surroundings, and the promotion of better farm management practices.

The Vocatioanl Home Economics Service of the vocational program, through its day schools and evening classes, is now reaching 18,216 people, who either are now or will shortly be engaged in the business of homemaking. Courses are given to organized groups in both rural and urban areas. As a result of homemaking instruction, many Alabama communities have better and more appropriately clothed families, better family health through improved sanitation and better and more adequate food supply the year round, better planned homes, more economic use of family income, beautified homes, better understanding of the farm and home as a unit, responsibilities of different members of the family for carrying out of family plan.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, administered by the State Board of Education, is a program of training for adult crippled persons made possible under an act of Congress in 1920 which bears the name of Speaker William B. Bankhead. It is definitely both an economic and humanitarian program. It is intended for persons crippled in industry or otherwise many of whom but for the training and placement in employment would become burdens on public or private charity.

Since the passage of the national rehabilitation and State acceptance acts, 2,511 disabled persons have been completely rehabilitated and placed on jobs at a living wage. In addition, more than 5,000 crippled adults have received assistance which has enabled them to better themselves in an economic way.

The service of hospitalization and treatment followed by guidance and vocational training is rendered crippled children whose condition can be bettered physically. The features including guidance and training are carried on for that large number who can be only partially restored through hospitalization and treatment. It looks to their betterment in an economic way as they grow to manhood and womanhood.

Thirty district clinics are held by the service each year, and four permanent orthopedic centers manned by competent orthopedic surgeons are maintained. Treatment is given each year to between eleven and twelve hundred children. There are in excess of nine thousand crippled children in Alabama at the present time, with an estimated increase in excess of five hundred each year incident to birth, disease, and accident.

Curriculum

In the Fall of 1935, the State Department of Education launched a State-wide program for the improvement of instruction. Among the fundamental principles which guide the program are the following: (1) Education must improve the present day living of the pupils and of the community. (2) The only way to improve education is through the improvement of those who conduct the schools — superintendents, principals and teachers. This improvement has to do with the personalities, outlook, placed upon the fundamental skills, way to meet this requirement. This Not less, but much problem must be approached with ap- preciation of established values, but e made of books and sources. Greater emphasis is upon these skills and children and the obligation to society ans to better living are more sacred than outworn or out- moded ways of doing things.

The State curriculum program has passed through the earlier stages in many school systems.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
January 16, 1939

Funds Remain Vital Problem For Education

More Than Century Of Growth, Development Reviewed

The tiny thread of State support for public schools established in 1819 through the proceeds of 16th section lands was broken in many counties through the loss of the proceeds of land sales in the bank crash of 1837. It was not materially strengthened until the turn of the century due to the War Between the States and reconstruction. In 1899, the State levied a one-mill ad valorem tax for public schools which amounted to about $250,000. This marked the first time in the State's history that a State tax was levied specifically for public education. It brought the total available school funds up to $916,059 in 1900. Since then, a feeling of State responsibility for education has steadily grown.

The constitution of 1901 required the levying of a three-mill ad valorem tax and a continuation of the poll tax and 16th section funds and authorized a one-mill county tax for schools. By 1908, the total funds available for elementary and high schools amounted to $2,367,662.

Financial provision for public education was achieved by the constitutional amendments of 1916 which authorized the levy, first of three mills of county taxes and then three mills of district taxes for schools. This brought public school current expenditures up to $9,276,826 in 1920-21, or an annual current expenditure of $23.97 per pupil in average daily attendance.

A forward step was taken in 1927 by the enactment of the unified educational program. The principle of equalization of educational opportunity, pleaded for by Legislator A. B. Meek, from Mobile, in 1854, and continuously advocated by others since that time, was given major emphasis by the creation of the State equalization fund. Rural elementary school terms were extended to seven months for the first time in the history of the State. By 1929-30, the State apportionment amounted to $7,666,544 for public schools and $3,372,362 for State colleges, or a total of $11,038,906. The annual current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance for the longer school terms amounted to $37.10.

Depression's Losses

During the depression years, public education lost all the gains made by the fourth step. By 1933, State support tobogganed downward to $4,052,142 for public schools and $862,729 for colleges, a drop in total State support from $11,038,906 in 1930 to $4,914,871 in 1933. Teachers were placed first on starvation wages and then on relief salaries. White elementary school terms were less than three and a half months in 21 counties and averaged only 111 days for all white rural schools. Several State colleges were placed on probation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

However, the people of Alabama demanded that public education go forward and not backward. The 1935 Legislature recognized this fact and enacted the minimum program law. This law gave fuller recognition to the principle of equalization of educational opportunity than ever before and increased the State funds available to the public elementary and high schools from $6,000,000 in 1934-35 to $10,000,000 in 1936-37.

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The State curriculum program has passed through the earlier stages in many school systems.

Each administrative unit has entered formally into the program at such a time as it saw fit. Teachers in these programs have studied the best literature obtainable upon the improvement of teaching and curriculum; they have established improved professional libraries; group meetings have been held—large groups and small groups; committees have worked upon the production of study guides and bulletins at Summer schools; experiments have been made in hundreds of schools with improved practices; professional leadership has been developed; consultative services have been supplied by the institutions of higher education; regional conferences have been held and programs and practices of teacher-training in the colleges are being revised to meet the needs as they are seen in the light of present conditions.

During the school term of 1936-37, more than six thousand teachers in forty-five county and city systems were engaged in the program in organized capacity. The number of systems conducting programs has greatly increased during the present school year. The appeal of this State-wide cooperative effort to make education better has made a more nearly universal appeal to teachers than any professional movement in the State. It came at a time when many teachers and leaders were ready to move forward. It merely supplied plans and a degree of leadership for moving forward on a State-wide basis.

The curriculum development in Alabama has already received nation-wide recognition for the extent of the participation which it has enjoyed, for the results shown in improved instruction, and for the excellence of the printed materials which it has produced. Already it has justified itself, but curriculum development in Alabama is relatively in its beginning stage. It promises a better future for education in Alabama.

Negro Education

A third of the educational responsibility in Alabama is that of our Negro population. The Federal census of 1930 reported 944,834 Negroes who constituted 35.7 per cent of our population at that time. Our school census of 1936 enumerated 323,772 Negroes who constituted 36 per cent of the "school-age population" (ages 6-20) of the 890,627 educables reported at that time. Of the 683,603 pupils enrolled in our public schools in 1936-37, 230,982 or 33.6 per cent were Negro pupils. Appreciable progress can be reported in our service to this one-third of our population.

In 1900, only 47 per cent of the Negro school census was enrolled in school as compared to 71 per cent in 1937.

The Negro school enrollment is preponderantly in the elementary grades although the percentages of high school students has risen at a rapid rate. In 1917, less than one per cent of the 156,729 Negro pupils of the State were in the high school. In 1937, the high school enrollment had risen to 28,816 pupils representing 12.4 per cent of the total Negro school enrollment.

The increase of Negr enrollment has been f growth in the number of high schools and by the de ment of publicly-supported schools. In 1910, there were only two public and eleven private schools for Negro pupils offering the full high school course. By 1937, the number of such schools had increased to 89.

Rapid progress in provision of educational opportunity on the college level has been made in the past decadle. The first, and for many years the only opportunity for college training for Negroes in Alabama was at Talladega College. Only 45 students were enrolled in this institution as late as 1911. Today, more than 3,000 Negro students are pursuing college courses in two State supported and in seven privately supported institutions.

Professional Preparation

Marked progress has been made in the professional preparation of the Negro teachers. Twenty years ago, 70 per cent of the Negro teachers held the lowest type of examination cerificate. Today, less than 10 per cent hold this type of certificate while approximately one-third of them hold professional certificates representing at least one year of professional training beyond the high school level.

Notable progress has been made in the number of Negro teachers employed in the public schools. Twenty years ago, the 2,042 Negro teachers represented one teacher for every 76 Negro pupils enrolled. In 1937, we employed 5,103 Negro teachers, or one for every 45.2 pupils enrolled.

Particular progress has been made in lengthening of the school terms. In 1917, an average term of 104 days was reported. At the present time, every county may have the minimum term of seven months for the Negro schools but four counties do not yet levy all the district taxes necessary to qualify them for this seven months' minimum term.

Transportation for Negro pupils has gun to be provided within the present decade. In 1932, 1,064 Negro pupils were transported. This number had increased to more than 2,000 by 1937.

The expenditures of public funds for Negro public elementary and secondary schools increased from $1,344,000 in 1923 to $2,588,000 in 1937. The value of school buildings increased from $2,685,000 to $5,360,000.

Philanthropy's Help

Progress in Negro education in Alabama has been particularly stimulated by philanthropy. The Slate Fund has provided aid in the development of the county training schools. The Jeanes Fund has provided for the Jeanes teachers in the several counties. The General Education Board has provided the supervisory services through the State Department, has contributed generously to the expansion programs at the two higher institutions, has provided scholarships for the improvement of Negro college faculties, and has subsidized numerous special projects for the improvement of teachers and of instruction. The Rosenwald Fund has stimulated the construction of 407 Negro school buildings in Alabama for a pupil capacity at 40,410 at a total cost of $1,285,060, has contributed $60,000 to the building program at the two Negro state institutions, has made contributions in cash and books to Negro school libraries, has given fellowships to Negro teachers, has stimulated Negro health service and at the present time, is giving especial empahiss to the improvement of rural education.

With the progress, interest and increasing response given to Negro education during the past decade, Alabama faces the challenge to provide a more adequate educational service for this one-third of our school population particularly through replacement of the 1,652 privately-owned buildings with publicly-owned buildings, through more adequate professional preparation of the Negro teachers, through the employment of Negro teachers in sufficient numbers to provide a more reasonable pupil-teacher ratio, through the payment of more equitable salaries to Negro teachers, through an improved curriculum program, through the improvement in equipment and instructional facilities both for the elementary schools and for the high schools and through a more adequate financial support to the program of teacher-training, collegiate and technical training at the two Negro state institutions.

Standards and regulations for the training and certification of teachers in Alabama are prescribed by the State Board of Education and administered by the State Department of Education.

Teacher training and teacher certification are so closely related that they cannot be considered apart from each other. In Alabama, as in the other States, those services have developed slowly, dependently, and cooperatively. In the beginning their relationship was not fully recognized and, as a result, cooperation in their development was not close and effective. Only within a comparatively recent period has there been effective cooperation between training, cirtification and employment authorities and egencies.

Alabama was the first of the States of the South to enter upon a permanent policy of providing professional training for teachers at public expense when a normal school for whites was established at Florence in 1872. By 1907 normal schools had been established at Troy, Jacksonville, Livingston, and Daphne. Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, and Troy became four-year colleges in 1928.

The University of Alabama, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and the Alabama College are approved by the State Board of Education for the training of both elementary and secondary teachers. All of the four-year denominational institutions are approved for the training of secondary teachers.

Provision is made also for the training of negro teachers, the Montgomery State Teachers College being the oldest and largest state-supported institution in the country devoted exclusively to the training of such teachers. It and the Tuskegee Institute are approved for the training of both elementary and high school teachers, while Talladega College and Miles Memorial College at Birmingham are approved for the latter.

Our first publicly-supported Summer school for the training of teachers was established at the State University in 1904 by legislative enactment. For many years all of the colleges, public, private, and denominational, both white and Negro, have conducted Summer sessions which are attended by thousands of teachers and prospective teachers. Most of the higher institutions also offer extension courses for the training of teachers.

Centralized System

Alabama was among the first of the States to adopt a centralized State system of teacher certification. Since the adoption of the State system in 1899, all State cerificates have been valid in all counties and cities.

From 1899 to 1915, all certificates were based upon State-wide examinations. From 1915 to 1937 inclusive, they were based upon both examinations and college credentials. Since 1937, they have been based only upon college credentials.

The issuance of elementary certificates on one year of college study was discontinued in 1936. All applicants who have not previously held certificates are required, for the lowest grade of elementary certificates issued, to have completed two years of study in a standard institution approved for the training of elementary teachers. No high school certificate is issued on less than graduation with a bachelor's degree from a standard institution approved for the training of secondary teachers.

Some boards of education now require of beginning elementary teachers that they shall hold certificates based as a minimum upon the completion of two years of college training, the lowest certificate now issued to those who have not taught five years or longer; some city boards require that beginning teachers, even in the elementary grades, shall hold certificates based upon the bachelor's degree. Not over twenty-five per cent of the teachers in an accredited high school may hold certificates based upon less than four years of college training, and none on less than three years of such training.

Teacher training, teacher certification, and teacher employing agencies are cooperating closely in an effort to improve the instruction offered in the schools of the State. This policy is in keeping with recommendations of students of education throughout the country. Alabama's educational advance has been due in large measure to this cooperative effort. After all, "As is the teacher, so is the school."

FSA Project Dedicates New School

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 10—Prairie Farms, a rural resettlement project of the Farm Security Administration for farmers of Macon County, dedicated its recently completed community center and school building today with addresses by members of the state board of education, farm security administration and members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

Albert L. Turner, registrar, Tuskegee institute, made the principal address.

The Prairie Farms school building, modern in plan and equipment, was planned for the first six grades and an enrollment of 150. Because of the scarcity of good rural schools for the 8,000 children of school age in Macon county, the Prairie Farms school is already faced with the problem of teaching nine grades composed of 230 children.

Superintendent Riley said that inasmuch as only 5,000 of the 8,000 children are enrolled it is impossible to reduce the crowded conditions until more school buildings are provided.

Elba, Ala., Clipper
March 2, 1939

Contracts For $240,000 School Building Program Given Approval By PWA

Final approval of contracts on Coffee County's school building projects was received by County Superintendent of Education A. C. Dunaway Sunday from the Public Works Administration, and work on the new buildings and additions will be started within the next week.

Bids on the eleven projects were received January 30th and after tabulations were completed it was found that Whaley Lumber Company of Troy was the low bidder. The contract price on the buildings is $240,000.00, and final approval was given by the Public Works Adminstration on February 24th. The contractor will have until September 7, 1939, to finish the buildings.

Included in this project, one of the largest ever launched in the county, will be the following:

A brick veneer Elementary-Junior High School at Mt. Pleasant, consisting of eleven class rooms and auditorium.

A brick veneer High School addition at Kinston, consisting of five class rooms and auditorium.

A brick veneer High School addition at New Brockton, consisting of five rooms and auditorium.

A brick Auditorium-Gymnasium at Enterprise.

A two-room brick veneer addition to the Goodman school.

A two-room brick veneer addition to the Zion Chapel School.

A four-room frame school at Bluff Springs.

A two-room and Auditorium frame addition to the Pine Level School.

A one-room and Auditorium frame addition to the Curtis School.

A two-room frame addition to the Damascus School.

A frame Auditorium Addition to the Elba Negro School.

Equipment for the buildings, a list of which was specified in the proposals, will also be furnished under the contract.

Formal approval of the contract and launching of the actual work will mean much to the county. Many carpenters and other laborers will be given employment during the next six months. It is estimated that more than one hundred thousand dollars will be spent for labor alone on the projects. Funds for the building program are made possible by a grant from the Public Works Administration, and other money received through a loan.

Whaley Lumber Company has been doing quite a bit of school building construction work in the county and at present has two projects—Fairview and Basin—nearing completion. Their work has been entirely satisfactory.

Greenville, Ala., Advocate
April 13, 1939

Thousands Attend Negro Field Day

T28

One of the largest groups to parade on the streets of Greenville in years was the Negro Field Day throng on last Friday morning. They came from schools all over the county, and several thousand were in the parade, which was led by Ed Cheatham, mounted on a horse.

One band was in the parade, but there were several drum majors, leading the various school units. The drum majors were costumed for the occasion, and they went through all the antics that band leaders usually stage.

A very noticeable fact about the parade was that the great majority of the girls were in home made uniforms of blue, trimmed in white. All the boys and girls were neatly dressed.

A Statement Of Basic Financial Need Of State's Public Schools

Editor's Note: The following is a statement by Dr. A. H. Collins, State superintendent of education, of the basic needs of public education in Alabama. Recommendations for the financing of an eight month minimum school term to carry out Gov. Dixon's pledge are expected to be made at the adjourned session of the Legislature, this Summer, by the joint recess committee on finance and taxation created by the two houses.

By A. H. COLLINS

The Minimum Program Law enacted in 1935 provides for the allocation of State funds to local school units in proportion to the difference between the educational need of a school system for a 7-months school term and the amount of local school funds available to that system from the levy of five mills of local taxes. This law authorizes the calculation of educational need or cost of a seven months' term as follows:

1. TEACHERS—The number of teachers allotted to a local school system is determined principally by the average daily attendance of that system. The salaries for those teachers are calculated by a uniform State schedule which provides for increases in teachers' salaries in portion to increases in training and experience.

2. TRANSPORTATION—The cost of transportation is calculated for all transported children who live more than two miles from school. Uniform unit costs are allowed in counties with similar conditions affecting transportation costs.

3. CURRENT EXPENSES—A uniform amount per teacher unit is allowed for other current expenses. The State Board of Education set that amount based on average expenditure during the depression years.

4. CAPITAL OUTLAY—Allotments for capital outlay are made for county school systems only on the basis of a uniform amount per teacher unit.

It is seen that the educational need of the State increased $1,588,141 during the first three years of operation of the Minimum Program Law, or $529,380 per year. An additional $500,000 will be needed for 1938-39. Alabama therefore lacks $2,000,000 annually of having sufficient funds to provide for the seven months' minimum school term as contemplated in the Minimum Program Act.

It will take an additional $2,000,000 annually to provide capital outlay for city school systems and to raise the minimum term from seven to eight months for the following reasons:

(a) It will require approximately $300,000 for capital outlay for city school systems.

(b) The monthly payroll for teachers' salaries, excluding vocational teachers according to the State salary schedule in 1937-38 was $1,515,000.

(c) The monthly cost of transportation in approximately $246,000.

(d) The sum of these three items is slightly more than $2,000,000.

Thus, it is seen that a total of $4,000,000 of additional funds are needed at once in order to supply the deficiencies in the seven months' program and to increase the State minimum term to eight months.

When the State appropriations are increased $4,000,000, the total State and local funds available for an eight months' program will amount to only $18,144,000. This amount of money will provide the following for an eight months' term:

	Full Allotment for '37-38	Reduced Allotment for '37-38	Reduction
(a) Teachers salaries	$10,606,596	$10,048,094	$ 558,502
(b) Transportation	1,722,957	1,481,550	241,407
(c) Vocational	183,967	183,967	0
(d) Other current expense	1,980,769	1,414,294	556,475
(e) Capital outlay	1,068,274	846,517	221,757
(f) Total	$15,562,563	$13,974,422	$1,588,141

(1) An average teacher's salary of $666.

(2) An average of $10 per child transported.

(3) $3.25 per child per year for other current expenses such as heat, light, water, insurance, maintenance of buildings, administration, etc.

(4) $2.18 per child per year for capital outlays for building and equipment and for debt service.

It is evident that the proposed expenditures for the eight months' program are a minimum. The only funds left available to all the school systems of the State in addition to those set out above are two mills of county taxes and the poll tax. These funds will be available for the extension of the high school term to nine months and to enrich the eight months' program as much as possible from the remainder, if any.

The State Board of Education also calculated this allotment on a depression basis and furthermore required this sum to cover debt service as well as capital outlay.

Thus, it is seen that the educational need or cost of a seven months' term in a school system increases as the average daily attendance of that system increases and as the teachers increase their training and experience. Therefore, if the educational need of a school system increases, the Minimum Program Law contemplates that the funds available to that school system be increased proportionately.

However, the State appropriation to the Minimum Program Fund in 1935 was fixed by law at the same amount for each year of the quadrennium beginning in 1935. Furthermore, the local taxes available for the support of schools have remained practically constant for each year of the quadrennium due to the fact that assessed valuations have not increased any appreciable amount.

On the other hand, the average daily attendance of the elementary schools has increased at the rate of 7,939 or 2.0 per cent per year and the average daily attendance of the high schools has been increasing 6,517 or 5.5 per cent per year. It costs practically twice as much per pupil to provide high schools as elementary schools and by far the greatest proportionate increase in attendance in Alabama have been in the high schools.

Teachers also have been increasing their training rapidly. During the past four years the percentage of white teachers with less than two years of college training has been decreased from 34 per cent to 17 per cent and the percentage of college graduates increased from 31 per cent to 43 per cent.

Below is a comparison of actual minimum program allotments for 1937-38, with amounts which should have been allotted:

MORE TAX ON INCOMES SCHOOL AIM

Extension Of State Levy To Lower Pay Classes Is Proposed

LEGISLATIVE GROUP HEARS PROPOSALS

Alabama Teachers' Head Asserts $4,000,000 More Is Needed

BY A. F. MAHAN, JR.

TROY, Ala., April 13.—Belief the public would support an expansion of Alabama's income taxes to cover lower salary brackets was expressed by a group of downstate school superintendents who called upon the Legislature's committee on education and highways Thursday for more revenue.

Representative Charles Weston, of Barbour County, asked at least half a dozen superintendents if they favored or believed the public would approve a widening of income brackets as a means of producing more funds for schools.

Later he told news men he proposed to offer measures in the Summer session of the Legislature to accomplish this end.

Income taxes now are pledged to retirement of a $17,000,000 bond issue floated in 1933 to place the state on a cash operating basis while the maximum tax is fixed by the constitution, rates for the various salaried groups are fixed by legislation.

E. B. Norton, Covington County superintendent and president of the Alabama Education Association, said he believed an additional $4,000,000 in revenue is needed for an eight-month term under the minimum act.

Ed E. Reid, executive secretary of the State League of Municipalities, said that organization's legislative committee had determined after a survey, approximately $4,000,000 would be required.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon has termed the $4,000,000 estimate excessive, and has predicted another month could be added to terms through economical executive administration and through the appropriation of approximately $1,750,000.

Without exception, all educators appearing at the committee hearing asserted more state aid would be required next year, and most of them criticized what some termed "disgracefully low" teacher salaries.

An expansion of capital outlay for city systems was requested particularly by Reid and superintendents representing municipalities.

Thursday's committee hearing opened a stae-wide tour, which will carry the committee into all sections of the state within the next three weeks. Members will go to Monroeville Friday and to Mobile for the week end.

State Supt. A. H. Collins presented the educational spokesmen, and told the committee at one point the prospects for federal aid for public schools was "not as bright as it was a few months ago."

National Average Cited

Even if the state were to get the federal assistance advocated in pending legislation, and $4,000,000 from the state, Collins asserted "we still would be far short of the national average."

Most county and city educators said more teachers are needed, particularly in the Negro schools, which were described generally as ill-housed and understaffed.

Norton, among others, advocated that the state's fiscal year be changed, so as to begin July 1 instead of Oct. 1. Speakers said this would afford revenue before schools opened in September, whereas state income now was not received until around Nov. 1 or later.

Representative Weston skipped few speakers with his questions or whether they favored a lowering of income tax brackets or believed the public would support such action.

J. T. Allbritton, Geneva County superintendent, told the Barbour legislators he believed the public would support it and "personally I would."

"If your Houston County legislative delegation voted to reduce income brackets, could they be re-elected?" Weston asked Solomon Baxter.

Superintendents Okeh Plan

"I don't know," Baxter answered, "but I don't believe it would make much difference.

P. W. Lett, Dale superintendent, said he favored the income tax change, and H. J. Bodiford, Henry school executive, said he "certainly" advocated the plan and wanted "to pay it—cut it down to around $1,500 to $1,800."

H. N. Lee, Opp superintendent, expressed beliefe "it would be wise," adding "too many of us are living off the fat of the land without paying it."

Most speakers contended local communities were contributing as much as financially possible to education, and Reid expressed belief cities would eventually be forced, because of relief burdens and other expenses, to cease appropriations to "piece out terms."

Bodiford said Henry County, if it supplied needs through local taxes, would have to raise its rate from 7 to 52 mills.

Charge Is Made

A charge that there was a "cross between the governor's platform and legislative proposals to date" was made Thursday before the recess committee.

The charge was made by Senator Tim Faulk, of Geneva, who came here for a committee hearing at State Teachers College, first stop on a tour that will carry the recess group into all sections of Alabama during the next three weeks.

Faulk's appearance before the committee was brief, but Gov. Frank M. Dixon's legislative program received additional mention when Senator Renzo Guy, of Lowndes, asked Supt. A. C. Dunaway, of Coffee County:

"Do you know whether the people would rather have one more cent on the sales tax, or have the equalization boards raise their property taxes?"

Guy, who opposed an administration bill substituting appointive tax equalization boards for County Boards of Review, asked this question after Dunaway had expressed belief the "equalization" plan would aid the schools but added that Coffee County's property taxes amounted to only about $38,000 annually, "or approximately enough to pay the teachers for two months."

Divided Sentiment Likely

The superintendent answered that sentiment on the question likely would be divided. He made no specific recommendation for raising additional school money.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, presented the school officials appearing Thursday. Ed E. Reid, secretary of the Alabama League of Municipalities, was present.

M. K. Johnson, Bullock superintendent, told the committee 32 more Negro teachers and additional funds for Negro schools were sorely needed in his county.

Eighty-two percent of Bullock's population is Negro, and each teacher now has an average of 51 students, Johnson said.

E. S. Pugh, Union Springs superintendent, said a greater state apportionment for operating expenses was needed.

E. B. Norton, Covington superintendent and president of the Alabama Education Association, was among those appearing. Norton pointed out to newsmen the area already was on record as requesting $4,000,000 additional revenue annually for an eight, instead of seven, months minimum school term; a teacher retirement program, and legislation to provide state aid for capital outlay expenditures made by cities.

Later Thursday the subcommittee on highways, headed by Senator Guy, met with city and county officials of the area to discuss road needs.

Ozark, Ala., Star
April 27, 1939

Report On Colored Schools

(By Ruby Ballard, Supervisor)

The Negro schools have worked hard trying to accomplish the several objectives chosen for the year. One was to make each school more healthy, comfortable and attractive. To accomplish this aim four steel privies have been built; buildings have been repaired to insure a maximum amount of safety, light and comfortable; shrubbery was planted and painting projects were started at three schools.

To reduce retardation in the primary grades each school at the beginning of the term enrolled each child of school age, better average daily attendance was stimulated by better prepared and more interesting classroom work; teachers were helped in this effort through monthly group teachers meetings.

An attempt was made to bring the schools and communties closer together through the twenty active P. T. A.'s of the twenty-two schools of the system; through Caroling in the communities during the Christmas season and by "Community Nights" during the year.

Of the twenty-eight Negro teachers employed four are holders of B. S. degrees, eleven have completed two years or more of college work and of the others who have not completed at least two years of college work only several are not making plans to study this summer.

Among the special features for the year was the Play Day Program, the week's stay of the Booker T. Washington Movable School with its staff of a nurse, home demonstration agent and farm agent who helped the farm families greatly with their demonstrations, the county Songfeast of which Midland City School is the winner and the observation of National Negro Health Week in which the county Health Department assisted by giving vacinations and toxoids to approximately four hundred and fifty children.

The Negro schools are planning the completion of several school improvement projects during the summer, the largest being the building of a school at Midland City. The Jeanes Teacher of the County will be pleased to receive books that might be contributed to the library for county schools at any time.

Demopolis, Ala., Times
April 27, 1939

New Colored School Under Construction

Construction was started last week on the new school building for Negroes, on East Jackson Street adjoining the present school building. This is a NYA project, sponsored by the City of Demopolis, and when completed next fall will relieve the Demopolis school system of the crowded conditions now experienced.

The National Youth Administration furnishes all labor and a small part of the materials used in the project, and the City of Demopolis furnishes the largest part of the materials. The total cost of the building is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $11,000, with more than 50 per cent of this charged to materials.

The building will be of brick veneer, with an asphalt roof. It is to be 150 by 70 feet, and will have six classrooms, an office and a rest room. It faces South on Jackson Street. Mr. Bob Lipscomb is foreman of the project and expects to have the building completed by October 1.

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Alabama's Rural White Teachers

Foreword

In the fall of 1936, questionnaires were sent to some 1,950 rural white teachers in 15 counties chosen as representative of the different sections of the state. (Communities with less than 2,500 population were considered rural.)

The total number of replies which were usable (questionnaires of teachers who were not in the counties during the school year 1935-36 were discarded) was 526. Of these, 368 came from elementary schools; 53 came from junior high schools; and 105 came from senior high schools. These returns represent 37 per cent of the white teachers who were teaching in these counties in 1935-36.

The representative character of the returns was determined by a three-way comparison with all the teachers in the counties. These comparisons, which were based on the distribution as to salary, sex, and size of schools, indicate a high degree of reliability in the data included in this study.

Introduction

Approximately three-fourths of the school population of Alabama is rural—that is, in the open country or in communities of fewer than 2,500 population. This fact indicates the importance of rural teaching in the State's educational task.

The rural-to-urban shifting of population makes the quality of instructor in rural schools no less important to city dwellers than to those who remain in small towns or on farms. The status of rural teachers, then, should be of concern to all persons who are interested in improving the social, cultural, and economic life of the communities in which they live.

The efficiency of the public schools depends in large measure on the morale and efficiency of the teachers, whose aspirations for a better, richer, and happier life will be greatly influenced by the economic conditions under which they work and live. The profession of education may well give even more careful consideration than in the past to the economic conditions and problems of its members and to ways of getting citizens to do the same.

"Only as the public comes to understand more fully the economic status of rural teaching can the workers in this important field hope for significant improvement. Persons entering the field are not likely to regard it as a permanent profession worthy of their best efforts unless they can see in it a chance to earn a reasonable wage and maintain an adequate standard of living."

Rural teachers comprise 70 per cent of the total number of teachers in Alabama.

Seven out of every 10 of these rural teachers are in elementary schools. High Schools employ less than half as many teachers, since many children never reach the high schools.

Six out of every 10 of the rural teachers are in schools located in the open country where the school is the unifying agency of the community. Thus the major school problem in Alabama is that of rural education.

Six out of every 10 of the rural teachers are in schools of seven or more teachers. This indicates the progress which Alabama has already made in organization for equalizing educational opportunity through consolidation.

5 per cent had 1 year or less of college training.
43 per cent had 2 years of college training.
17 per cent had 3 years of college training.
30 per cent had 4 years of college training.
5 per cent had 5 years or more of college training.

Seven out of every 20 of the teachers held a degree representing four or more years of college training. One out of every 20 had done graduate work. More than half of all the teachers had finished three years of college work. Nineteen out of every 20 had finished two or more years of college work.

Better trained teachers are attracted to urban schools by more financial security. As a result, in rural schools where instructional materials are often scarce and handicaps of teaching are many, the average teacher has less preparation for the task than the teacher under more favorable urban conditions.

10 per cent had never taught before.
19 per cent had taught for two or three years.
19 per cent had taught for four or five years.
52 per cent had taught for six or more years.

30 per cent were in the present position for the first year.
33 per cent had been there for two or three years.
15 per cent had been there for four or five years.
22 per cent had been there for six or more years.

One out of every 10 teachers was inexperienced, and three out of every 10 were in the present position for the first year. Seventy-eight per cent of the teachers had changed positions within the last five years.

Higher efficiency in Alabama's rural schools demands the retention of good teachers through longer years of continuous service.

19.4 per cent of the teachers are men.

41.2 per cent are single.
58.8 per cent are married.

80.6 per cent of the teachers are women.
71.2 per cent are single.
28.8 per cent are married.

65.4 per cent of the teachers are single.
12.2 per cent are men.
87.8 per cent are women..

34.6 per cent of the teachers are married.
33.0 per cent are men.
67.0 per cent are women.

Men have not been attracted to teaching because of the low salaries offered. Thus the responsibility of educating the future citizens of the State has been left largely to women, most of whom are single and are dependent in part upon parents for support.

Three-fourths of the Elementary School teachers received less than $580 last year. One-half received less than $462 per year. One-fourth received less than $389 per year.

Three-fourths of the Junior High School teachers received less than $705 per year. One-half received less than $574 per year. One-fourth received less than $465 per year.

Three-fourths of the Senior High School teachers received less than $936 per year. One-half received less than $773 per year. One-fourth received less than $632 per year.

Three-fourths of all the teachers received less than $676 per year. One-half of all teacehrs received less than $500 per year. One-fourth of all teachers received less than $415 per year.

The salary offered is an influential factor in determining not only the quality of the persons who will be attracted to teaching, but also the length of time that a person remains in a given position, and in the profession.

Not Self-Sustaining

Of every 10 teachers, three received donations from parents or relatives, the average donation being $136, or one-fourth as much as the teaching salary of the average teacher.

Of every 100 teachers, 28 supplemented their income from business. One-third of these received money from investments, the average receipt being $85. Two-thirds actually engaged themselves in other occupations, the average earning being $93.

One-third of all the teachers made withdrawals from savings, the average withdrawal amounting to $123, or about one-fourth as much as the teaching salary of the average teacher.

Twenty-three per cent of all the teachers borrowed money during the year, the average loan being $110, or almost one-fourth as much as the teaching salary of the average teacher.

Teaching is a challenge worthy of the full time and effort of any person engaging in it. The public may expect higher efficiency in its teachers only when teaching is a full-time profession and offers economic security.—Bureau of Education Service, A. P. I., Auburn.

Florence, Alabama--Times
May 9, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOL IN TUSCUMBIA NOW FINISHED

PWA Inspector Expected To Give Final Okeh On Wednesday

Final detail in completion of Tuscumbia's new negro school, is expected to be consummated Wednesday, when an inspector of the Atlanta office of the Public Work's Administration, is due to be in the city for final check, R. E. Thompson, city superintendent, said today.

H. A. Griffith, Jr., architect on the building, made his inspection last week, it was said, and final acceptance of the building pends only th PWA inspector's approval.

The new school is of 12 rooms with a spacious auditorium, of brick construction, and the cost approximately $40,000.

It had been hoped that the school would be completed in time for commencement exercises to be held at the new auditorium, but since inspection has not been made, negro students held their year-end exercises at the old school Monday evening.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 22, 1939

Over 1,000 Attend Waugh Graduation

More than 1,000 persons Friday attended the 51st annual commencement exercises of the Montgomery County Training School at Waugh and heard Prof. W. A. Clark, director of school education at Tuskegee Institute, urge the 445 graduates to use the knowledge and training acquired there as a basis for meeting life's problems calmly and sensibly.

Professor Clark said that persons with high school or higher education should aid those less fortunate by setting an example in proper living and that, in addition, they should be able to note their own weaknesses and adjust them, one by one.

Among the requisites for proper living, he said, were: formation of good basic habits, honesty, self-control, truthfulness, simplicity, and consultation with older persons, or those in authority, on the subjects of home-making, marriage and religion. He urged, especially, a reverence for God.

Dr. C. M. Dannelly, county superintendent of education, reported that excellent progress was being made for adequate education of negroes in this State and that, in this county alone 11 new school buildings had been erected.

The awarding of diplomas, or certificates, was under direction of E. J. O'Neal, principal, and Johnson S. Coprich, assistant principal. The exercises followed a series of graduation events. The commencement sermon was one of these, it having been delivered by Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, director of the School of Religion, Talladega County. His topic was, "The Place of Common Sense in One's Everyday Life."

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 5, 1939

ROSEDALE NEGRO SCHOOL BURNS—The fourth school fire in the district in a six-year period and the second fire in this particular building occurred last night when a blaze of undetermined origin swept through the Negro School Building in Rosedale. The Homewood and Birmingham Fire Departments took part in fighting the early morning blaze, which, firemen said, appeared to have started on the second floor of the building and ate its way through the roof. The building, a large frame structure, suffered a fire about four years ago.

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
November 12, 1939

ducation Expense Low In Gadsden

Expenditures Per Child Here Below Those In Other Cities, Superintendent Says

It costs less to educate a child in the Gadsden public schools than in those of other Alabama cities and less than in the rural schools of the state, according to Superintendent C. A. Donehoo's report to the board of education. The unit of cost in Gadsden compared with the average of all cities of its class in the United States shows a considerable handicap, Mr. Donehoo says, for the average expenditure per pupil in cities of its class throughout the country are about three times that of Gadsden.

Mr. Donehoo's analysis of his financial report for the last year, a part of which was published in The Times last Sunday, follows:

"It will be observed that during the past two years the schools have expended more than was received. In 1937-38 our expenditures exceeded our receipts by about $8,600 and in 1938-39 the excess expenditures were about $12,000. During the two-year period our expenditures exceeded our receipts by about $20,000. The 1938-39 school year was closed with a small deficit of $3,337.71. Three years ago we had a favorable balance of $35,000, which had been accumulated over several years of careful and conservative operation of the schools. Such a balance was assurance that the schools would remain open nine months. The uncertainty regarding state funds made the protection of that reserve fund extremely important. The only part of the reserve fund we now have left is a paper reserve of $15,000, represented by a three weeks' advance payment on teachers' salaries. This reserve becomes less than $12,000 after subtracting the deficit. The schools have been piloted through several years of extreme financial distress. The demands on the schools in the past for improved services could not be met financially. There is not much prospect of meeting these demands in the future unless there is an extremely large increase in available finances.

"There is a table of comparative unit cost per pupil which tells more adequately than words the tremendous financial problem with which the Gadsden schools have been faced. The last year for which figures are available on a statewide basis shows that Gadsden was spending far less per white pupil than the average for Alabama cities. But more surprising is the fact that she actually was spending less per pupil than the rural schools. Gadsden was spending about the same amount for negroes as the average of other Alabama cities. It is not necessary, therefore, to give much attention to expenditures for negroes.

"In 1937-38 Gadsden spent $28.74 per pupil enrolled compared with $44.16 for other Alabama cities and $33.53 for Alabama counties. This is amazing when we consider that rural schools could not operate beyond seven months for elementary schools by expending $33.53 per pupil, whereas Gadsden kept her schools open nine months on $28.74 per pupil. The difference in cost per pupil is $4.79. If we apply this to the 6,482 white pupils enrolled we obtain $31,048. In other words, Gadsden would have had to increase her expenditures by $31,048 per year to equal the average cost of educating the same number of rural children. It must also be remembered that the rural child was receiving only a seven months' education while Gadsden was keeping its schools open nine months.

"When we compare the unit costs in Gadsden with other Alabama cities we find a still greater difference. The cost in the average Alabama city in 1937-38 was $44.16 per enrolled pupil. The cost in Gadsden was $28.74, a difference of $15.42. If we apply this to 6,482 white pupils we obtain $99,952. We would thus need to increase our annual expenditures by $99,952 to bring the per pupil expenditure to an average with other cities. Gadsden schools are apparently faced with an annual handicap of $100,000 as compared with other Alabama cities. These figures appear so large as to seem unreal but I think any competent investigator will find the same facts. If we compare the unit cost in Gadsden with the average for all cities of its class in the United States we find a still greater handicap. The average expenditure for cities in the United States in Gadsden's class is $77 per year. The average city in the United States will spend three times as much per pupil as Gadsden.

"Last year, 1938-39, it was necessary to provide for an increase in enrollment of 430 pupils with practically the same amount of revenue. This has been typical in Gadsden for the past several years. The city schools have been faced with a heavy increase in enrollment with available finances remaining the same from year to year."

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Birmingham, Ala. News
April 30, 1939

A School Man Takes Us To Task

Elsewhere on this page there is printed a letter from H. E. Williams, superintendent of education for Lauderdale County. Although we regard some statements in the letter as rather unfair and as decidedly misinterpretive of this newspaper's position, we are glad to print the letter, although it violates our usual rules as to length, because of the statewide interest in its subject. We also welcome the opportunity to restate this paper's position on certain phases of the state educational program.

This newspaper is heartily in favor of the state school minimum program. We are in cordial sympathy with the general principle that the wealthier counties should assist in maintaining a minimum school program in the poorer counties. We have never advocated, and it is preposterous to charge that we have ever advocated, taking money from the poorer counties in order that Jefferson County and Birmingham might have good school systems.

The so-called richer counties have an unmistakable obligation to help the so-called poorer counties. A part of the former's wealth comes from the latter, and a part of it should go back there. The richer counties have a selfish interest, if nothing more, in seeing that all children of the state receive a minimum education.

This newspaper concurs heartily in the belief that wealth in the state wherever found should be taxed for the education of school children wherever found, and that taxes on wealth should be distributed on an equalization basis. Any inference that this newspaper is in favor of taking money from the school children of Blount, Winston, Lamar and other poor counties to help educate Jefferson's children is the rankest sort of misinterpretation of what we have said repeatedly.

* * *

However, while we believe in the equalization principle, we also believe that other principle set forth by the State Department of Education in its narrative report for 1935-36:

"NO SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THE STATE SHOULD BE TORN DOWN IN ORDER TO BUILD UP ANY OTHER SYSTEM. IN OTHER WORDS, THE STATE SHOULD LEVEL UPWARD, NEVER DOWNWARD."

That was a statement of principle adopted with the State Minimum Program Law in mind. That principle has our most enthusiastic support. And it is because we believe that principle has been violated that we criticise the Minimum Program Law. We believe that the law itself and as it is being administered has tended to level downward the school system of Birmingham and of other city systems in the state that have tried to improve their standard at great sacrifice.

We believe, specifically, that the Minimum Program Law is unfair in not giving city systems a capital outlay allowance for new buildings, new equipment and debt service. The Alabama Education Association has recognized that unfairness, as Prof. Williams points out. It stands to reason that where the operation of a law reveals one unfairness that a possibility exists of there being other ways in which the law is unfair. That concession we think only honest and just.

However, except for the one point of capital outlay allowance, this newspaper does not see any grave error in the law. And we certainly stand for the principle of the law.

* * *

In the administration of the law, however, this paper believes unfair methods have been unintentionally adopted. There are several illustrations of this fact, but we cite only one. For that illustration we quote from a report of a citizens committee appointed last year to consider Birmingham's school situation:

"The allowance for teachers' salaries under the law is determined by the State Department of Education based upon calculations regarded as typical for the state. The salary scale is substantially lower than salaries paid in Birmingham. The number of white teachers allowed per given number of students is less than those actually teaching in Birmingham. For 1937-38, the State Department allowed Birmingham 986 white teachers, as against 1,069 on the payroll. . . . The State Department also allows fewer teachers in the upper rank higher salary brackets than the Birmingham board actually has. For 1937-38 the actual rank of no fewer than 505 teachers was disregarded in the computation. This means that in applying the formula to determine what Birmingham is entitled to from the Minimum Program Fund, Birmingham is allowed much less for teachers' salaries than her actual payroll. The Birmingham board estimates that it lost $108,780 in revenue from the Minimum Program Fund in 1936-37, and . . . $114,555 from that source in 1937-38, due to this write-down in allowed ranks, numbers, and scale of compensation of teachers."

The argument might be put up in answer to this point that Birmingham pays its teachers too much, all things considered. That is an argument hard to prove. The research bulletin of the National Education Association indicates that Birmingham teachers are not overpaid. Figures for the 1936-37 session for the 19 Southern cities of more than 100,000 population give an average salary for white high school teachers of $1,736. The Birmingham pay that year was less than the average, $1,716. For white elementary school teachers in the same cities that year, the average was $1,386, with Birmingham slightly above the average at $1,483. Birmingham was well below the average for Negro teachers, both high school and elementary.

Some other facts should be considered in connection with that point that Birmingham schools are expensive and out of line. Among American cities having a population of 100,000 or more, current expenses per pupil in average daily attendance in Birmingham in 1935-36 were $46.90 per school year, or third to lowest in the list. Administrative cost of the Birmingham schools in that year was 3.1 per cent of the total, against a national average of 3.2.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 14, 1939

HEARING HELD IN MONROE BY RECESS GROUP

Session In Southern Part Of State Brings Pleas For Taxes Hike

By A. F. MAHAN, JR.

MONROEVILLE, Ala., April 14—(AP)—The Alabama legislature's committee on education and highways came here today for conferences with school authorities from six southern counties, after having heard pleas at Troy for more funds and a suggestion that income tax brackets be expanded to cover lower salaries as a means of raising the revenue.

City and county school officials from Choctaw, Clarke, Monroe, Wilcox, Butler and Escambia counties were to appear today. The committeemen will go to Mobile for the week-end, Rep. L. E. Brown, chairman, announced.

Half a dozen educators told the committee, which opened a statewide tour at Troy, they believed the public would support widening of income tax brackets to produce more school cash. Some expressed a personal favor for it.

Rep. Charles Weston, of Barbour County, asked repeatedly if various speakers thought the public would support a lowering of income tax brackets and whether they favored this procedure.

Later he told newsmen he proposed to introduce legislation to accomplish this after the law-makers reconvene for a summer session, July 18.

Income taxes now are pledged to retirement of a $17,000,000 bond issue floated in 1933 to place the state on a cash operating basis, and legal authorities repeatedly have expressed the opinion a constitutional amendment would be necessary to divert any revenues to school purposes, although collections exceeded bond requirements by approximately $1,500,000 last year.

The maximum tax is fixed by the constitution, although rates are scaled for the various salary classifications by the legislature.

Under present laws single persons are exempt to $1,500 and married persons to $3,000, with $300 additional exemption for each dependent. Rates range from 1 1-2 per cent on the first $1,000 of taxable income to 5 per cent (the maximum) on all above $5,000.

E. B. Norton, Covington County superintendent and president of the Alabame Education Association, said he believed an additional $4,000,000 in revenue was needed for

an eight-month term under the minimum program act.

Ed E. Reid, executive secretary of the State League of Municipalities, said that organization's legislative committee had determined approximately $4,000,000 would be required, and he requested cities be given $375,000 for capital outlay.

Governor Frank M. Dixon has termed the $4,000,000 estimate excessive, and has predicted another month could be added to terms by an economical executive administration and through the appropriation of approximately $1,750,000.

Without exception, all educators appearing at the Troy hearing declared more state aid would be required next year, and most of them criticized what they termed "Disgracefully low" salaries of teachers.

State Superintendent A. H. Collins presented the school spokesmen, and told the committee at one point the prospects for federal aid for public schools was "not as bright as it was a few months ago."

Even if the state were to get the federal assistance advocated in pending legislation and $4,000,000 from the state, Collins asserted "we still would be far short of the national average."

Most southeastern educators said more teachers were needed, particularly in the negro schools, which were described generally as ill housed and understaffed.

Norton, among others, advocated the state's fiscal year be changed so as to begin July 1 instead of Oct. 1 Speakers said this would afford revenue before schools opened in September.

Representative Weston questioned several speakers on whether they favored a lowering of income tax brackets or believed the public would support such action.

J. T. Albritton, Geneva County superintendent, told the Barbour legislator he believed the public would support it, "and personally I would."

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 30, 1939

37,563 PUPILS TO BE TURNED LOOSE

Outlook For Next Year Points To Shorter Session; More Funds Needed

For the fourth consecutive year Jefferson County school doors will close Thursday at the end of an eight-month term, releasing approximately 37,563 pupils for a four-month vacation.

Only three schools, financed by private subscription, will remain open a full nine-month term—Shades-Cahaba High School, Overton School and Mountain Brook School.

The present outlook presages an even earlier closure in 1939-40, according to figures compiled by Dr. J. E. Bryan, county superintendent. Dr. Bryan estimates county schools will have funds to run only about six and one-quarter months in 1939-40, with approximately $360,000 needed to finance a full term.

Two actions taken by the County Board of Education and an appropriation made possible by the Hildreth bill prolonged schools for only seven months. The board exchanged $52,000 in warrants due this year and borrowed $90,000 on anticipated revenue. Approximately $38,000 came to county schools as a pro rata share in the $781,358 payment made public schools from income tax surpluses under the Hildreth bill.

1,002 To Get Diplomas

About 1,002 seniors, both white and Negro, will be graduated from high schools in the county during the coming week. The proportion is 808 white and 194 Negro.

Graduating from the sixth grade, or elementary schools, will be a total of 3,133 — of which 2,047 are white and 1,086 Negro. From the ninth grade, or junior high schools, a total of 2,239 will be graduated—1,587 white and 652 Negro.

Graduation exercises, already set at the following schools, are: Edgewater Junior High School at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the Edgewater Auditorium; Sloss Junior High School at 7:45 p.m. Monday; Mortimer Jordan High School at 8 p.m Thursday in the school auditorium

McAdory High School at 8 p.m Wednesday in the Pleasant Hill Methodist Church; Westfield High School at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the school auditorium; West Jefferson High School Friday at 8 p.m. in the school auditorium; Pipe Shop Junior High School Monday at 8 p.m. in the Antioch Baptist Church in Bessemer; Warrior High School at 8 p.m. in the school auditorium and Hooper City High School at 1 p.m. Wednesday.

Bryan To Make Addresses

Dr. Bryan will either make the principal address or attend graduation programs at the following schools: Minor High School, Monday, 9:15 a.m.; Rutledge Junior High School; 11 a.m. Wednesday; Jefferson County High School, 7:30 p.m. Thursday and Jones Valley High School at 7:30 p.m. Friday.

Asst. Supt. H. G. Morton will attend exercises at these schools: The class sermon at Corner High School 6 p.m. Sunday; ceremonies at Pipe Shop and Sloss Schools Monday and the Hooper City graduation Wednesday; Hewitt High School seniors at 9 a.m. Thursday for perfect attendance awards; 7:30 p.m. Thursday for graduation at Oak Grove High School, and Powderly Negro School at 8 p.m. Friday.

John C. Blackwell, also assistant superintendent, will address the eighth grade graduates of Wenonah School Monday at 5:30 p.m.

Sylacauga, Ala., News
May 5, 1939

County Schools Close Terms

The 22 county schools with an enrollment of 7,000 children o Talladega county conclude their eight month school terms closing for the summer vacatio Wednesday of this week.

In most of the schools th baccularеate sermons were giv en Sunday, the final graduatio exercises following Wednesday

A similar vacation started fo the 3,000 Negro school childre with their 86 Negro teachers.

A party of teachers from th B. B. Comer Memorial school lef Thursday morning for a week' vacation at Comer's Camp i Panama City before taking u regular school work or return ing to their homes for the vaca tion period.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
April 22, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOL PUPILS STAGED HUGE PARADE

Parade Was Feature Of The County Schools Play Day Program

As thousands of spectators of their race cheered them from the sidewalks, some 2,000 Negro school children of Talladega County marched through the business district at noon Saturday in the parade that was the feature of the annual Play Day program.

Scheduled to begin at 11 a.m., the parade did not get under way until noon and it required the better part of half an hour for the marchers to circle the square.

Mobile, Ala. Times
April 26, 1939

PROBE OF FIRE BEGUN BY CITY

School House Blaze Under Investigation

City authorities began an investigation today into the fire which badly damaged Emerson institute, negro school on Scott st., between Charleston and Canal.

Inspection of the building was made by City Electrical Engineer Andrew Coffin and Building Inspector Clifford Adams.

Cause of the fire, which started under the basement steps, was undetermined, Coffin reported.

He said the blaze traveled up the stairwell and spread. Walls were cracked and otherwise damaged.

Electrical equipment was found to be satisfactory, it was reported.

One fireman was injured. He was listed as Doug Melton, member of Co. 17.

The fire occurred about last midnight.

It was the second time in recent years the Emerson school was burned. Adams said the fire several years ago occurred about the same time at night.

It is the third negro school fire recently. The Mobile County Training school, Plateau, burned not long ago. It also was a night fire.

The line of march was from Talladega College down Battle Street to East Street, where the parade swung north for one block, turning went on North Street and proceeding on north back to the vicinity of the college.

In the line of march were several cleverly prepared floats that drew enthusiastic applause from the good-natured crowd.

The paraders who followed the long route on foot marched by schools and the following were among the Negro educational institutions represented:

Lincoln Junior High, Berney's, Jenifer, Carter, Stockdale, Kidd Street, Welcome Springs, Poplar Springs, Mt. Olive, Childersburg, Barclay, New Maryland, Mt. Sinia, Mt. Zion, McElderry, Harper Spring, King's Chapel, Fayetteville, Sweet Home, Mt. Cavalry, Mt. Grove, Lane Chapel, Cedar Creek, Kingston, Morning Star, Sycamore Junior High, Antioch, Talladega Springs, Ragland Chapel.

The first float was Little Boy Blue, asleep in a haystack perched on a truck.

Another elaborate float bore the letters, "T. C. T.," on its side and was followed by children of Mt. Olive School, each carrying flowers.

One float portrayed Cinderella being fitted with a glass slipper and another portrayed "Heidi," central character of a famous book for children.

Sycamore Junior High had a nice float and another portrayed the "Old Woman Who Lived In a Shoe."

The final float portrayed the seven dwarfs gathered about the couch of Snow White.

EDUCATION-1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

ALABAMA

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
April 14, 1939

WIDER TAX ON INCOMES SCHOOL AIM

Extension Of State Levy To Lower Pay Classes Is Proposed

LEGISLATIVE GROUP HEARS PROPOSALS

Alabama Teachers' Head Asserts $4,000,000 More Is Needed

BY A. F. MAHAN, JR.

TROY, Ala., April 13—(AP)—Belief the public would support an expansion of Alabama's income taxes to cover lower salary brackets was expressed by a group of downstate school superintendents who called upon the Legislature's committee on education and highways Thursday for more revenue.

Representative Charles Weston, of Barbour County, asked at least half a dozen superintendents if they favored or believed the public would approve a widening of income brackets as a means of producing more funds for schools.

Later he told news men he proposed to offer measures in the Summer session of the Legislature to accomplish this end.

Income taxes now are pledged to retirement of a $17,000,000 bond issue floated in 1933 to place the state on a cash operating basis while the maximum tax is fixed by the constitution, rates for the various salaried groups are fixed by legislation.

E. B. Norton, Covington County superintendent and president of the Alabama Education Association, said he believed an additional $4,000,000 in revenue is needed for an eight-month term under the minimum act.

Ed E. Reid, executive secretary of the State League of Municipalities, said that organization's legislative committee had determined after a survey, approximately $4,000,000 would be required.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon has termed the $4,000,000 estimate excessive, and has predicted another month could be added to terms through economical executive administration and through the appropriation of approximately $1,750,000.

Without exception, all educators appearing at the committee hearing asserted more state aid would be required next year, and most of them criticized what some termed "disgracefully low" teacher salaries.

An expansion of capital outlay for city systems was requested particularly by Reid and superintendents representing municipalities.

Thursday's committee hearing opened a state-wide tour, which will carry the committee into all sections of the state within the next three weeks. Members will go to Monroeville Friday and to Mobile for the week end.

State Supt. A. H. Collins presented the educational spokesmen and told the committee at one point the prospects for federal aid for public schools was "not as bright as it was a few months ago."

National Average Cited

Even if the state were to get the federal assistance advocated in pending legislation, and $4,000,000 from the state, Collins asserted "we still would be far short of the national average."

Most county and city educators said more teachers are needed, particularly in the Negro schools, which were described generally as ill-housed and understaffed.

Norton, among others, advocated that the state's fiscal year be changed, so as to begin July 1 instead of Oct. 1. Speakers said this would afford revenue before schools opened in September, whereas state income now was not received until around Nov. 1 or later.

Representative Weston skipped few speakers with his questions on whether they favored a lowering of income tax brackets or believed the public would support such action.

J. T. Allbritton, Geneva County superintendent, told the Barbour legislators he believed the public would support it and "personally I would."

"If your Houston County legislative delegation voted to reduce income brackets, could they be re-elected?" Weston asked Solomon Baxter.

Superintendents Okeh Plan

"I don't know," Baxter answered, "but I don't believe it would make much difference.

P. W. Lett, Dale superintendent, said he favored the income tax change, and H. J. Bodiford, Henry school executive, said he "certainly" advocated the plan and wanted "to pay it—cut it down to around $1,500 to $1,800."

H. N. Lee, Opp superintendent, expressed belief "it would be wise," adding "too many of us are living off the fat of the land without paying it."

Most speakers contended local communities were contributing as much as financially possible to education, and Reid expressed belief cities would eventually be forced, because of relief burdens and other expenses, to cease appropriations to "piece out terms."

Bodiford said Henry County, if it supplied needs through local taxes, would have to raise its rate from 7 to 52 mills.

Charge Is Made

A charge that there was a "cross between the governor's platform and legislative proposals to date" was made Thursday before the recess committee.

The charge was made by Senator Tim Faulk, of Geneva, who came here for a committee hearing at State Teachers College, first stop on a tour that will carry the recess group into all sections of Alabama during the next three weeks.

Faulk's appearance before the committee was brief, but Gov. Frank M. Dixon's legislative program received additional mention when Senator Renzo Guy, of Lowndes, asked Supt. A. C. Dunaway, of Coffee County:

"Do you know whether the people would rather have one more cent on the sales tax, or have the equalization boards raise their property taxes?"

Guy, who opposed an administration bill substituting appointive tax equalization boards for County Boards of Review, asked this question after Dunaway had expressed belief the "equalization" plan would aid the schools but added that Coffee County's property taxes amounted to only about $38,000 annually, "or approximately enough to pay the teachers for two months."

Divided Sentiment Likely

The superintendent answered that sentiment on the question likely would be divided. He made no specific recommendation for raising additional school money.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, presented the school officials appearing Thursday. Ed E. Reid, secretary of the Alabama League of Municipalities, was present.

M. K. Johnson, Bullock superintendent, told the committee 32 more Negro teachers and additional funds for Negro schools were sorely needed in his county.

Eighty-two percent of Bullock's population is Negro, and each teacher now has an average of 51 students, Johnson said.

E. S. Pugh, Union Springs superintendent, said a greater state apportionment for operating expenses was needed.

E. B. Norton, Covington superintendent and president of the Alabama Education Association, was among those appearing. Norton pointed out to newsmen the area already was on record as requesting $4,000,000 additional revenue annually for an eight, instead of seven, months minimum school term; a teacher retirement program, and legislation to provide state aid for capital outlay expenditures made by cities.

Later Thursday the subcommittee on highways, headed by Senator Guy, met with city and county officials of the area to discuss road needs.

SCHOOL BUDGET SUBMITTED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30—(AP)—The State Department of Education announced Friday that R. B. Marde, of Opelika City Schools, was the first superintendent to submit a 1939-40 budget for approval. Marde's budget showed anticipated receipts of $57,906 and expenditures of a similar amount for a nine-month term for white schools and an eight-month term for Negro schools. The terms, longer than required under the minimum program act, will be made possibly through a city council appropriation of $18,000, Dr. P. L. Johns, director of finance and administration in the Department of Education, said.

EDUCATIONAL PROJECT FOR NEGROES THAT DESERVES NOTICE

E. P. Wallace, supervisor of adult education for Negroes calls the attention of The Advertiser to a remarkable performance in a field that hitherto has gone unnoticed. Prof. Wallace in a note to The Advertiser says: "I deem this to be one of the basic projects (of WPA). It has helped to reduce illiteracy in the state, given hundreds of people a new lease on life, revamped the destiny of men and women, thus making the city, county and state a safer place for democracy and people to live. If this means anything to a people, I think the leading citizens of the city and state should be informed of it."

Advertiser 10-30-39

We quite agree.

Accompanying Supervisor Wallace's letter is the following factual statement which we are glad to commend to all Alabamians and to adapt as an editorial by The Advertiser:

Montgomery

"The Montgomery Adult Schools, operating in the city and county, sponsored by the local and State Department of Education, financed by the Works Projects Administration have done much toward making it better for the underprivileged boy and girl, man and woman from an educational standpoint. These schools are a part of the gigantic unemployment program of the Federal Government. Thousands of teachers throughout the nation have been rehabilitated through this program, and thousands and thousands of individuals have been given a new lease on life, due to having attended the WPA classes for adults.

"In Montgomery, the classes are operating on an accredited basis. This is due to the fact that up until the school term of 1937-38, there was no public high school in this section for Negroes. The Negro youth had either to pay the quarterly fee at the State College, or be contented with a junior high education. When the depression came, hundreds of youths were deprived of any kind of chance of obtaining a high school education and it was from this standpoint, that Mr. Judson Snead, State Director, and Prof. M. H. Griffin, then State Supervisor for Negroes with the local supervisor, got permission to operate a special High School for Negroes at the State Teachers College. The teachers were paid by the Federal Government, thus the students were admitted to their first free high school. These schools were put in operation here in October, 1934.

"When Dr. C. M. Dannelly came to Montgomery as Superintendent of Schools, he soon learned of the program and being pleased with what he found in operation, he gave it his support and the graduates from the Junior High Department received their first certificates at his approval and from the signature of he and Mr. Snead.

"The enrollment for the WPA classes year by year: 1935, 1,361; 1936, 741; 1937, 640; 1937, 983, and 1939, 1,176. Total number enrolled for the first year period, 4,901. Number taught to read and write year by year: 1934-35, 379; 1935-36, 142; 1936-37, 203; 1937-38, 252, and 1938-39, 452. Total, 1,427. Classes in homemaking have been another feature of the educational project. Stress has been placed on care for the home in which the student lives. Enrollment of these classes over the five-year period, 161. Completed course and received certificates, 57. Others having left before completion and a large percentage still studying. Ninety-five per cent of those receiving certificates are actively engaged. Eighty per cent are employed locally in private homes, 8 per cent are doing cafe or cafeteria work, and 7 per cent are in other cities and states. The United States Reemployment Services placed 5 of our graduates in other states.

"The record in the supervisor's office shows that 501 persons have studied in the Special Senior High School over the period of operation. One hundred and thirty-six of these have received their high school diplomas; 30 have completed junior college; 7 are pursuing their B. S. degree and 96 are in the high school graduating classes of the city, State Teachers College, Alabama; A. and I. College, Jacksonville, Florida, and other points. These student received their start through the classes operated by the WPA, sponsored by the Department of Education.

"Classes in Vocational and Parent Education have been taught. Many useful garments have been made from old discarded articles around the home. The homes have been improved and living conditions are improved almost 90 per cent. These classes are extra features and serve a much needed purpose.

"Since the beginning of the program in 1934, forty-five teachers have been given employment on this program, 92 per cent of these teachers were without validated certificates. After a few months of work and study at the college, their certificates were revived and at least 78 per cent of them are teaching now in the public schools of the state.

"These schools are in operation this year at the following places: Loveless, Hale, Billingslea, Booker Washington, George Carver Taborian Home, Pilgrim Rest and Flatwood. Visitors are welcome at all times. E. P. Wallace, Supervisor."

EDUCATION - 1939
SCHOOL SCHOOLS, MONTGOMERY (F

OPELIKA ALA., NEWS
MAY 29, 1939

Present Diplomas To Negro School Grads At Program Tonight

Following the baccalaureate sermon Sunday by Rev. E. M. Murray, pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church, Opelika, diplomas will be awarded to 11 high school graduates and 25 elementary school graduates of the Opelika Colored School at final commencement exercises tonight.

These exercises, with Albert Turner, registrar of Tuskegee Institute as the commencement speaker, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in Carver Hall, new annex to the school.

The program is as follows:

Processional

Selection "Rose Petals" (Lawson) —Chorus.

Scripture and Invocation.

Spiritual "Deep River" (Trinkans) —Chorus.

Introduction of Speaker—J. A. Kitchens, Farm Demonstrator, Lee County Negro Farm Agent.

Address—Albert Turner, Registrar Tuskegee Institute.

Selection "Mighty lak'a Rose" (Nevin)—Chorus.

Presentation of Diplomas and Certificates—Superintendent R. B. Mardre.

Awarding of Prizes—Principal W. E. Morton.

Benediction.

Rev. Murray delivered a splendid sermon at Sunday's exercises which were well attended despite inclement weather. Featuring the exercises were anthems and spirituals beautifully rendered by the Colored School Chorus.

Rev. Murray spoke on the theme: "The Importance of Giving God a Recognized Part in All Human Undertaking." Urging the graduates on to courage and inspiration he put his message before his listeners emphatically and interestingly by pointing out three principal reasons for failures in life.

These reasons, he said, were (1) Leaving God out of individual plans, (2), Failure of homes, schools and churches to place proper emphasis on the recognition of God, (3), Too many deaf ears turned when spiritual instruction is given.

EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

This eighth day of June finds the schools and colleges of Alabama finished with their work for the academic year 1938-39. Preparations are underway for the next school year, and so it is appropriate for Alabamians to give some thought to the intricate educational problems and demands—which confront them.

Too often many of us underestimate the part which education plays in our every day life, in our government and in our national economy. We take education and democracy for granted, seldom pausing to realize that the one is dependent upon the other, and that all our liberties are rooted in the foundation of universal education. In many ways we have failed in this state to appreciate the fact that education should be the first and foremost concern of our people.

Today our schools are overcrowded; our teachers are underpaid. Our universities and colleges, more than one of them, are on the starred or probation lists of the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities. The average Alabama child receives fewer educational advantages than almost any other child in America.

Half the children of Alabama never go beyond the sixth grade. The average Alabama pupil receives five weeks less school training every year than the average American pupil. The value of public school property is $65 per child in Alabama; in the nation it is $213. The Alabama white teacher receives an average salary of $65 per month on a twelve-month basis; the Negro teacher $32. We spend on the average $34 a year per child in the Alabama schools; the Southern average is $43; the non-Southern average $95. To reach the Southern average alone Alabama would have to increase its public school expenditures by more than $5,000,000 a year.

Yet we are hopeful in Alabama, and we talk about a new day, when there will be greater educational opportunity for everyone, when there will be more money earned and more money for the good things of life. It is true that we are a poor state, yet of our total income as a people we spend a greater percentage for educational purposes than at least fifteen other states. Even more will have to be spent.

In our institutions of higher learning we find conditions comparable to those in our elementary schools. In the entire South there is not a single college or university of the first rank; there is not a college of engineering of the first rank, nor a college of agriculture. Yet more than half the nation's farmers live in the Southeastern states.

Our elementary schools are dependent upon the universities to supply capable teachers. Young engineers, doctors, lawyers, architects, among the more fortunate go away from Alabama for their training. And too many of them never come back. In the last thirty years three and a half million of the most energetic, promising Southerners were lost to the South.

Dr. Howard Odum, the final authority on things Southern, says that the weaknesses of the South are threefold: we are deficient in technological skill, in money, and in institutional services.

The only known way to obtain more persons skilled as engineers, botanists, soil chemists, plant pathologists is by building greater universities to train them. The only way we know by which we can create more money is by training the human beings of the South to use their talents to better advantage. The only way to improve our institutional services, such as libraries, farm bureaus and health agencies is by educating trained leaders to direct them.

It is trite to say it, but education is and always has been the fundamental and by all odds the most important problem of democracy. Alabama must continue to devote more attention—and more money—to education if her democracy is to survive.

It could almost surely be shown that wherever one finds a farmer who has been educated in the science of agriculture he will also find a farmer with at least a self-sustaining income. But almost invariably where one finds a farmer who knows nothing about agriculture he will find a farmer living in desperate want. Too much emphasis should not be placed on the relation between education and financial success, but that is the best way to emphasize the importance of education in a state where poverty abounds.

It is no reflection on the faculties and presidents of the state colleges and universities to say that they are not able to perform the full duties that should be theirs in a democracy. They know that there are only six states with a higher white illiteracy than Alabama, but they are handicapped by lack of financial support. The teachers are overworked, and they have not the facilities of library and laboratory that they need.

If we want to preserve our democracy, increase and guarantee again our liberties, we must build on the solid foundation of more education. Thomas Jefferson knew when he wrote the Bill for the More General Diffusion of Knowledge and when he established the University of Virginia that he was building for democracy in a land which to this day is the hope of the world. In education Jefferson knew that he was helping to pass on to future generations the accumulated wisdom of the ages. He recognized that the youth of America are "exactly the persons who are to succeed to the government of our country, and to rule its future enmities, its friendships and fortunes."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 8, 1939

EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

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In our institutions of higher learning we find conditions comparable to those in our elementary schools. In the entire South there is not a single college or university of the first rank; there is not a college of engineering of the first rank, nor a college of agriculture. Yet more than half the nation's farmers live in the Southeastern states.

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EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF
ALABAMA
Florala, Ala., News
July 6, 1939

Education Needs of State Are Listed by Dr. Collins

By DR. A. H. COLLINS
State Superintendent of Education

IT is not the purpose of this article to discuss the values of education to the State. It is taken for granted that education is necessary for stable and orderly government, that it contributes to the economic development of the State, reduces poverty and increases purchasing power, that it adds to the safety of life and property, develops leadership, contributes to public health and the general welfare. Also, it is assumed that the principle of state responsibility for public education is generally accepted as sound.

We wish here to place emphasis upon what is generally admitted to be our minimum needs for the public schools and to point out the gaps between the minimum needs and existing conditions.

First, a minimum term of eight months elementary school and nine months high school should be provided throughout the State at once. Ultimately, the minimum term should be nine months for both the elementary and high school.

Second, twelve years of schooling in the elementary and high schools should be available to all the children of the State at public expense.

Third, the public school curricula should be broad enough to provide for the needs of all levels of ability and all worthwhile aptitudes and interests.

Fourth, school buildings, adequately equipped, lighted, heated, and ventilated, should be provided for all our children.

Fifth, a properly qualified teaching staff, adequately remunerated, should be placed in all of our schools.

Sixth, consolidated schools and adequate transportation should be provided for rural children if they are to be given fair educational opportunities.

It is believed that the people of Alabama accept the above program as a reasonable and desirable program. How far short are we of having such a program?

The average length of school term for a majority of the school children of the State is less than 140 days—more than a month short of the proposed eight-month minimum, and 35 days short of the national average. Practically one-half of the school children of the State do not attend school beyond the elementary grades. In other words, one-half of our children are for one reason or another, receiving less than a total of 42 months schooling. With one-half of our young receiving this small amount of schooling, can we hope to have a future citizenry which will value and support the best in home and community, in law and government, and in standards of living? Can we hope to produce and inspire a generation that will develop the great potential wealth of our soil, our mines, and other natural resources?

The idea prevalent in many quarters that Alabama has over-indulged in building schoolhouses is erroneous. The plain truth is that thousands of boys and girls are required to attend school in overcrowded buildings—buildings that are poorly lighted, heated, and ventilated, to say nothing of meager equipment and furnishings. This statement holds for cities as well as rural schools. It holds for large cities as well as small cities. And it applies to white schools as well as Negro schools, only in a lesser degree.

Another opinion held by some people, that Alabama has overspent and is overspending for school transportation, has no foundation in fact. Those who are convinced of this should get out on the highways and make a careful unbiased observation of the school buses as they go to and from the schools. They would find that a majority of the buses are overcrowded; that a majority of the bus bodies are of wooden structure; that many of them are poorly constructed, uncomfortable, and unsafe—more suitable for hauling livestock than for transportation of school children. As roads have improved, local school authorities have eliminated the costly and inefficient one- and two-teacher schools at the rate of 150 annually. Alabama has been pronounced as having one of the most economical school systems in the nation by a member of the recent national committee studying local school units. The educational overhead cost in the State is among the lowest in the nation.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the desirability of good teachers. The instruction program is the most important thing in the school system. We must have good teaching but, to have it, teachers must be adequately remunerated. The records will show that great progress has been made in Alabama in teacher training. More than three-fourths of the white high school teachers of the State have four years of college training and the elementary school teachers of the State have improved their training more rapidly during the past four years than during any other time in the history of the State.

The records will show that Alabama teachers are not adequately remunerated. Although increased attendance has made it necessary to employ approximately 2,000 more teachers today than in 1930, the total amount paid in teachers' salaries today is less than the amount paid in 1930. The records will show that the average monthly salary for white teachers, calculated on a twelve months basis, is only $65. In thirty-two counties, the salary for white teachers is $55 or less. The monthly salary for Negro teachers for the entire State, calculated on the same basis, is $32. Alabama convict guards receive better salaries than Alabama teachers.

The request of an additional $4,000,000 for the public, elementary and high schools is a timid one.

The present appropriation for a seven months term was made in 1935 on a depression basis and has not been increased since then. The law contemplated the need for additional funds as attendance in the schools increased, as teachers improved their training and experience status, as transportion and capital outlay needs grew.

The educational needs of the State increased $500,000 annually during the first four years of operation of the Minimum Program Law. Alabama, therefore, lacks $2,000,000 annually of having sufficient funds to provide for the seven months'

minimum school term on the basis authorized in the Minimum Program Act. It will take an additional $2,000,000 annually to provide capital outlay for city school systems and to raise the minimum term from seven to eight months. Thus it is seen that a total of $4,000,000 of additional funds is needed at once in order to supply the deficiencies in the seven months' program and to increase the State minimum term to eight months. This amount would leave us below the average for the Southern States.

The proposed additional amount does not provide for continued growth nor does it provide for badly needed additional amounts for vocational education, vocational rehabilitation and crippled children service. It does not provide for the optimum program nor the ultimate program we should develop. It merely provides for the minimum program which we must have if we are to keep pace with modern progress.

EDUCATION BILL SIGNED BY DIXON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Gov. Frank M. Dixon signed into law today legislation indirectly diverting an estimated $1,000,000 annually from income tax surpluses to education and giving schools any state general fund balance in excess of $1,500,000 at the end of each fiscal year.

At the same time the executive made effective recently enacted educational bills:

1. Appropriating the first $400,000 in excess of a $750,000 general fund balance to establishment of a school teacher retirement fund.
2. Establishing a tenure system for teachers, which prohibits dismissals, except for cause, and giving teachers the right to demand a public hearing.
3. Authorizing consolidation of city and county school systems in counties of more than 55,000 population, where such is approved by both education boards, as well as by city and county governing bodies.
4. Establishing penalties for violations of the school budget act.
5. Abolishing Daphne State Normal School at the end of the 1939-40 term and giving its buildings to the Baldwin County Board of Education.
6. Creating a public corporation through which city and county school boards may borrow to meet teacher payrolls and obligations on time.

A Rare Story Of Race Pride And Courage, Backed Up By Dollars!

Courier 10-7-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alabama School Children Get 12 Modern Buildings, but Their Parents Made It Possible by giving Pennies, Nickels and Dimes—Board of Education and White Friends Helped Gallant Fight.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5—(Special)—Hundreds of children in the city and county of Montgomery will attend school this year in modern, weatherproof, comfortable and fully equipped school buildings, instead of the old, dilapidated, hazardous, one-room structures formerly in use, which they have replaced.

This transformation is due to the tireless, sustained, earnest efforts of residents of the city and the county's various rural communities, backed by the County Board of Education, the WPA, and white friends of ample means who donated both property and money toward the carrying out of the program.

Twelve new school buildings have been erected over the county and are now in use. They take the place of 19 old so-called "school houses," some of which were little better than make-shift shelters.

MATCHED STATE, COUNTY AND FEDERAL MONEY

The change that has taken place represents many months of work by colored citizens, who collected the needed funds, little by little, in sums ranging from a few cents to a dollar or two, so that state, county and Federal money, available only when matched, could be released to provide the educational opportunities for their children that was their heart's desire.

Even after residents of some school districts had given all they could, and every additional penny possible had been raised through church festivals and other entertainments held for that especial purpose, the sum realized was not enough.

In all such instances, however, school officials have proudly announced, white citizens, learning or being informed of the situation, made up the needed balance.

Some donated property for school sites, as well as money. In one instance, in addition to property and cash, one donor also presented the school with a separate library building of its own.

THEY BROUGHT THE MONEY IN OLD SACKS

Recalling the perseverance of residents of one community, and its final, successful culmination, a veteran school official said: "They never stopped or forgot, in school-time or vacation-time. I remember in one case where the amount needed to match county funds ran into hundreds of dollars for a building. The community was small and the possibility of raising the money appeared extremely doubtful, but they did it.

Months passed, then one day a delegation appeared at my office and turned over the entire amount required.

They brought it in sacks which they emptied out on my desk. It was in pennies, nickles, dimes, quarters, half dollars and dollar bills, but it was all there, every cent.

They got their building, and this year the children of members of that delegation and their neighbors are going to school there."

Besides having cracks in the walls and no means of heating them properly, the old schools were badly overcrowded. In some instances these buildings, all of them poorly lighted, were so small only one class could be taught in them at a time, and members of other classes had to do their studying standing or sitting outside. Some communities had no schools at all, churches and chapels being used for school purposes. All that is changed now, however, and every one of the new buildings are of two-teacher or more capacity.

The city of Montgomery's share in the program, is a modern, brick, 16-class-room buildings, which has been named the George W. Carver School in honor of the world-famous scientist.

Oneonta, Ala., Democrat
July 6, 1939

Education Needs of State Are Listed by Dr. Collins

By DR. A. H. COLLINS
State Superintendent of Education

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Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
September 11, 1939

CITY SCHOOLS' ENROLLMENT IS GREATER AGAIN

Figures For First Day Show Big Jump In Number Of Negroes Attending

A total of 3,220 pupils were enrolled in Florence city schools, white and negro, this morning, on the first day of the 1939-40 term, J. W. Powell, superintendent, reported this afternoon, which compares with a total enrollment on the first day last year of 3,191.

Total white students last year on the ifrst day was 2,694 compared with 2,590 today. Enrollment in the negro schools first day of last year was 497 compared with 630 this year.

Enrollment by schools today follows:

	1939-40	1938-39
Brandon	594	608
Gilbert	402	402
Patton	277	283
S. T. C.	233	269
Coffee Hi	457	458
Coffee Jr. Hi	627	675
Burrell Hi	134	102
Slater	496	395

This reveals that there are 1,506 white children enrolled in the first six grades in the white schools and 1,084 enrolled in the upper six grades of the white schools. Subsequent enrollments is expected to send this year's total enrollment considerably above last year's total enrollment.

First day enrollment in the Lauderdale county rural high and junior high schools, also opened today could not be learned this afternoon but will probably be available within a few days, attaches of the office of Homer E. Williams, superintendent, said.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
September 12, 1939

CITY'S SCHOOLS SHOW INCREASE

445 Registered At Huntsville High; Total Figure 1,700

Enrollment figures today on Huntsville's city schools, which opened yesterday, showed a small increase over the number starting to school at this time last year, according to W. G. Hamm, city superintendent.

Mr. Hamm said this morning the four white schools of the city, Huntsville, High, Junior High and East and West Clinton grammar, enrolled approximately 1,700 pupils yesterday, and that that list will be swelled during the week by late registrations.

The registration of the Huntsville High school was 445, which is an increase of almost 50 over that figure for last year.

An increase in registration also was noted at the East Clinton Grammar school, Mr. Hamm said, although the exact figure was not given.

The two colored schools, Winston Street and Councill High, registered about 850 students yesterday, which is about the same as last year.

Mr. Hamm announced that Miss Kate Noble Holliway, who taught at Tuscaloosa High school last year, has been placed at the High school to replace Miss Annie Dix in the English department. Miss Holliway, whose home is at Tallassee, Ala., is a graduate of the University of Alabama.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
September 15, 1939

SENIOR SCHOOL ROLLS BOOSTED

Enrollment Increase Is Shown In Jefferson Higher Classes

Enrollment in Jefferson County Senior High Schools at the end of the first week totaled 4,749, an increase of 633 over last year's figure of 4,116, Dr. J. E. Bryan, county superintendent, said Thursday.

Enrollment in junior high schools showed a decrease of 79 compared with last year's figure of 8,076,, while elementary enrollment, totaling 22,413, showed a decrease of 281 compared with last year's figure of 22,694.

Total enrollment in all divisions this year was 35,238 and indicated an increase of more than 4,000 since the 1935-36 school year.

Dr. Bryan said the increased senior high enrollment resulted from legislation preventing employment of youths under 16. The elementary school decrease, he said, is accounted for by statisticians as due to a declining birth rate.

Figures for white enrollment for this year are: Senior high division, 3,679, an increase of 320 over last year. Junior high division, 5,640, a decrease of 180; elementary division, 14,434, a decrease of 132. Enrollment in Negro schools totaled 1,070 in senior high division, an increase of 313; in junior high division, 2,436, an increase of 101, and in elementary division, 7,979, a decrease of 159.

Schools For Rural Negroes Opening

The rural negro schools of Montgomery County will open a seven-month term Monday morning, Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of public schools, announced yesterday. He said approximately 6,000 pupils would be enrolled in these schools.

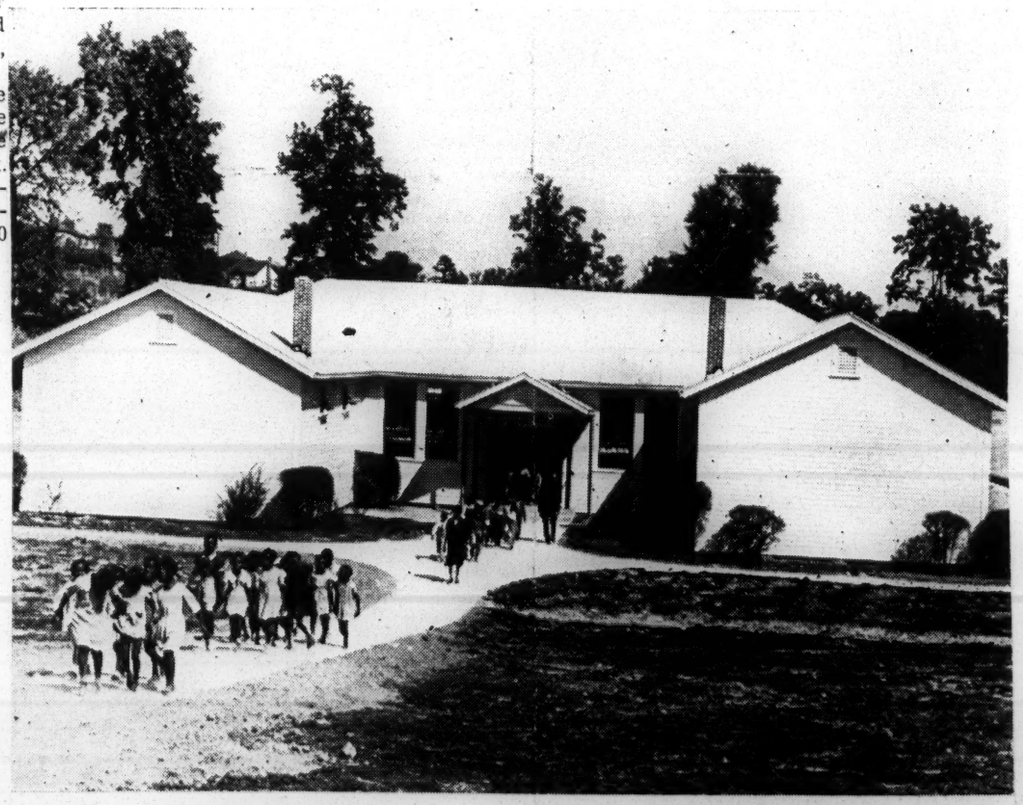
With the superintendent in charge, the negro teachers for both the city and county schools held their annual institute Saturday at the Booker Washington school. Practice and regular teachers in the elementary school at State Teachers College also participated in the session. The attendance was approximately 300.

Addresses in the morning were by T. L. Head, assistant superintendent; Prof. H. Councill Trenholm, president of State Teachers College, and Mary F. McDavid, State Jeanes agent. The afternoon program was divided into groups, the High School teachers hearing a message by Dr. W. L. Spencer, of the State Department of Education, while the elementary teachers were addressed by Mrs. Norma Smith Bristow, elementary supervisor for the white schools of the city and county, and Thelma Smiley Morris, Jeanes teacher for this county.

Plans for the fourth year of the curriculum revision study were made during the day, the faculty of State Teachers' College to direct the work. Regular meetings of the negro teachers are to be held on the first Saturday of each month during the 1939-40 term.

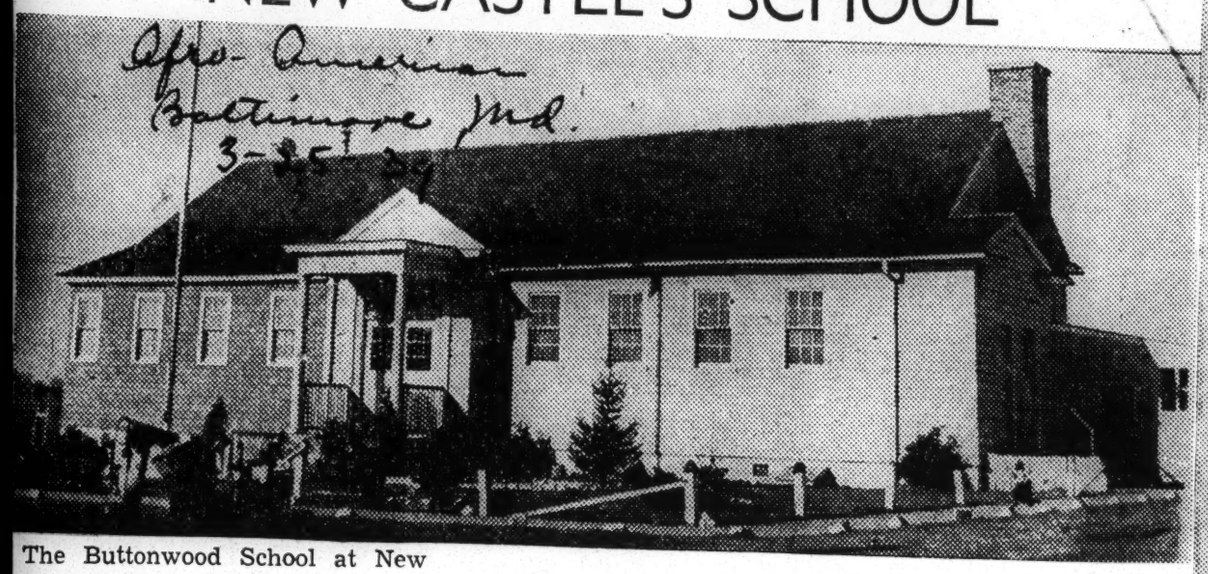
Birmingham Ala
Alabama
Oct 30 1939

SINGING *by Acmar's Negro school children was the highlight of last week's AF&I staff meeting. Shown above is the talented, uniformed mixed choir*



BUILT *at a cost of $8,000 was this new school for Acmar Negro children. Here they are shown filing to church to sing for AF&I's inspection day guests.*

NEW CASTLE'S SCHOOL



The Buttonwood School at New Castle, Del., and Sylvester H. Woolford (left) and James M. Coulbourne, teachers.

School Offers Varied Program

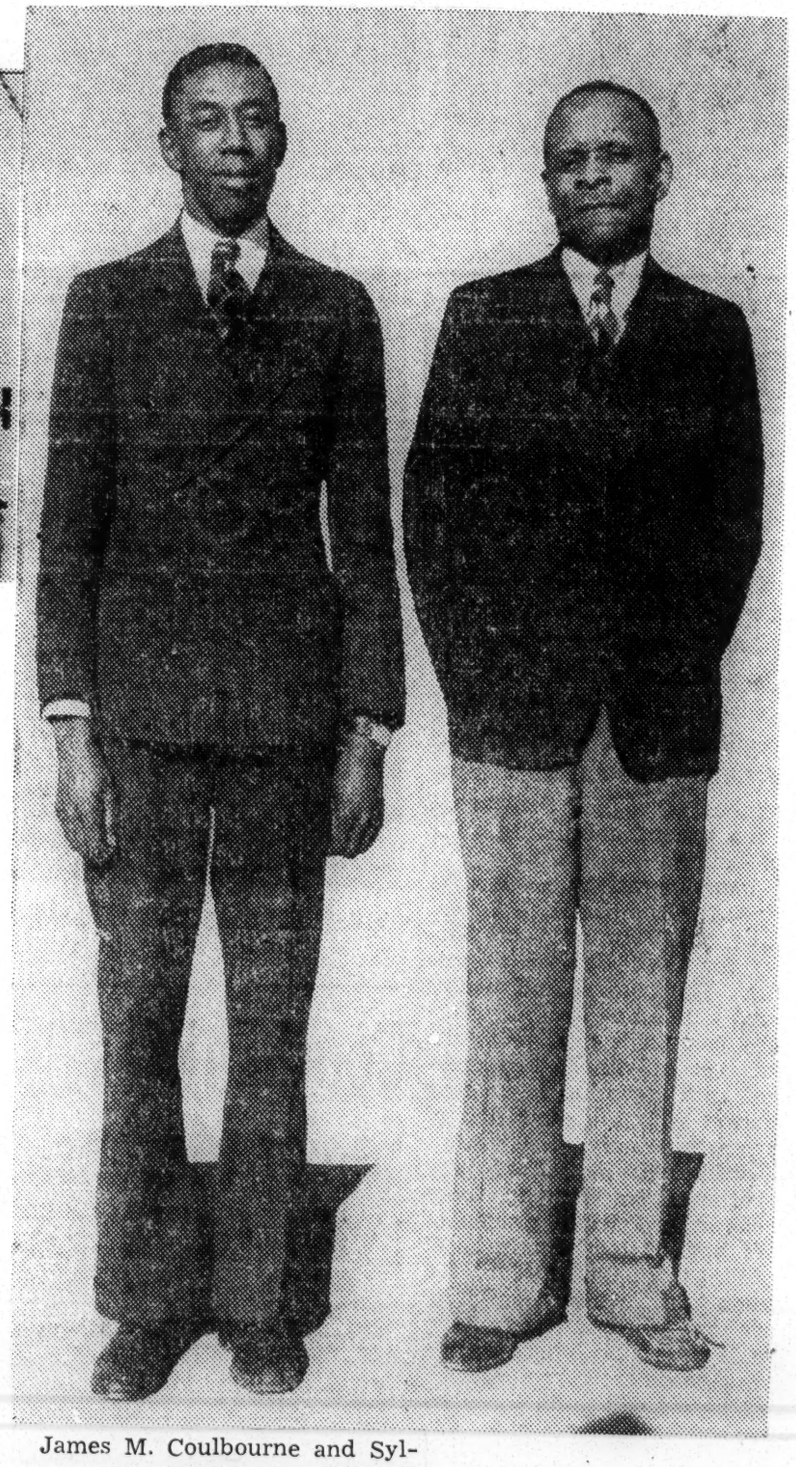
NEW CASTLE, Del. — The Buttonwood School, which was opened in 1918, with forty-five pupils in the first three grades, now has a varied program with music, gardening, library, outings and hot lunches.

The first six years were spent in a poorly heated dilapidated building located near a road and with a private dwelling on each side. On the coldest days children huddled around the stove until 11 or 11:30 a.m.

DuPont Gives Building

Later Pierre S. du Pont donated a new building. A new room will be added this spring, increasing the facilities for teaching classes in eight grades.

Thirty-four boys and girls have completed the eighth grade, all have attended Howard High School, twelve have graduated from there; two graduated from West Chester; thirteen dropped out and nine now are at Howard High School.



James M. Coulbourne and Sylvester H. Woolford are teachers, and Mrs. Helen Loatman, social worker. Mr. Woolford was of the first graduates of the school. Another graduate, Miss Annie Woolford, is teaching in Maryland.

"Deplorable" Word For Negro School System In Wilmington, Charges Negro Welfare Council

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa
3-23-39.

Board Of Education Held Responsible For "Shocking Conditions"; More Facilities Demanded

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Negro school system of Wilmington was described as being "deplorable" by the Negro Welfare Council, which held the Board of Ehucation responsible for the "shocking conditions" in a report, last Saturday.

Rev. Arthur R. James, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, and chairman of a committee which earlier in the week presented to the Board of Education a report calling for a survey to be made of Negro schools by an "impartial, competent authority", made the statement on behalf of the council.

"The deplorable conditions of Negro schools in Wilmington is not recent," Rev. James said. "These conditions have existed over a period of years, and little has been done to rectify them."

He pointed, as an example, to the No. 29 school at 12th and Poplar streets. "There is no adequate playground for our children there, and they are forced to play on the sidewalks and in the streets.

"The worst feature, however, is the overcrowding, evident in all Negro schools, yet especially so at No. 29."

"The No. 5 school on Walnut street, between 12th and 13th streets," Rev. James charged, "is in practically the same condition as No. 29."

Declaring that the Bancroft school (a school for white children) is not "even half full", and that "children have been taken from other schools in order that the Bancroft school would have an appearance of being fairly well filled," Rev. James said the school should be abandoned by the white children and turned over for the use of colored children.

Rev. James said that he was head of another delegation which called on Dr. S. M. Stouffer, white, superintendent of the public schools in Wilmington, to ask that the conditions be remedied.

"Dr. Stouffer said," Rev. James pointed out, "that he knew the Negro school system needed a new elementary school, but nothing has been done."

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

D.C.

Lincoln Civic Association Urges Return of Control of Schools to Negro Supervision

To the Tribune Editor:

The Lincoln Civic Association held a mass meeting on September 10 at which time the housing conditions in the West End were discussed. Since that date, there have constanly appeared in the daily press news items and pictures which we consider depicts the virtues and probabilities of the governmental agency whose responsibility, by law, it is to meet this situation, but who, on the other hand, have utterly failed and neglected.

Rome burned while Nero fiddled—our people are suffering, being rehoused, exploited and scattered, while this agency experiments, theorizes and designs colonization. This is no time for artistic excuses, but action.

We feel that neither the Congresses which enacted legislation patterned to clean our slums and cause our people to live under better conditions, nor our President, ever intended these people should be driven from shelter, not rehoused or for attempts to be made at colonizing our racial group.

We further feel that not only should the virtues be shown but the sins as well and that our President and the incoming Congress should have all phases before them before more of the tax-payers' money is appropriated for purposes to which it afterwards is not applied as intended.

To this end, we propose to intelligently, clearly and precisely put our views of the housing situation as affects our people in the West End, in a printed form and have a copy on each senator's and representative's desk, from States north of the Potomac River on January 2 and at the same time reach our relatives, friends and former Washingtonians now voters in States where their votes count. This is election year. By these means we feel the truth will be learned, unfair methods will be halted and justice will result to our citizens.

To accomplish our aim, we realize that funds are necessary and felt it would be unfair to draw upon the purses of the same willing few to help bear this burden, especially, when all of us would benent, directly or indirectly.

Therefore, we decided to sponsor a musical program by the Tempo Choral Society, a Community Center affiliate with 55 voices, December 1 at the Francis Junior High School, charging 25 cents admission—which is the usual charge in schools.

About November 1, the proper application was made for the use of the auditorium through the Community Center Department. Several days therafter, we were advised that granting of the permit was questionable in that the proceeds were to be used for a controversial purpose.

A purpose we considered vital. November 17 we made another application, with certain modifications and was then advised that school buildings could not be used where profits would accrue to the sponsoring organization. Promptly we directed attention to a card party held in a certain school on November 15; a band contest in another on the 17th and on the 18th a drama, each charging the usual 25 cents admission. Nevertheless, we were denied the permit.

November 24 the Federation of Civic Association took cognizance of this situation and directed a letter to the Board of Education demanding the return of control of our schools to Negro supervision.

We have since reached the pastors within our territory and requested an after collection that we may continue with our objective. The half million dollars worth of church property here must be protected as well as our homes. We are informed the Union Wesley A ME Zion Church is tendering its church its chorus and the receipts therefrom.

We propose to carry our fight on to the finish, win, lose or draw. The true facts must not be further suppressed. Furthermore, if our schools can be used for card parties where prizes are awarded, why not for a legitimate civic purpose? If for jitter-bugging, why not for the housing of citizens?

W. H. Schields, Secretary,
Lincoln Civic Association,

E. F. Harris, President,

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

D.C.

NEW EDUCATION BILL

Protects Negro School Children in "Jim Crow" States

Washington, D. C.—Protection of the rights of Negro school children is provided for in the bill introduced by Congressman William H. Larrabee of Indiana on January 31, to provide federal funds for education in the several states.

The bill, H. R. 3517, provides for an initial sum of $40,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1940, with increased amounts for each subsequent year until a maximum of $140,000,000 annually is reached. The bill provides for the distribution of this money among the several states for the purpose of equalizing educational opportunities.

The Larrabee bill with its com panion bill to be introduced in the Senate by Senators Pat Harrison and Elmer Thomas, contain the safe guards necessary for the protection of Negroes which have been urged upon congress by the N. A. A. C. P since the introduction of the firs federal education bill in 1937. The bill first introduced, S. 419, did not pro vide safeguards for minority groups

New Education Bill To Provide For Equitable Distribution Of Funds For Negro. White Children

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Equitable Distribution

The new bill has been drafted so as to provide for an equitable distribution of funds to Negroes in states which have separate schools established by law. It provides that in order to qualify for receiving funds appropriated, a state must follow certain rules, one of which is that "states where separate schools are maintained for separate races (must) provide for a just and equitable apportionment of such funds for the benefit of schools, and teacher-preparation institutions maintained for separate races, without reduction of the proportion of state and local monies expended during the fiscal year ended in 1938 for schools or teacher-preparation institutions for minority races, excepting monies expended for construction or equipment of school buildings."

Similar provisions appear in the several sub-sections of the bill, each requiring an equitable distribution of funds where separate schools are required. In the section of the bill providing for general and miscellaneous provisions the following definition is set out: "A just and equitable apportionment or distribution of the several funds, provided under this Act, for the benefit of a minority racial group in a State which maintains by law separate educational facilities for such minority racial group, means any plan of apportionment or distribution which results in the expenditure, for the benefit of such minority racial group in such State bears to the total population of that State."

Washington, D. C. Post
March 4, 1939

New Study Room at Cleveland Schoo

Post Staff Photo.

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent, looks over pictures of colored members of the school board since 1860. The seventy-fifth anniversary of public education for colored youth in Washington was celebrated with the opening of study room at the Cleveland School, Eighteenth and T streets northwest

The School Dilemma

The statistician's office at Franklin School is again recording a decrease in the white enrollment and an increase in the colored. When this trend was first discovered a few years back, the officials cited the birth rate as the cause. Evidently vital statistics do not substantiate this view, because speculation on the subject is renewed each year.

The school statistician mentions as possible causes for this rise and fall the large attendance at white parochial schools and the removal of many white families to outlying Virginia and Maryland homes. These are important factors, but they seem rather to account for a decrease in white public school population than to account for the steady increase in the colored.

For years school appropriations and expenditures have remained at a fixed rate of one-third for colored and two-thirds for white based upon the ratio of the city's white and colored population.

The colored school enrollment, however, has passed the one-third mark and is more than one-half of the total enrollment. The results are overcrowded classrooms which in turn produce numerous problems for the entire school personnel. In recognition of this an occasional expenditure for colored schools has exceeded the fixed ratio. If equal facilities are to be provided for colored school children, appropriations will need to be re-apportioned.

This is a matter for Congressional action. Considering the way in which the school appropriation suffered at the hands of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, that outlook is not promising.

In the meantime the colored school enrollment will continue to increase as long as parents in the South are able to send their children here to reap the benefits of our public school system. These children can easily take up residence with a relative for the school term and obtain in the nation's capital the education denied them in their Southern homes.

D. C. School Officials Puzzled By Large Enrollment Of Race Students

By FLORENCE MURRAY

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 29—The increase in the number of Race students and the decrease in the number of whites enrolling in Washington's segregated public school system is becoming somewhat of a headache to school officials, citizens and members of congress.

The two races in the schools of the District is "not ideal" because stated by an act of Congress, passed in 1862, known as the Organic act. It provided, however, that the races be given equal facilities. The public school system here has often been referred to by Race educators in the District as "ont ideal" because of its segregated policies, but the best and fairest of its kind in the country.

Because the Race population of the city was near to one-third of the whites in the city, it was decided by the school board in a gentlemen's agreement in 1906 that the Race would receive one-third of all school expenditures and representation in all matters referring to the school system, its personnel and student-body.

32,000 Enroll

Because of this agreement, the school board consists of six white and three Race members and its school officials are divided accordingly for the most part.

During the past several years, however, the Race school enrollment has increased so rapidly over that of the white schools that Race students now registered in the schools, just opened last week, constitute more than one-half of the number of white pupils.

And, while these are increasing in number, the number of white students in the public schools is decreasing. The present enrollment figures show in round numbers, 55,000 whites and 32,000 Race pupils.

Not Explained

This growing disproportion is not backed up by birth-rate figures and has therefore become somewhat of an anomaly to sociologists, statisticians and others interested in the matter. Neither do population figures explain the situation, for the 1930 census gave the District's Race population as approximately 27 per cent, or a little more than one-fourth.

Although there is no breakdown of races included in the census department statistics, the total population for the District is at present estimated at 627,000, an increase of approximately 150,000, which is believed largely white.

This total population increase is believed to be greatly aided by the New Deal which has increased employment in government service here, and it is generally known that the influx of new government employees here has included a very small percentage of Race workers.

Also statistics on birth and death rates here show a much higher mortality among Race residents and a higher infant mortality.

So, the question is: Where do the Race students come from to such an extent that they now constitute a ratio of one-to-two of our public school population, and what must be done about it in the matter of appropriations and expenditures, which have not reached that ratio as regards money spent for Race education.

Interested observers give various causes for the situation. Some of them say that there are more private and parochial schools to which white students may go, which lessens the burden on the public schools.

Others declare that Race parents are more and more awakening to the value of education and are sending their children to school in larger numbers and keeping them in school for longer periods.

Still others contend, that although it is illegal for children from outside of the District to attend school here without paying tuition fees many from the south are slipping in, living with relatives in order to take advantage of the Washington school opportunities which are lacking in their home towns.

Difficult Problem

This problem is difficult for school authorities to handle, for it is hard to locate such pupils, many of whom come to the city with one or the other of their parents to remain throughout the school season and go home in the summer.

As long as the parent or guardian of the child lives in the city, he is considered a resident by law.

Teachers, themselves, being sympathetic with Race children from the south who are handicapped because of poor school opportunities there, are reluctant to report cases of such law violators, even when they are aware of them. This, the school board probably knows, but what to do is another thing.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF FLORIDA

Madison, Fla., Recorder
February 3, 1939

New Colored School

Construction of a two-room col ored school house at Little Rock South of Lovett, was approved. I s to be built by WPA, Madison ounty to put up $600. Also $3(appropriated for new privies at Lime Sink colored school.

Request Denied

Request of Ace Davis for addi ional transportation north of Han son denied.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
September 17, 1939

Eighty-seven white and 37 negro school teachers shifted into actior here and at other schools in Brevard county, as something like 3,00(youngsters went back to the buildings of higher learning Friday Classes in four high schools, as many elementary schools and several negro schools in the county start classes Monday

FLA. SCHOOLMARMS ANGERED BY SLUR ON THEIR WRITING

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 27.—Public school teachers of Florida joined forces this week in denouncing a report issued by the state superintendent of public instruction, which stated that the Negro teachers of the public schools lacked the ability to write well enough to instruct pupils of the lower grades, and inferred that they were unqualified to teach in Florida schools.

In a report dealing with Negro schools of the State, the following report was published: "A sampling of teacher's writing was found to be of fifth grade quality and fourth grade speed. This finding shows the need for teaching teachers how to write. Teachers have not been tested to ascertain their attainment in other elementary subjects. However, it is predicted that an examination of their knowledge of reading, arithmetic, language, geography, history, science, music and art would show attainment similar to their ability to write."

Failure to state the method in compiling such an unfavorable report, the result of which branded Negro teachers as incompetent and unqualified, has brought loud and bitter protests from the teachers, who claim that the estimate is unjust and far from factual.

The teachers point out that the report to reveal how large a sampling was used in ascertaining the estimation on Negro teachers' writing, nor under what conditions it was obtained. There is no satisfactory explanation given as to how a conclusion was reached in regards to the teachers' knowledge of the fundamental studies they teach.

Methods of approach, source of information and number of samples used in the survey, the Negro teachers point out, must be revealed before an accurate and factual report can be made. The present report, they claim, is unjust and a reflection on the average Negro teacher of Florida.

While no estimation of white teachers has been given, the report shows that for the current year the percentage of white teachers holding graduate state certificates was 73.7 and that of the Negro teachers was 72.7.

Federal Education Funds Misused

NEW YORK—As part of its fight to legally insure more equal distribution of Federal funds for vocational education and land grant colleges, the NAACP has published charts showing how such funds were spent from 1927 to 1928.

Seventeen States with a colored population of 23.1 per cen or 9,453,349, are covered in th tables offered by the NAACP. I the school age groups (10 to 2 years) colored people formed 24. per cent of the total. The school year 1929-30 is not included in the tables for land grant colleges.

On the basis of population, Delaware, with a colored population of 13.7 per cent, gave only 5.7 per cent of $1,998,878 appropriated, thus clipping off $160,622 intended for land grant colleges.

Maryland, with 16.9 per cent of its population colored, passed out 4 per cent, thus denying citizens use of $366,496.

9 Per Cent for 45.6 Per Cent

South Carolina, with whites forming 54.4 per cent, passed only 9 per cent of its land grant funds to non-whites, and realized the sum of $1,625,758 by doing so.

Although colored people form 50.2 per cent of Mississippi's citizens, colored schools got $447,54(of $5,352,198, or just 8.4 per cent.

North Carolina whites clipped off $1,503,902 of the funds due 29 per cent of the population, while Virginia withheld $1,071,667 due its colored group of 26.8 per cent.

W.Va. Splits Difference

West Virginia came nearest to equal division, and there colored land grant schools got only 3.4 per cent of the appropriation. Colored people are 6.6 per cent of the population.

This story of inequality is repeated in the comparative analysis of appropriations for vocational work. Oklahoma was the only exception. From 1928 to 1935 it spent 8.1 per cent of its Federal vocational funds for its minority of 7.2 per cent.

The NAACP is pressing for clauses providing for distribution of funds on a basis of population in States where separate schools are maintained.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR NEGROES CITED

Dr. Arthur Raper Lists the States Which Have Improved Facilities.

By The Associated Press.

Dr. Arthur Raper, research director, told the commission on inter-racial co-operation yesterday that North Carolina, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky had taken steps to improve facilities for higher education for negroes.

He reported action followed a United States supreme court decision last December which held a negro student had a right to attend a state university if a state failed to provide equal opportunities for graduate and professional work in separate schools. The case was appealed from Missouri.

No Gradual Schools.

Raper also reported that no graduate school or scholarship aid for negroes were available in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas, although "in North Carolina and Georgia recognized committees have studied the situation and have recommended scholarship aid."

He added that nearly half of the graduate negro students in the United States "are in southern graduate schools, largest of which are Howard, Atlanta and Fisk Universities, and Meharry Medical School at Nashville.

Officers Named.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. Ashby Jones, Atlanta, honorary president; Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill, N. C., president; Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla., first vice president; Bertha M. Newell, Salisbury, N. C., second vice president; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, third vice president; Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, executive director; C. H. Tobias, New York city, associate director; Emily H. Clay, Atlanta, secretary, and J. Sherrard Kennedy, Atlanta, treasurer. Howard W. Odum was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Sixty members of the commission were in attendance, representing 13 states and the District of Columbia.

Interracial Body For U. S. School Help

ATLANTA, May 25.—(AP)—The Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in annual session at Atlanta University today, unanimously endorsed proposed Federal aid to public education in the several States "on a basis that will equalize educational opportunity for white and colored."

The commission also discussed at length the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case, which affirmed the constitutional right of negroes to equality of opportunity for graduate education in States which maintain dual school systems.

In reference to this decision, unanimous agreement was reached on the following points: (1) That any solution to be acceptable must be within the limits of the Supreme Court decision; (2) That movements looking to the creation of dishonest or shabby substitutes for graduate training for negroes by strongly discouraged; (3) That the interpretation of the Gaines decision as to equality of educational opportunity be followed through all phases of negro education, from elementary to university training.

In the light of recent reports regarding alleged Fascist movements in this country, the commission adopted unanimously the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Commission of Interracial Cooperation deplores the attempts now being made in this country to arouse anti-Semitism and other prejudices, and that the officers and members of the commission be requested to combat these attempts in every way in their power and to cooperate with other agencies working to the same end."

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Sixty members of the commission were in attendance, representing 13 States and the District of Columbia.

Education Facilities for Negroes Lag

Gains Noted But Still Far Below Accepted Standards

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A government survey disclosed today that Negro education made marked advances in the last 20 years, but still lagged behind accepted standards.

Estimating the number of 1935-1936 graduates from Negro public high schools in 18 Southern States at 18,500, Office of Education experts said that number was 50 per cent more than all the Negroes enrolled in high school in 1915-1916. Then only 58 per cent of the Negro children 6 to 14 years old were attending school. In 1930-1931 the percentage was 84 per cent.

Birmingham Ala. News
June 14, 1939

NEGROES LEARN MORE

Education Better, But It Still Lags Behind Accepted Standards

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Then only 58 per cent of the Negro children 6 to 14 years old were attending school. In 1930-31 the percentage was 84.

Between 1931-32 and 1935-36 the Negro elementary school enrollment increased 39 per cent to 188,936.

Macon (Ga.) News
June 14, 1939

Negro Education Increase Is Shown

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Estimating the number of 1935-36 graduates from Negro public high schools in 18 Southern states at 18,500, office of education experts said that number was 50 per cent more than all the Negroes enrolled in high school in 1915-16.

Then, only 58 per cent of the Negro children, 6 to 14 years old, were attending school. In 1930-31, the percentage was 84.

Between 1931-32 and 1935-36, the Negro elementary school enrollment increased 1.5 per cent to 2,250,045, and Negro high school enrollment increased 39 per cent to 188,936.

Old Buildings And Poor Pay Are Stressed

Journal and Guide

Program Given To Check Spread of J. C. in Schools

12-25-39

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Some 20,000 additional teachers would have to be employed to reduce the pupil-teacher loads in colored schools to the level for white schools in the same community, declared Prof. Doxey A. Wilkerson of Howard University recently in an address over NBC's blue network.

Norfolk, Va.

Professor Wilkerson, now engaged in a study of "The Negro in America" under auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, has recently completed a study for President Roosevelt's advisory committee on education.

SCHOOLS OUTMODED

In giving a word-picture of American education as it affects the race in the north and the south said in part:

"Some 2,500,000 colored youth enrolled in southern schools are required by law to attend segregated schools which for the most part are ramshackle, outmoded structures in need of replacement.

"Public elementary and secondary schools are kept open for terms which are from one to two months

D. A. WILKERSON

shorter than those for white schools in the same communities.

"Teachers in these schools are greatly overloaded and 20,000 colored teachers are needed to reduce the pupil-teacher loads to that of the whites in the same communities.

PAY DIFFERENTIALS

"The salaries of colored public school teachers average about $500 per year, just about one-half as much as the average salaries of white teachers," continued Professor Wilkerson.

The speaker emphasized that in many communities with sizeable colored population there are no public high school facilities for colored, and there are practically no public facilities for the graduate and professional education of colored in the entire South.

"On the elementary and secondary school level," the speaker proceeded, "the southern states spend approximately $50 per year for each white pupil in average daily attendance, as compared with $20 per year for the average colored pupil.

"Approximately 500,000 colored go to school in the north and for the most part they attend mixed schools. In some sections, however, parts of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, they are required to attend separate schools.

"There is a tendency in some sections of the north toward the spread of school segregation. Educational opportunities for colored in the north are by far more adequate than in the south," asserted Professor Wilkerson, "but even there one observes practices which are hardly in accord with what we like to think of as 'the American way of life.'"

CHECK REQUIRED

To check the spread of school segregation, with its implications of social-civic "inferiority," and to eliminate the subtle and unwholesome distinctions commonly made in the curricula programs of colored and white youth are among the requirements of a democratic ideal for the education of colored in the north.

Professor Wilkerson urged instruction which bears a definite social orientation towards interracial understanding and goodwill.

"Every success toward this end is an important blow at reaction which, even in America, severely threatens to undermine the civil liberties and the representative political institutions of us all," the speaker advised.

Marietta, Ga., Journal
May 11, 1939

Colored Building Work Accepted By School Board

CONTRACT WORK VIEWED AT KENNESAW

FITZHUGH LEE SCHOOL BUILDING IS APPROVED

Official Party Tours Lemon Street Premises During Inspection

The City Board of Education accepted the contractor's work in the construction of a $47,000 colored school building and remodeling of four classrooms, a laboratory, library and two offices of the old building during an inspection Thursday of PWA engineers and school officials.

Board members were joined by Mayor L. M. Blair, architects, G. W. Humphreys and W. Montgomery Anderson, R. G. Daniell, residential engineer inspector of the WPA, W. S. Hazzard, traveling engineer with the WPA, and city schools superintendent, C. A. Keith.

Approving the new structure and construction work on eight rooms of the old building, inspector Dainell regarded the Lemon street school as modern as any the government has helped finance. He expressed approval of both building design and construction.

Building supplies and all equipment were accepted during the inspection and were ordered installed during the day. J oel W. Clayton, building contractor, said the building consists of four classrooms, a manual training room, domestic science quarters and an auditorium.

Renovation work on the old building brought the total cost of the colored project to $47,000, financed jointly by the PWA and the city board of education through a city-approved bond issue.

Shortly after the inspection of the Marietta project, WPA engineers inspected the building and equipment of the new unit at the Fitzhugh Lee school which board members approved.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Daniell and Mr. Hazzard will go to Kennesaw to view the new $20,000 school structure, almost complete.

Board members Dr. W. H. Perkinson, Guy H. Northcutt, Ed Massey, H. Ewell Hope, Dr. Sam Rambo were in the party inspecting the building.

Inspectors said they expect to report in the new gymnasium-auditorium at the city recreation center about the middle of [illegible]

Teachers Promised $1,700,000

Governor Rivers announced Tuesday that a requisition for $1,700,000 to finance state schools which will be presented by Dr. M. D. Collins today, "will be paid".

Observers said either the Governor would impound accumulated highway funds or borrow money from the banks to finance the school setup.

Governor Rivers made the announcement after it was learned that Attorney General Ellis is in New York seeking a buyer for approximately $5,250,000 in highway certificates, the anticipated sale of which was voted in the June election.

According to Dr. Collins, the $1,700,000 represented $1,500,000 due school teachers and $200,000 needed to carry on the state's part of the vocational program. The money is expected to be ready for the checks to go out this week.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
May 11, 1939

EDUCATION BOARD FORMALLY ACCEPTS NEW $45,000 NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING

Officials Make Final Inspection Of Newly-Completed Structure

By EDMUND HUGHES

SIGNIFYING COMPETITION of the second project under the city's $200,000 improvements program, keys to the spacious new negro school building on Lemon street were presented to the Marietta board of education Thursday morning in an informal ceremony.

A final inspection of the newly-completed structure was made preceding the presentation by board members, Mayor L. M. Blair, architects, contractors, school officials and WPA representatives.

During a special meeting, the education board adopted a resolution formally accepting the new building, "according to plans and specifications." Dr. W. H. Perkinson, board chairman, received the keys in behalf of the board from J. W. Clayton, representative of the contractors' firm.

Complete Facilities

From a rambling building consisting of only four classrooms and an auditorium, the structure has been transformed into a modern brick edifice of architectural beauty and strength, giving Marietta negro school facilities not excelled by any in Georgia.

A PWA-City of Marietta project costing $45,000, the building will be put into use the next school term.

The old auditorium has been changed into a library, laboratory room and study hall. Four new classrooms have been added, and also a domestic science room for girls and manual training quarters for boys.

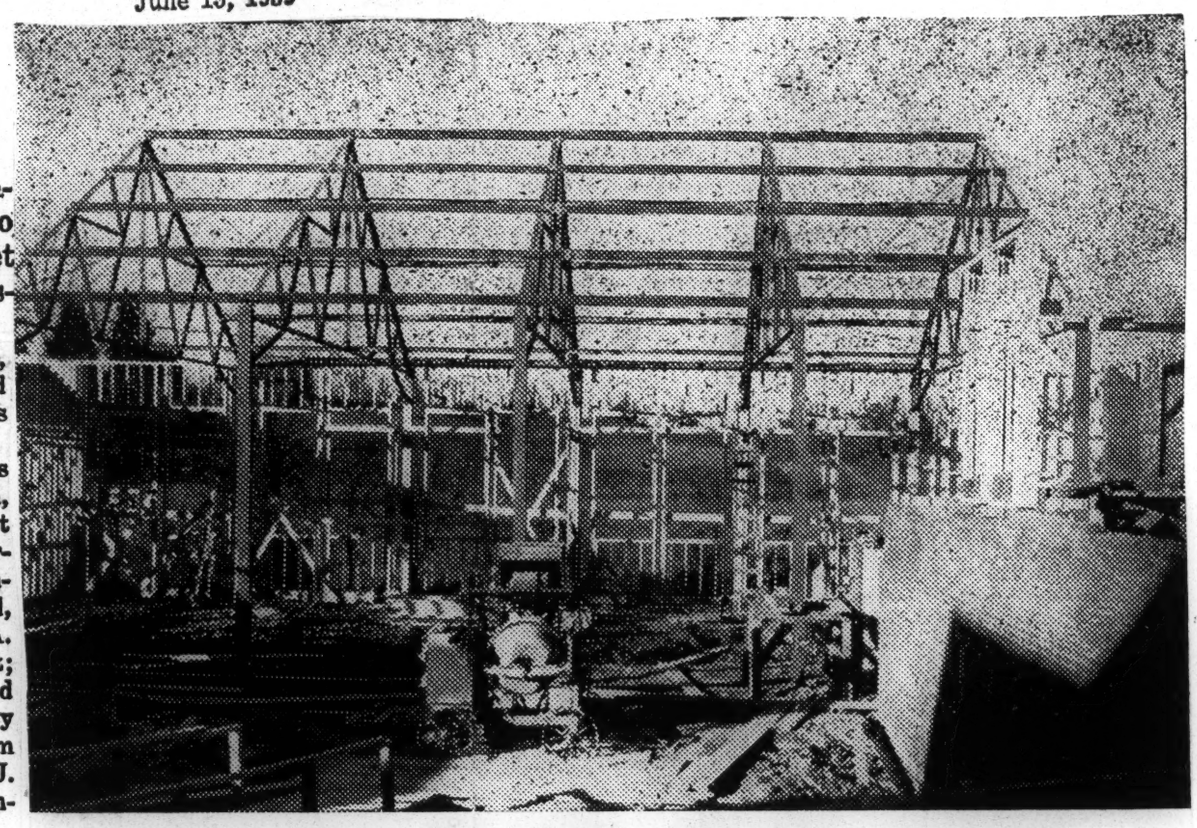
Latest Type Stage

The new auditorium-gymnasium is equipped with the latest-type stage and lighting arrangements, and will compare favorably with any in the county. Plans have been made to convert the auditorium into a basketball court, with little difficulty.

The school has complete, modern fixtures of every type, including a new steam heating system, electric and plumbing systems, and toilets and showers for both boys and girls.

Making the inspection, besides Mayor Blair and Dr. Perkinson, were: R. C. Daniel, PWA resident engineer inspector; W. M. Anderson, chief architect; J. W. Humphreys, architect; W. S. Hazzard, WPA traveling engineer; C. A. Keith, city school superintendent; Joel W. Clayton, contractor; and other members of the board, Guy Northcutt, J. E. Massey, Dr. Sam Rambo, and H. E. Hope. Judge J. H. Hawkins, another board member, was not present.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
June 15, 1939



STEELWORK OF NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Snapped while work was in this progress in April, this picture shows the steelwork which went into construction of the newly-completed negro school building under the city's huge progress program. The structure was built at a cost of $45,000 as a PWA-City of Marietta project. It includes a library, manual training department, home economics department and several new classrooms. —Times staff photo for Loudermilk Studio.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
January 5, 1939

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire.

NEGRO PUBLIC FORUM

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

The state-wide public forum which convened Dec. 5, at St. Paul AME Church, East Macon, created a city-wide interest despite the fact that the audience was not so large. But the attendance was after all reasonably representative. Prof. H. R. Harris, business manager of Georgia Baptist College (Central City College) was the principal speaker. He spoke from the general topic, Education. His specific theme was: "To What Is the Negro Entitled in State Education?"

Preliminary to his discussion of the facts, Professor Harris read the equalization clause adopted by the 1937 Georgia legislature, aiming at equalization of educational facilities and advantages for all children of school ages in the state. Section 1, of that law reads as follows: "It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of Georgia, that educational opportunities for all children of school age in this state shall be equalized throughout the state by the state board of education, as far as possible."

Since the new law has not had time to be put fully in operation, its reaction cannot at this time be appraised. However the speaker did present a mass of material compiled from the superintendent of education reports of 1934-1935 and 1935-1936 school years. The speaker used 12 items in classifying his statistical data to show just what state support the Negro was getting before the passage of the present law.

Number of schools—Of the 6149 schools of elementary character, 3,072 are of the one-room type. Of the one-room schools 2,438 are for colored, and 534 for whites.

Administration force—Of the 593 paid superintendents and other administration officials in the state, 508 are white, and only 85 Negroes.

Teachers employed—There are 15,916 teachers Of these 10,582 are white and 5,334 Negro.

Qualification of teachers—Of the 17,048 teachers who hold state certificates, 13,956 are white and 3,092 Negro. Observation on this item shows that there are 3,374 more white teachers with certificates than are employed. It also reveals the information that of the 5,334 Negro teachers employed, 2,242 are without certificates, and although they are holding jobs as teachers, they are unable to qualify under the standard requirement.

Salary—The average white teacher's salary is $605.19 per year: and the average Negro teacher's salary is $246.03 per year.

Enrollment—The total enrollment of school age is 741,170 pupils in elementary and high schools. Of this number 477,832 are white, and 263,338 are colored. Hence 35 per cent of school-age children are colored, and 65 per cent are white.

Expenditures—The state spends $13,273,169.24 for education. Of this amount white schools and administration during the years covered by this report (1934-1935 and 1935-1936) received $11,451,322.45, while the Negro schools and administration received $1,821,846.79. Upon a fair equalization basis, the Negro schools would have received $4,645,609.23.

Expenditure per pupil—The expenditure per pupil is $25.20 per white pupil, and $5.47 per Negro pupil per year.

Transportation costs—The state spends $2,179,244.76 for transportation of white children to consolidated schools. No transportatin expenditures for Negro children are listed. We thlrefore take it for granted that no Negro children are transported at public expense.

High school teachers—There are 3631 white high school teachers and 347 colored. The average white high school salary is $1008.34, and average colored high school salary is $605.95.

Professor Harris made it plain that although these are the latest statistics available, yet they do not represent the present educational policy as promulgated and adopted by the 1938 Georgia legislature. He also had some fine words for white friends who are working in behalf of the Negro, especially did he mention the labors of Mr. R. L. Cousins, for his untiring efforts in the Negroes' behalf.

A general discussion of the topic ensued after the speaker concluded. No criticism of the past policy of unequal distribution of school funds was entered into in lieu of the fact that legislation was passed in the last state assembly to take proper steps to remedy the evil.

During the discussion, someone asked for a show of hands of public school teachers present. When the tally was made, it was revealed that of 120 public school teachers only two were present. Of the 15 WPA teachers, nine were present. The next forum and the topic to be discussed will be announced in the near future.

Macon. GEORGE M. KING.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
April 22, 1939

Negroes End School Session In Muscogee

The seven months term of negro schools of the county system closed Friday, but Superintendent Clinton Moon stated that about four of the schools plan to continue for two more weeks by private subscriptions. They are the Jordan, Radcliff, Pilgrim's Rest and Liberty Hill schools.

Mr. Moon stated that the negro schools of the county system, which always operate for seven months in the year, have had a most successful year. The white schools will continue for the usual nine months year, which will end the latter part of May.

GEORGIA

Vidalia, Ga., Advance
April 27, 1939

Visitor to Dickerson Dedication Gives Impressions of Vidalia in Letter to Journal

The Atlanta Journal,
Letters from the People Department,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

It was my pleasure and privilege to visit friends at Vidalia, Georgia, on March 31, 1939, and on that date attend the program of the dedication (buildings and equipment) of Dickerson Training School for Negro boys and girls. Oddly, on that same date one of our Georgia newspapers carried on its front page a picture of the Negro scientist and unpretending gentleman, George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, welcoming the President of these United States to Alabama.

I had heard that Vidalia, Georgia, was the fasting growing city in southeast Georgia. Surely in some ways it is entitled to this laudable claim and the Dickerson Training School for Negro boys and girls deserves classification with Vidalia's worth (to itself and the State of Georgia) and progress with its other schools, churches, hospital (now under construction), beautiful streets, fine homes, and the fine folk who dwell there.

As stated above Dickerson Training School was dedicated on March 31st with a befitting and interesting program with Principal James D. Dickerson (Negro) presiding with modesty, grace and humor—each of these blended in its right proportion. Dickerson's opening remarks were, as he looked at his "biscuit": "We are starting eight minutes late and that ought not to be." The (Negro) audience then sang the "Negro National Anthem" and after dedicatory prayer by Rev. W. C. Driggers, all (white and black) sang "America" and as I searched in my mind for the words of the third verse, "MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE" in beauty caused me to sincerely ask this question as I looked across the aisle at my colored friends: IN REALITY WHOSE COUNTRY IS THIS? In my own mind I undertook to answer this question quickly lest I miss some of the beauty of the song. America (Georgia) belongs to any color or creed that will claim and make as their own the best there is; to those who built it (Georgia) beautifully upward and onward; to those who give is a good name and defend it by the same.

Odee A. Wilson gave the address of welcome; A. L. Durden delivered a message from Negro Parent-Teacher Associations; and A. J. P. Robeson reviewed the history of this school. All of these are Negroes who are deeply interested in Dickerson Training School. Their addresses were skillfully done and about as attractive as their beautiful white teeth. Mayor D. C. Harris represented the City of Vidalia and paid genuine tribute to and appreciation of James D. Dickerson and his wife, Gussie Pearl Harr Dickerson, inasmuch as this school i named for both. Mayor Harris di not fail to recognize in the audienc one Rube Tolbert (Negro) and too that occasion to appoint him Mayo of the colored citizens of Vidalia. I seems that Rube Tolbert is a five-jo man in Vidalia and has thereby mad a great contribution in his own way Dr. L. H. Darby, Sr., represented Vi dalia Board of Education; Supt C. F Lancaster of Vidalia City Schools rep recented them; and Dr. J. C. Brew ton spoke for Ministerial Organiza tions.

The splendid address of Mr. B. A. Lancaster, acting Supt. of LaGrange (Georgia) Public Schools, was apropos because he gave seven years of service to educational causes in Vidalia prior to coming to LaGrange.

A Negro who was born in Hancock county, Georgia, delivered the dedicatory address. I refer to Benj. F. Hubert, President of State College at Savannah. I never heard Booker T. Washington but it was my guess, as Hubert spoke, that here is a man of "same faith and order" as Booker T. Washington. Hubert's remarks were in the main directed to his own people but so much of it was good for the "inner man" that it was meant also for me. Among other things, he raised the question: of what value is education unless it is practical and has its fruition in worth while accomplishment? Georgia has right to be proud of Benj. F. Hubert.

I was told that Dickerson and his wife have given about thirty-five years of service in the field of training Negro youth in Vidalia. Not many years ago the citizens of Vidalia pinned a medal on Principal Dickerson for his valuable services. He said that he had the medal on on this occasion. I looked for it but it was hidden under a great coat of modesty

Mr. Donald G. Nichols, Asst. State Administrator of WPA at Savannah presented the keys to this institution to Mayor Harris who in turn presented them to Principal James D. Dickerson. It was HIS DAY.

The following were listed for parts on this program but were unable to attend: Col. T. Ross Sharpe of the County Board of Education; Supt. T. P. Spell of the Educational Forces of the County; Mr. R. E. Ledford of the Vidalia Advance; and Miss Gay B Shepperson, State Administrator, W P. A., Atlanta.

Somewhere near the end of the program the studentbody sang a spiritual, "Great Day"—and it was: FOR NEGRO EDUCATION, FOR VIDALIA, FOR GEORGIA, AND FOR ME.

Yours very truly,

RALPH CLARK,

Box 224. LaGrange, Ga.

Lumpkin, Ga., Stewart-Webster Jnl.
April 13, 1939

Negroes Enjoy 'Field Day' in Webster Friday

Several hundred negroes enjoyed Field Day Friday when the colored schools of Webster met at Rosenwald school for an event meaning so much in the school life.

Spelling matches, group singing, and oratorical contests were held with Rosenwald school winning first prizes in the group contests.

Track and field events were held in the afternoon with Daniel Chapel school carrying off first honors in individual prizes, however nearly all of the schools were awarded some prizes, according to reports brought to the county superintendent's office.

Thomaston, Ga., Times
May 5, 1939

Negro School Complete

Contractor E. H. Butts Jr. is shown above handing to Mayor Hugh K. Thurston the keys to the new negro school building which was recently completed. The picture was snapped when A. H. Stockman, traveling engineer for the Public Works Administration, gave his final okey on the building.

Left to right, front row, in the above picture are Mayor Thurston and Mr. Butts; second row, Mr. Stockman, Mark A. Smith and Alton H. Harvey; third row J. H. Wilcox, resident engineer for PWA, A. P. Almond, chief of the architectural department of Robert and Co., and John Patterson of Robert and Co.; in rear is George Drake, superintendent of the school.

The new building was constructed with funds raised from a local bond issue and from a PWA grant, and is considered one of the nicest school buildings in the state for a negro school in a town the size of Thomaston.

The building is complete in every respect. It has all modern conveniences, hardwood floors, plastered walls, modern plumbing facilities, and an auditorium that can be converted into class rooms by means of special doors. It is a brick veneer building.

Mr. Stockman spoke highly of the construction of the building.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
February 1, 1939

Ga. Teachers Visit Capitol In Protest

All Douglas Schools Closed; Dodge Group Stages Caravan

(Picture on Page 3)

Teachers of one Georgia county, aroused over payless pay days and announcement by state authorities no funds will be available before March Wednesday visited the Capitol to impress on legislators their dire financial plight, while schools were closed in another county.

In nearby Douglas County all schools, including the consolidated high school at Douglasville, were ordered closed by the Board of Education, according to Superintendent J. W. Shadix.

VISIT CAPITAL

A caravan of 15 teachers from Eastman and Dodge County, traveling in a school bus, came to the Capitol.

A bill calling on Governor Rivers to report on the amount and status of the stabilization fund in the hope that this can be used to "relieve the desperate plight of the schools" was offered Wednesday in the House by Representative Blease, of Brooks.

The fund comprises 10 per cent of funds of all state departments which is impounded to stabilize finances of the various departments.

"There ought to be about four million dollars in this fund, and the Legislature is entitled to know where this money goes," Blease told the House.

Meanwhile, Dr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, speaking at a Marietta teachers' meeting Tuesday, expressed confidence "the Legislature will work out a satisfactory solution to the schools' financial crisis."

The Douglas County shut-down, effective Wednesday, closed 14 white and seven negro schools, with 2,800 pupils and 85 teachers.

"EXTENSION IMPOSSIBLE"

Teachers in Douglas County have received pay checks from the state only for September and October, according to Mr. Shadix, with county authorities borrowing money to finance the other three months of 1938-39 operation.

Further credit extension by the county is impossible, Mr. Shadix said.

Dodge County Superintendent W. L. Bowen said no holiday has been declared by Eastman schools or in Dodge County.

Dodge County teachers said more free schoolbooks are available than necessary, but teachers are still unpaid.

The crisis in Dodge County was precipitated, Mr. Bowen said, when state authorities refused to guarantee funds for March, preventing further borrowing to pay teachers

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 7, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOLBOYS TO STAGE PARADE

250 Will Take Part in Procession Marking Start of Safety Drive.

More than 250 members of the negro schoolboy safety patrol will take part in a parade through the downtown section tomorrow morning to mark the start of an active safety campaign, Captain Jack Malcom, head of the city's traffic bureau, announced yesterday.

The procession will start from the David T. Howard school on Houston street at 9 o'clock and the line of march will be on Houston street to Boulevard, Auburn avenue, Piedmont avenue, Houston street, Bell street and Auburn avenue.

All negro schools in the city are to be closed for the day. At the conclusion of the parade, a meeting is to be held in the Royal theater, where Dr. Willis A. Sutton, city school superintendent, will speak. A citizens' safety committee is to be formed at that time.

Lavonia, Ga., Times
February 17, 1939

It Costs Georgia A Million And A Half Million Dollars a Year to Teach Children Who Fail To Make Grade

The enormous expense to Georgia in teaching students who fail to make their grade gives much concern to those at the head of the State Educational System. This is one of the sore spots of education in Georgia and educators are still wondering what can be done about it. The casual observer doesn't realize the extent to which the necessity of having students repeat in a grade for one to ten years has gone.

It is estimated that three thousand extra teachers to the state system are required to teach those students who fail of promotion. The cost of teaching repeaters is easily a million and a half million dollars a year.

Let's take a look at the first grade of the white children in Georgia. There are 45,867 white children in Georgia six years of age. You would, of course, expect to have that many in the first grade. However there are 82,617 in the first grade of Georgia's white schools.

Of the 82,617 white children in first grade in Georgia, only 45,867 are six years of age. 19,427 are seven years of age; 8,151 are eight years of age; 4040 are nine years of age; 2,364 are ten years of age; 1149 are eleven years of age; 783 are twelve years of age; 374 are thirteen years of age; 172 are fourteen years of age; 60 are fifteen years of age; 24 are sixteen years of age.

Of the 45,867 who enter first grade at the age of six only 5,667 will graduate from high school in the eleventh grade at the age of 16. Some of the others, of course will drop out of school and others, too many, will drop back from class to class, and six will still be in the first grade at the age of 16.

Let's follow that first grade class down through their grammar school and high school work and see how many make their grades each year. Here is the record:

1st Grade, age six	45,867
2nd	22.298
3rd	18,672
4th	17,451
5th	15,440
6th	13,450
7th	13,082
8th	11,629
9th	9,435
10th	7,890
11th	6,960

You will note that only about thirty per cent of those who enter the first grade at six will complete grammar school with the class at 12, and about fifteen per cent will complete High Schol at the age of 16.

There are two problems about those who fail to make their grades (1) they are not getting from the school the training that is contemplated and (2) The enormous cost of teaching those who repeat grades for one or more years.

Is there a remedy for this condition? We are asking you. There is perhaps a partial remedy in better attendance. Many children fail to make their grades because of poor attendance. This remedy is largely with the patrons. Many would make their grades who do not if they were required to attend school regularly Co-operation with the patrons in this matter will aid in saving the child for greater usefulness and also saving Georgia a great sum of money.

Let's Consider the Negro Schools

With the negro schools of Georgia the table presents a much worse picture. There are in Georgia only 31,469 negro children six years of age, but there are 95,081 negro children in the first grade. Of those who enter the first grade at six more than half will fail of promotion for the next two years and be still in the first grade at the age of eight, and only 729 will complete the eleventh grade at the age of 16.

These are interesting questions to consider and when the problem of repeaters is solved a great saving will be made in Georgia's schools funds.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
February 22, 1939

WPA Project For Hapeville

Work at Atlanta Fire Stations Included

Extension and improvement of the waterworks system at Hapeville and modernization work at four Atlanta fire stations were included in projects announced Wednesday by the Works Progress Administration of Georgia.

The Hapeville work, a $160,000 program, calls for erection of a pump house, a construction of water mains and sewer pipe, and placing twenty-five hydrants. A total of $11,690 will be spent on the modernization of fire stations 1, 7, 10 and 14 in Atlanta.

Construction of state highway patrol barracks near Madison at a cost of $28,289 was also authorized.

Other projects announced included:

Webster County—Extend water system in Preston, $14,870.

McIntosh County — Construct grand stand and develop athletic field at Darien High School, $6,268.

Ben Hill County—Extend and improve sewer system in Fitzgerald, $36,928.

Calhoun County—Construct frame school building for negroes near Leary, $7,228.

Calhoun, Ga. Times
March 23, 1939

It Costs Georgia a Million and a Half Million Dollars a Year to Teach Children Who Fail to Make Grade

The enormous expense to Georgia in teaching students who fail to make their grade gives much concern to those at the head of the State Educational System. This is one of the sore spots of education in Georgia and educators are still wondering what can be done about it. The casual observer doesn't realize the extent to which the necessity of having students repeat in a grade for one to ten years has gone.

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These are interesting questions to consider and when the problem of repeaters is solved a great saving will be made in Georgia's school funds.—Lavonia Times.

Eatonton, Ga. Messenger
March 30, 1939

All Putnam County Schools To Run Usual Term-Garris

Negro Schools Close Friday After Completion of Six Months Of Work

As hundreds of schools over the state closed their doors last week for the year, Putnam county institutions were given the green light to go ahead as usual for the regular nine-months' term.

P. C. Garris, county school superintendent, said that it is true that the state is behind three and one half months with salaries to the teachers, but that the local group had expressed faith in the state to meet its obligations and were willing to continue the usual term provided the county pays for its two months.

Hopes Bright

One of the two months has already been paid with funds granted the board of education by the county commissioners. This grant amounting to $2,160, was given from the W & A rental checw of $7,500 which was given the county for running the courts and schools.

At the time of the grant the commissioners and board of education agreed to work out some means to pay the teachers the remaining nine month. The teachers expressed a belief that this will be done.

There was much argument this week on the streets favoring the commissioners' giving more of the $7,500 to the schools since the state specified that it could be used only for schools and courts. Many stated that other means could be worked out to finance the courts and the larger portion of the $7,500 be given to the schools.

Supt. Garris stated that he is of a firm belief that the schools will continue since the board of education and the county commissioners are working hand in hand on the undertaking.

All Negro schools in the county were closed Friday afternoon after the completion of their six months of work. They usually run seven months.

J. Frank Walker, chairman of the school committee of the council said that the Negro teachers are behind now two months with their pay

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer Sun
September 12, 1939

SANDFORT GETS SCHOOL FUNDS

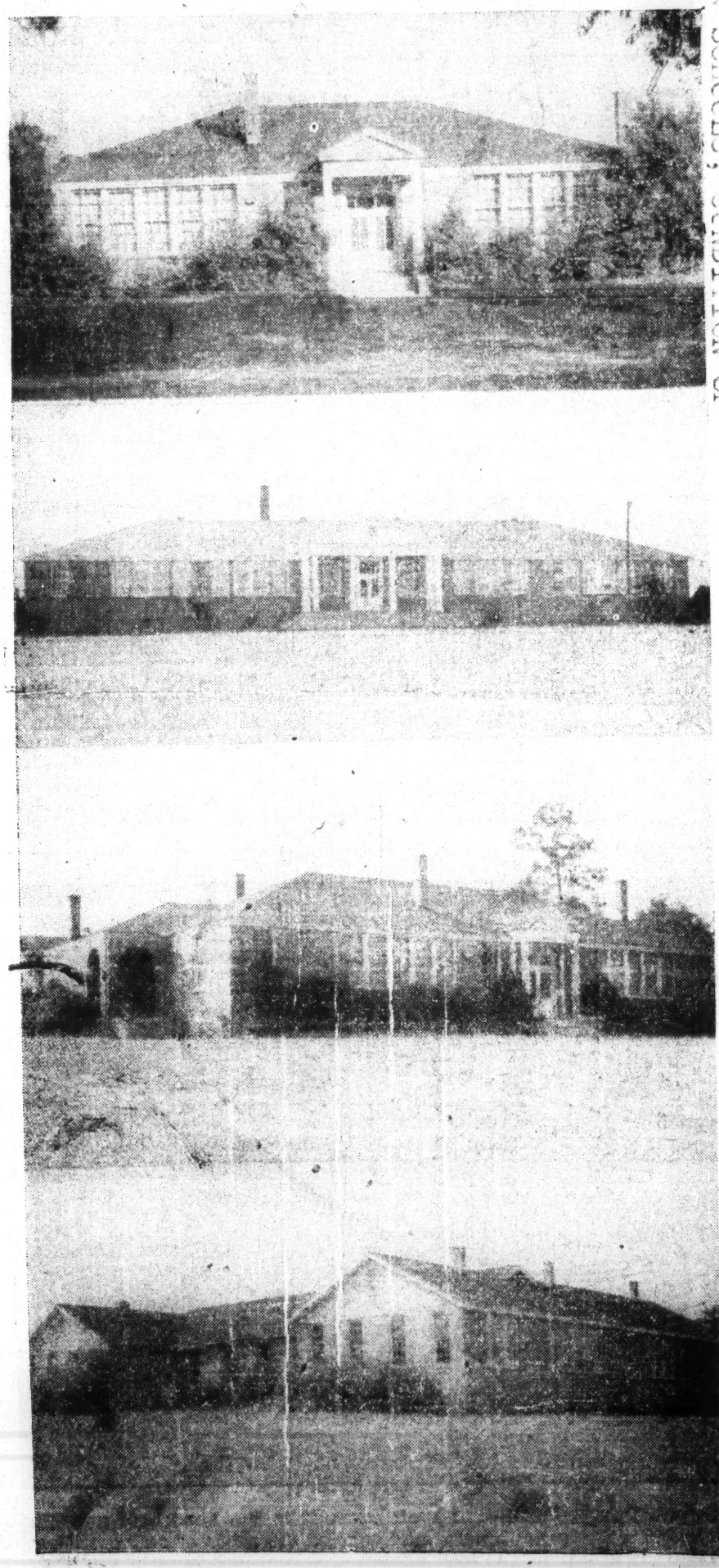
President Roosevelt has approved a WPA allotment of $4,900 for the construction of Sandfort Vocational Agriculture school for negroes, located eight miles from Seale, it was announced today in a telegram received by H. B. Hammer, Russell county school superintendent, from Representative Henry B. Steagall.

Work will be started on the school just as soon as funds for it have been made available by the WPA.

The school will accommodate about 300 negro pupils.

Thomasville, Ga., Wkly. Times-Ent.
December 1, 1939

SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO CHILDREN INCLUDED IN THE THOMASVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM



Four modern brick structures provide facilities for the colore school children of Thomasville, as a part of the city's public schoo system. All are modern in every respect and have modern and ad quate equipment. As shown above the buildings are known as fo ows:

Top—Norman Park Grammar School.
Second from Top—Douglas High School.
Third from Top—Dewey City Grammar School.
Bottom—Dewey City Junior High School.

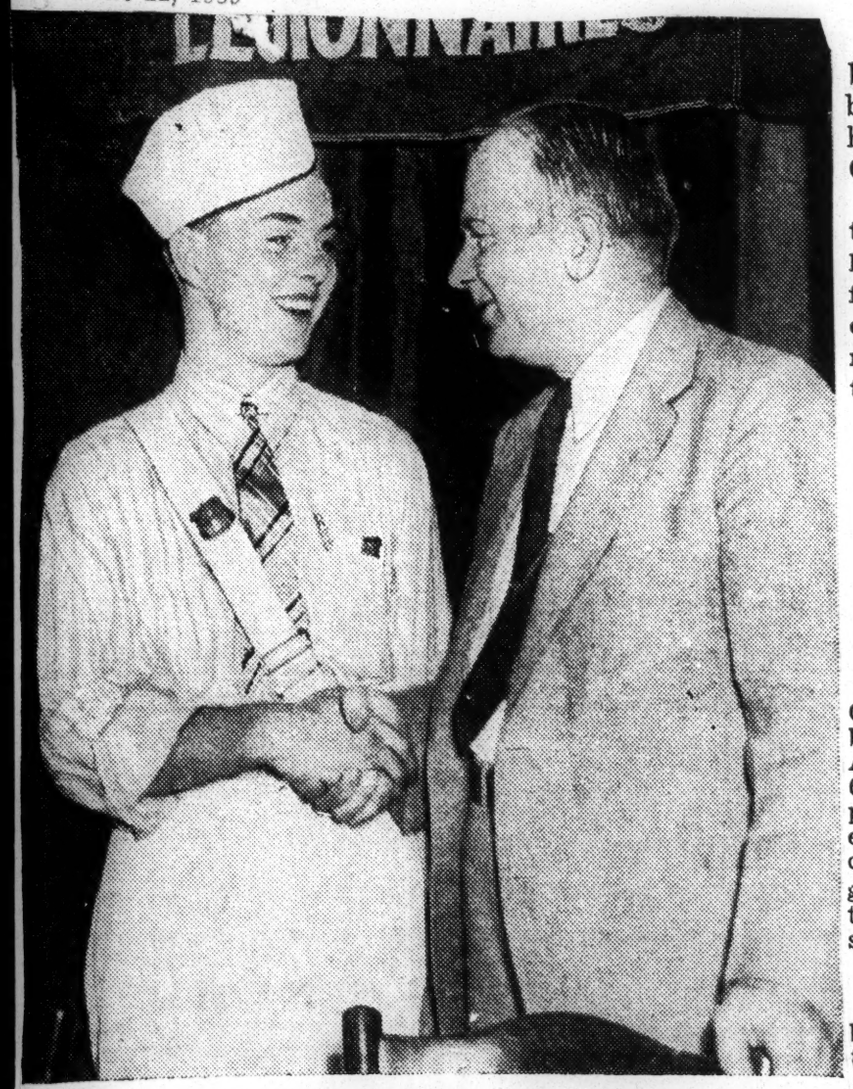
EDUCATION—1939
COLLEGE SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

GEORGIA

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

GEORGIA

Atlanta Ga Journal
June 22, 1939



NO. 1 SCHOOLBOY PATROLMAN

Ralph Montgomery, 17-year-old schoolboy patrolman from Thomson, is congratulated by Wiley L. Moore for his prize-winning letter on patrol safety work. Ralph wears the medal which accompanied his award. It was donated by Mr. Moore.—Journal Photo.

THOMSON BOY GETS PATROL AWARD

Seeing Kids in Danger Started Him, Ralph Montgomery Says

By ADOLPH ROSENBERG

"Seeing kids in danger started me off."

Thus was inspired the course which led a 16-year-old boy, Ralph Montgomery, to organize the remarkable schoolboy patrol at Thomson, Ga., which Wednesday night brought him the Wiley L. Moore Medal awarded to the outstanding Georgia schoolboy patroller in 1939.

Uppermost in his mind had been the traffic problem. When one of his younger playmates stepped in front of an automobile after school one day last September and was nearly run over, Ralph resolved to act.

Without civic groups to back him, and without the urging of schoolteachers, the boy organized the patrol, conducted daily meetings with the patrol members, supervised weekly chapel programs on safety, formed a student court for traffic violators and spread the program into the negro schools of McDuffie County.

One of the traffic violators, Captain Montgomery said at the banquet given by Wiley L. Moore, Atlanta businessman, in honor of 65 of the 8,000 Georgia schoolboy patrol members, was Superintendent Lon L. Fleming, who was accused of jay-walking. Found guilty, Mr. Fleming was sentenced to give a 10-minute talk on safety in chapel.

A Student Penalty

Persistent traffic violations brought a Thomson student penalty sentences adding up to 10 hours after school. The punishment turned the youth toward schoolboy patrol work, and he now, is one of Captain Montgomery's 33 mainstays.

The Thomson youth, now 17 years old, a junior in school and a former Atlanta Journal route carrier, was awarded the medal by Governor Rivers.

The banquet marked the climax of a four-day encampment for the patrol boys at Piedmont Park. Their presence is largely due to sponsorship of local American Legion posts who brought them to Atlanta.

Twenty of the sixty-five boys wrote prize letters to the Governor on the traffic situation and will be rewarded with a trip to the World Fair in New York, presented by Mr. Moore.

Patrolmen Chaperons

Accompanying the boys as chaperons will be four members of the Georgia Highway Patrol, selected for meritorious service to the state. The chaperons will be Sergeant G. H. Standard of Gainesville, Corporal P. A. Collier of Cartersville, Trooper W. E. Lee of Americus and Trooper P. B. Weeks of Madison.

Phil Brewster, commissioner of safety for the State of Georgia, contrasted the duties of schoolboy patrols in the cities and in rural areas in a talk stressing the reduction in traffic fatalities for Georgia during the last four years.

Others on the program included: Mayor Hartsfield, Lon Sullivan, deputy director of the State Highway Patrol; Judge Virlyn B. Moore and Marvin Thomas, of the Atlanta Police Traffic Bureau.

The boys winning trips to the fair, besides Ralph Montgomery, are: Jack Wheeler, of Maysville; Derward Garrett, of Hawkinsville; Emory Blasingame, of Musella; Allen Matthews, of Thomaston; Mercer Inkram, of Bainbridge; Jack Barnard, of Dacula; Spencer Jarnagin, of Thomasville; Rayford Brooks, of Trion; B. W. Baker Jr., of Lawrenceville; Ronald Widner, of Metter; William Bell, of Sylvania; Albert Bradley, of Buford; Terrel Quick? of LaGrange; Ancel Dyal, of Baxley; Robert Hightower, of Richland; Charles Ruff, of Elberton; John Emory Mullis, of Alma; Harold Higgins, of Bremen, and Millard Agerton, of Preston.

Atlanta Ga Journal
September 13, 1939

Enrollment in Atlanta Schools Drops Slightly

Total enrollment in the Atlanta Public School System stands at 48,833 this week as compared with 48,893 for the first week of school a year ago, the School Department announced.

The breakdown in figures shows 33,388 white pupils and 15,445 colored. Indications are the colored enrollment will be several hundred more this year than last.

Several hundred more will be added to the total next week with the opening of the night schools and the Smith Hughes School.

Totals for the first week are: White elementary 18,892; coloerd elementary, 10,696; junior high white, 8,001; colored junior high, 2,734; senior high school white, 5,900 and colored senior high 1,983; white specials, 595, and colored specials, 32.

The Teacher Shortage

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION from the Department of Negro Education in this state there is a decided shortage in teachers for the carrying on of the public schools. In spite of the unemployment situation in Georgia there are some good paying jobs in the field of teaching school going by the board.

Many people are led to wonder why this shortage of good white collar jobs, commanding the first prestige of the community and promise of pay day every twenty days.

The requirement of qualification for teachers in the public schools has been lifted. In the old field school as soon as some ambitious student in the community could pass the state examination for teachers and obtain as low as a third grade license, he or she was permitted to teach in the public school.

This system placed in authority all over the state in the rural schools and many town and city systems, teachers who had barely finished the grades to say nothing about high school training. Many of our eminent professional men came by these teachers, who have taught in the state ever since the civil war. The present state law has weeded this system out and only those who are already in the system and who take summer work, making towards the requirement for their credits are allowed to remain.

The state now requires that teachers have at least two years of college training in order to teach in the system. This law keeps those out who might apply for work, while many of those who could meet the requirement do not desire the field of teaching. In that there is a shortage.

The state now meets itself. Up until a few short yearse ago the state made little provision for its colored students to prepare for higher education. Even now there are many counties in the state making no provisions for high school education. Many of those who are now meeting the state's requirements for teaching are doing so at great expense to themselves and their parents in finishing their work outside the borders of the state.

Buses are being used in this state today for the transportation of white children to the county high school, while the colored children, after completing the public schools are forced to go off to do their high school work and pay board and tuition out of their own pokets.

Many of these students cannot bear the heavy expense.

With what they have they cannot go ahead and teach a few terms in order to get the money to complete their education as many of us used to do long time ago. So, they stop where they are, marry and raise families, while people from outside the state, where the requirements of the state are carried on by other schools, are coming into the state to do the teaching.

While we admire the raise in qualification for teaching, the state is culpable for the meager facilities it has offered its colored subjects. It is partly responsible for them not being able to make the grade and incidently, the attendant shortage in educational equipment it now faces in regards to the manning of its schools under the law for colored children.

While we have always fought for better preparation for teachers, and a half loaf beats none, we would suggest that the law be modified to the extent of allowing those with a high school diploma to teach in the public schools for a while longer. Let them begin in summer schools making credits toward the two years college work required. There are many fine young men and women in the satte who have done creditable high school work and can teach in the rural schools and city schools also for that matter, as well or better than many college graduates.

The rural schools carry the student through the seventh grade and surely the fine equipment now turned out by our high schools is ample to take care of our rural schools. We do not want to see the rural children left out doors, without schools or teachers as we have seen in this state.

The crops will soon be gathered and if these schools are not forthcoming in the accustomed old one-room shanty and church buildings, these parents are going to attempt the almost impossible sacrifice of sending some of the children to nearby schools to board and pay tuition for the measly education they are to get.

Since the state is culpable, le it meet the poor folks half way in this school teacher shortage.

Colored Atlantans Need Better Schools--Sutton

School Head Quizzed By Ministers

By REV. B. R. HOLMES

"The colored people of Atlanta need better schools and the double-session should be abolished," declared Dr. Willis Sutton superintendent of public schools in his address to the Atlanta Ministerial Council, Wednesday afternoon at Bethel AME church. The Rev. M. L. King presided.

"There is difference of opinion among the leading colored people as to married teachers being in the system," continued Dr. Sutton, "I believe the selection of teachers should be based upon efficiency."

At the close of the very informative address which was composed of statistical records of the colored population in several cities and states a very spirited discussion arose which gave food for thought to the ministers who had been dreaming of this opportunity to express themselves. The discussion was led by Rev. D. T. Babcock, pastor, Big Bethel AME church, and Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION

Dr. Babcock said he is not opposed to married teachers being continued in the system, but he opposes married teachers holding positions whose husbands are financially able to support them, especially when other teachers' conditions were not as good.

Rev. King said, "The question of married teachers being continued in the system, should have careful consideration, and an investigation should be made as to their financial condition before any eliminations are made."

Rev. B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes Institute, asked Mr. Sutton the minimum and maximum salaries of colored teachers as compared to the white. Dr. Sutton replied he could not give a definite answer to the question at that time.

The bond issue to raise funds to build schools was brought up for discussion by Rev. Wm. H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist church.

Reverends W. H. Paschal, R. H. Porter, Henry Thornton, A. G Davis, J. R. Barnett, M. L. Murry, B. V. Thornton and others took part in the discussion.

J. C. McMorries, secretary of the Urban League, said, "Peace will never come among the colored people until equal distribution of public funds is given to all teachers."

May Appoint Chicagoan To Board of Education

CHICAGO —(ANP)—It was reliably reported at last weekend that Mayor Edward Kelly's citizens' advisory committee on schools had recommended one of their number—Dr. W. O. Bousfield—for appointment as a member of the board of education.

It was said the Mayor looks with favor on the appointment and should Dr. Bousfield be selected to fill the remaining vacancy on the board, he will be the first Negro to win the post.

Widely known in civic, medical and cultural circles, Dr. Bousfield is medica director of the Rosenwald fund, a vice president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company and an official of several social welfair organizations.

Chicago Kids Are Being Gyped . . . . . They Get 40 Per Cent Less Schooling Than White Children . . . They Attend Over-Crowded, Ill-Equipped Schools

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
(The Record Weekly)

Chicago's Negro children are being treated as step-children. They are being made the victims of a deliberate program which denies them proper schooling. In spite of their eagerness for education, they are systematically being discriminated against in the city's "free" public schools.

from a complete survey comparing the school facilities for Negro and white children in Chicago.

The overwhelming majority of Negro children spend less time in school than do other children. Generally other children spend five hours per day in school. Negro children get only three hours.

* * *

Negro school children constitute over one-twelfth of all school children in the city. When they reach maturity they are denied equal economic opportunity. They are the victims of relentless segregation, and only little less relentless discrimination. They come from poverty-stricken families—who through no fault of their own contribute more than their share to the criminal and delinquent population.

Negro children, who need the protection of an efficient school system most, are herded into schools which are on the verge of complete collapse as places where young children might learn something of the arts and sciences of life before they assume the responsibilities of adults.

* * *

The people who are responsible for the condition of the schools which Negro children attend, are robbing them of their chances in future life just as effectively as slavery took from the slaves their chances to become self-respecting and efficient citizens. The only difference between these men who rob Negro children of their chance for a successful life, and the hold-up man lurking in a dark alley, is the fact that the depredations of the hold-up man are less systematic, and far-reaching in their effects. Indeed, he is by no means as great a menace to society.

In the South side area, heavily populated by Negroes, there are 24 schools and branches. The area contains the largest elementary and high schools in the country. Ten years ago, 1929, these schools had a membership of 22,291; they now have a membership of 36,683.

This is all the more phenomenal because the total school population of Chicago actually decreased five per cent.

Of the 14 "double schools" in the city, 13 are in the Negro community. In a double school half of the children attend from 8 a.m. to 12, the rest from 12:15 to 4 or 4:30. One group of teachers teaches the group that comes in the morning, a second group those that come in the afternoon. This arrangement applies to all grades.

* * *

That this situation has reached alarming proportions is seen in the fact that of the 31,169 elementary school children attending the 24 schools in the near South side area 23,876 or 76 per cent of them spend 40 per cent less time in school than do other children.

Two other schools are "half day divisions schools" in which the two teachers occupy a single room during a normal school day, but each teacher teaches two sets of children. When the number of children in half-day division schools is added to the number in double schools the shocking fact is revealed that eight per cent of the children in 24 near South side schools are not being prepared to enter high school at a normal high school level.

* * *

The overcrowding increases depreciation of school structures and equipment, baffles and destroys the morale of both teachers and pupils.

The Board of Education which is supposed to administer equal educational opportunity to the children of Chicago, has stubbornly refused to permit Negro children in the near South side area to go to school in adjoining areas. This it has refused to do even though white children in the area were sent into adjoining areas, and even though enrollment in schools adjacent to the Negro area was consistently declining.

Whenever the board was considering redistricting to relieve pressure on South side schools and to save the tax payers money, the restrictive covenant groups, supported by The Chicago Real Estate Board and the University of Chicago, would block its efforts.

* * *

What the board has done is build. What it proposes to do is build even more additions to the massive structures it has already constructed. This building program is carried out on the assumption that Negro citizens will be for an indefinite period restricted from living in other areas: the board reports it is doing the best it can and that the situation is in reality a housing problem.

Three constructive steps carried to completion between 1933 and the present date are: (1) The elimination of 41 portables (one-room auxiliary school houses); (2) the reduction of the class loads of 45 pupils per teacher to 39.7 pupils per teacher. To relieve the teacher loads and thus improve instruction, this reduction from 45 pupils to 39.7 pupils per division has required the addition of nearly 70 more teachers for the 24 schools in this section of the city, in addition to the teachers assigned to take care of the increased enrollment; (3) the construction of eight new elementary and high school buildings and additions at a cost of $4,676,813

"CRIME AGAINST NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN"

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

More than 400 organized groups including churches, labor organizations, Parent-Teacher associations, clubs, forums, alliances professional and business associations are being aroused to concerted community action regarding the raw deal Negro children are receiving in Chicago's public schools. The Chicago Council Negro National Congress is actively organizing this city-wide protest. Active leaders in the movement are Mrs. Lillian Summers and George McCray, president and executive secretary, respectively, of the National Negro Congress, Dr. J. J. Peters, Mrs. Eva Wells, and Dean H. M. Smith.

Chicago has a population of nearly 4 million people divided among 25 distinct racial and national groups.

The Negro population, well over 300,000, includes thousands of men and women who came north in search of better educational opportunities for themselves and their children. It is an ironic commentary on the Chicago school situation as it affects Negroes that although the Chicago school system is one of the most expensive systems in the world, yet in it the treatment of Negro children is on a level with education of Negroes in Mississippi.

The crying shame of Chicago schools in the Negro areas is "the doubleshift school". In a doubleshift school half the children attend from 8 a. m. to 12, the rest from 12:15 to 4 or 4:30 p. m. One group of teachers teaches the children that come in the morning, a second group those that come in the afternoon. This arrangement applies to all grades.

So unsatisfactory to both child and community are these doubleshift schools that in all of Chicago there are only 14 . . . but all of these except one are to be found in the sections of the city where the Negro population is heaviest.

This overcrowding of and inadequate facilities for Negro children in Chicago's public schools is summed up graphically in the following figures . . . 76% of the Negro children spend 40% less time in school than do children outside of the colored communities in Chicago.

Remember these children are not playing hookey . . . they are losing 40% of their school time with the consent and approval of the city and school officials of our city.

Another sore spot is the stubborn refusal of Chicago's Board of Education to permit Negro children in the near south-side area to go to school in nearby areas bordering the colored neighborhoods. It has refused this permission to Negro children while at the same time white children living in the colored area are sent out of the district to schools in adjoining areas.

The overcrowding increases depreciation of school structures and equipment, baffles and destroys the morale of both teachers and pupils. Only teachers having the most missionary spirit remain. The great majority leaves as quickly as possible. Thus the salaries of teachers on the near south-side are substantially lower because they are comparatively new teachers as a group. However, as teachers they might be better than many who have been in the system for years.

The Board of Education which is supposed to administer equal educational opportunities to the children of Chicago, has not shown much courage in facing its problems. Whenever the Board was considering redistricting to relieve pressure on South Side schools and to save the taxpayers' money, the restrictive covenant groups, supported by the Chicago Real Estate Board and the University of Chicago, would block its efforts.

What answer does the thoughtful Chicago citizen have as he faces this criminal neglect and segregation of Negro children in over-crowded, part-time, public schools in the Negro neighborhoods of Chicago?

Savannah, Ga., Press
August 2, 1939

Georgia's Colored Schools

The activity in the education of negroes at the Georgia State College, adjacent to Savannah, and at other points in the southeastern section of the state, makes of interest the urge at a meeting of negroes at Atlantic City for a wider sphere of education of negroes.

The American Teachers Association, representing 40,000 negro school teachers, has been in session at the New Jersey resort recently and it heard some reports to indicate widespread and continued activity in the matter of negro education.

There was a strong plea for an extension of the service through which negroes are given education in the Southern states. What the negroes appear to desire more than anything else is the furnishing of buildings for school purposes upon the part of Southern communities. To this end the aid of the representative negroes was pledged.

The negro schools in and around Savannah are among the best in the state. The last action of the Board of Education in supplying new school buildings or additional school buildings was directed toward the negro pupils and their needs.

The situation as to negro schools seems to improve in Georgia and other Southern states through the co-operation of local or state boards with those of federal direction. The college for negroes adjacent to Savannah has received its full share of immediate attention in the matter of new buildings and added departments of learning.

If the Georgia schools can receive adequate financial treatment from the state both the white and colored institutions will go forward as they deserve to do.

INFLUX FROM SOUTH CROWDS CHI. SCHOOLS

CHICAGO, (ANP)—Rapid migration of Southern Negroes to Chicago since 1934 will force the board of education to spend $1,265,000 this year in building one new school and erecting additions to six others in an effort to relieve congestion. Already since 1933 seven schools and additions have been erected.

Negro students in the 12 schools studied total 20,588. Of this number 4,415 or 21.4 per cent have come to Chicago from the South since September, 1934. Since last September 10 per cent have come here. Most of them came from Mississippi, Alabama Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Meanwhile, since last September, Only 324 or 1 1-2 per cent of the pupils have come from northern states.

Discrimination against the Negro by Southern WPA executives is held mainly responsible for the migration. Larger W. P. A. wages are paid in Chicago than in Dixie. colored workers receive better treatment and find it easier to get such jobs than in the South. Many Negroes have a higher standard of living under the WPA in Chicago than in private employment in the South.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 28, 1939

Letters to the Editor

THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT is glad to print what a correspondent thinks is "the positive" side—Of course, if the School Board had not renewed the contract of a white teacher in comparable circumstances, we should think the action equally a mistake.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

I have always felt that you as a newspaper were fair minded and analyzed situations before giving expression, but you and many others who appear in the "Letters to the Editor" seem to have gotten on a one-sided and unsound track all about the Norfolk City School Board's failure to renew Miss Black's contract for another year. If her feeling was such as was indicated by her bringing suit for a raise in her salary to equal other teachers' pay, is she desirable to be retained in the school system?

All white teachers do not get the same pay. All principals do not get the same pay. If any one of these should institute a suit to force equalization of salaries, would he or she be offered a contract for renewal? Not at all. Then it is not a matter of color. These people who eternally say, "The Negro has no opportunity, is discriminated against, etc.," should take a ride out on Broad Creek road, on Rugby street and other sections and they will find houses, many of them, over the average found in Brambleton, Atlantic City, Lamberts Point, Fairmount Park and Park Place. Then the Negro does have a chance.

Take such Negroes as Dr. Bolling, Dr. Byrd, Lawyer Diggs and many others in Norfolk. How did they reach such standing with "no opportunity" given them?

If we will take into consideration the Negro, as a race since slavery, is only 75 years old, and if we will give careful study to this, we will find he has made more progress proportionately than has the white man. How has he been able to make this progress with all the racial projudice your writers indicate exists? Consider Dr. Carver, world known scientist. Did he have a chance?

When the War Between the States was over, the South was a place of devastation, laid low by the Northern soldiers, stripped of everything; what could not be carried away was destroyed and burned, as was evidenced by Sherman's march through Georgia. Both white and black fared alike and we find as many poor whites as poor Negroes if we keep a balanced thinking.

I have no friendship on the School Board, not even a speaking acquaintance with any member, but I am a fair minded citizen and believe we can promote friendship between all races by showing what has been done rather than magnifying what is only seemingly not done. If you present the negative, it is only fair to also present the positive.

J. L. SMITH.

Norfolk, June 24, 1939.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 27, 1939

Board Outlaws Negro "Trustees"

Negro school trustees—some serving by self-appointment and others through election by negro groups, were outlawed yesterday by the board after it was shown that the negro "trustees" in Tarpon Springs were largely responsible for the trouble between the two negro teachers.

It was brought out that there are negro trustees in almost every school district maintaining negro schools and that work in the negro schools was left largely in the hands of the negroes by white trustees who are regularly elected.

The board will advise the white trustees that they should do their own work without recommendation from the negro trustees.

Not For Honor

THE NEGROES of this city do not desire representation in its government for the sake of the honor attached to such a representation. Honor, though often desired, is an empty quantity, when it is not accompanied by a recognition and a power commensurate with the functions of the office it points out. It is so, therefore, that we are desirous of having representation upon the board of education for the good that such a representation may bring to the group, wholly aside from the honor accruing to the person who holds membership on said board. We want a Negro member of this important board because we are deserving of such recognition as a large part of the citizenry of this city. A Negro member on the board will mean an assurance to the more than two hundred thousand Negro citizens that the interests of their children will be looked after by one who is near to them.

For the past twenty-four years Negroes of Chicago have been asking for a place upon this important board For just as long a time our requests have gone unheeded by those whose power it was to place a Negro in such a position. We think, now, however, that the time is at hand when a Negro should be chosen as a member of the Chicago board of education, not for honor, but for the service he may be able to render as a representative of a distinct group of citizens of this municipality. It is useless to assume that the Negro group can and will be fittingly represented in such matters by one, no matter how capable he may be, other than one of its own members. This is a condition for which the Negro is not responsible, but which, nevertheless, is very real. It must be faced squarely, if fairness is to be the reward of all

We have long wondered why Negroes are not given representation upon such important bodies. It certainly is not because of a lack of capable men and women to fill such positions acceptably. There are a number of well qualified men who would not only discharge their incumbent duties acceptably, but who would be a credit to the board as a whole, and to the city as well. It is to be hoped that our mayor will appoint some one of the many capable men to fill the vacancy now existing upon the board, for the sake of the real good such an appointment will mean to the city.

SOUTH SIDE STILL WAITS FOR NEW SCHOOL

Plans for Six in "Sketch" Stage

While four of the sixteen new school buildings or additions for the south side are scheduled for completion next month, before the opening of the new school term if possible, and construction work on five others is underway, six of the remaining seven in the area where the total enrollment is predominately co'ored are still in the embryonic or "sketch" stage it was disclosed this week.

This revelation was noted in a report to Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools by Don C. Rogers, director of building survey for the board of education. The total valuation of the projects, part of one of the most extensive public school building programs of recent years, Rogers said, is $7,792,000.

Get $2,115,000 for Buildings

Of this amount $2,115,000 will be expended in additions, new buildings and improvements to DuSable high school, 4935 South Wabash avenue; Fuller elementary, 547 E. 42nd street; McCosh elementary, 6543 Champlain avenue; Carter elementary, 5740 So. Michigan avenue; Colman elementary, 4655 So. Dearborn and Douglas elementary, 3200 Calumet avenue.

DuSable, coming in for the largest share in these appropriations, will receive an addition costing $750,000 which will provide more space for 1,500 extra boys and girls. The addition it was revealed is in the advanced plan stage. The necessary site has been acquired and the architects are now working on the preliminary sketches.

Fuller to Get New Building

At Fuller a new $350,000 building to contain 28 classrooms, a kindergarten, gymnasium and assembly hall is in the sketch stage. Negotiations for additional sites are underway. McCosh will get a six classroom, $90,000 addition, but construction has not yet been started.

Carter's $350,000 addition providing thirty new classrooms and service rooms is also in the embryonic stage while negotiations are being made to acquire the necessary site.

The same applies to Colman, where plans have been completed for a twenty classroom addition to cost about $300,000 and Douglas, which is to secure a $275,000 addition. When these necessary additions and improvements sorely needed to alleviate the overcrowded school situation in the immediate community will get under way was not disclosed in Rogers' report, however.

EX-ST. LOUISAN NAMED PRINCIPAL

Maudell Bousfield At Wendell Phillips

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Mrs. M. O. Bousfield, well known educator and wife of the Negro health director of the Rosenwald Fund, assumed her new duties Tuesday as principal of Wendell Phillips high school as the fall term began. Appointment of Mrs. Bousfield, first Negro to become principal of a high school in Chicago, was not revealed until last weekend.

A native of St. Louis, the new principal holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois, where she majored in mathematics, and a master's degree from the University of Chicago. She taught for one year in East St. Louis, Ill., and six in Baltimore before being appointed in the local school system in 1922.

Mrs. Bousfield taught for five years at Wendell Phillips, then in 1927 was named principal of Keith elementary school, and in 1931 principal of Douglass elementary school. During the depression several schools were shut down and consolidated, so in 1933 she returned to Phillips as an instructor and also head teacher at Dunbar school. A year later Douglass was reopened and Mrs. Bousfield returned as principal, holding that position until her recent appointment. Mrs. Bousfield is the daughter of Mr. Charles Brown, principal of Wheatley School.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

KANSAS

SUCCESSFUL RURALIST

MIAMI, FLA. —
During the five years in which Mrs. Griffin has served Polk County, 5 new, modern school buildings have been erected, several others remodelled and enlarged and the number of Negro rural teachers in the county have increased from 110 to 140.

Mrs. Griffin is a native New Englander and was graduated from the Framingham (Mass.) State Teachers college. She has done special work in education at Clark university in Worcester and at Boston university. -- (ANP PHOTO)

Parents May Take Fight To Retain Race School To Kentucky Courts

Defender 9-16-39 Chicago Def

CENTRAL CITY, Ky., Sept 15—Children of this city have been denied a secondary education through an arbitrary action of the local board of education and Tim Meinshein school superintendent, which closed the local high school for Race students. Students have been transferred to Drakesboro county high school, eight miles from here.

The announcement that the school was to be discontinued came as a shock to residents here. No indication of the action was given and much of the dissatisfaction arises from the fact that members of the Race were not consulted about the change.

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has already contacted Attys. Charles W. Anderson member of the state legislature and Prentiss Thomas to study what legal action can be taken to rescind the board's action.

The closing of the school is the highpoint in what has appeared to be a campaign to discourage members of the Race from attending schools here.

Salaries for Race teachers here are probably the lowest in the state. An indication of salary differentials here can be gleaned from the 1935-36 report of the local school board.

According to the report, the superintendent of schools' annual salary is $346 in excess of the combined salaries of all Race teachers here.

More startling perhaps is the fact that the janitor of the white high school receives a salary which is $280 in excess of that paid Race primary and elementary teachers; $244 in excess of Race high school teachers; $91 more than the salary of the principal of the Race high school and $755 more than the salary received by the janitor of the Race high school.

George Taylor, principal of the white high school draws $1,179 more in salary than the principal of the Race high school.

This disproportionate salary paid the superintendent would pay the following number of Race teachers under the existing wage scale: seven elementary, four high school teachers, three high school principals, with sufficient surplus to make needed repairs on some of the Race school buildings.

The white high school janitor's salary would pay the salaries of more than six Race janitors under the present salary scale.

The injustice of the situation existing here becomes more apparent when it is known that Race citizens pay taxes either on property owned by them or as rent which are far in excess of what they in turn receive from the city.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLLEGE SCHOOLS, COMMISSION OF

LOUISIANA

Magge, Miss., Courier
June 15, 1939

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Vocational agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial teachers began their summer terms in the various teacher training institutions last week or will begin in a few weeks. These teachers will find a liberal offering of courses at State College, State Teachers College, and Alcorn A. & M. College for Negroes.

There are 223 white vocational agriculture teachers in Mississippi and a large number of these teachers will be in summer school at Mississippi State College or some other teacher training institution. Courses for 117 Negro vocational teachers began at Alcorn College on June 5, and practically all of these teachers are in attendance at that place.

The vocational home economics teachers will receive their summer courses at State Teachers College. There are 339 teachers employed in this field in the 318 vocational home economics departments in the state. A four weeks course in professional improvement for Negro vocational home economics teachers will be held at Alcorn A. & M. College Alcorn, Mississippi.

There will be two conferences for teachers of trade and industrial education. Coordinators of diversified occupations programs began their summer conference on June 5. The conference for part-time commercial teachers will begin at State College on June 19 and will last for a two weeks period. The conference for Negro shop teachers began at Alcorn College on June 5.

The various courses for teachers in all three fields will serve to renew licenses, for professional improvement and graduate credit in some instances. Various teacher training institutions are to be congratulated on the very fine progress they have made toward developing teachers in the various fields.

Besides courses listed above, we have teachers of vocational education in the various services who will participate in summer schools at the University of Tennessee Colorado State College, University of Alabama, University of Missouri, University of Florida, Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, and several other institutions.

Superintendents, trustees, county superintendents, and any other interested parties are welcomed at any of the various teacher training institutions at any time during the summer courses.

Natchitoches, La., Times
June 16, 1939

NEW SCHOOL TO BE ERECTED FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

A drive to secure funds for the erection of a new and larger school for the colored children in this city has been initiated by Most Rev. Daniel F. Desmond, bishop of Alexnadria.

Heretofore, the school for the colored children has been conducted by the Sisters of Divine providence in a small two-story room, erected by the late Bishop Durier, some fifty years ago, for that purpose. This building is now entirely too small to accom[illegible]ate the number of children [illegible]ding and it is necessary to e[illegible] new building to meet the [illegible] of St. Anthony's growing [illegible]. The bishop has approved plans for a new one to be erected next to St. Anthony's church, corner Fifth and Pavie streets.

Work on the building will begin immediately in order to have the school in readiness for the opening of the school term in September.

Do Colored Children Eat Less Than White Children?

Louisiana Weekly 11-4-39

A NEWS article released from Baton Rouge, La., last week-end revealed that T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education, had announced the basis on which free lunch money for school children in the State would be distributed. Harris stated that each white child would get 61.327 cents, and each Negro pupil 19.741 cents, a total of $212,500 for white schools and $37,500 for Negro schools. Free lunch tickets would be given the children each day for hot meals. New Orleans La.

According to this distribution, the Colored child would get about one-third of what would be allotted to the white pupil. Does this mean that the State Education Board believes the Negro pupil not capable of eating as much as the white pupil? We do not think so. On the contrary, we think that the difference will be in the food served. Anything, so long as it is filling, will be satisfactory for the Negro pupil, while most likely, attention will be directed toward giving the white child the proper food for growing children. The difference between the food served the two groups may mean the difference between a strong healthy, young body and a weak, puny one.

We grown-ups have pride in our children. The Negro child has a hard road to travel. We want to see him grow up to be a strong, healthy man, to be in condition to fight the many things, that we who grew up after slavery, had to fight. Therefore, though we have grown up to know discrimination, it is a little discouraging to see our children bearing the brunt of discrimination, especially where it concerns their little bodies.

Louisiana Weekly

Since we have been informed of the basis on which this money for free lunches will be distributed, we can only hope that if the amount granted each Colored child is found to be insufficient, that the amount will be increased, because Colored children need just as much as white children.

EDUCATION- 1939
COLORED SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
June 24, 1939

ELIGIBLE TEACHER NAMES FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS ISSUED

A revised list of eligible school teachers in the negro public schools of the city was made public Friday by A. S. Sonntag, assistant superintendent of public schools.

The list contains 215 names, including graduates of the Valena C. Jones Normal and Practice school. Teachers will be chosen from the list as vacancies occur, with preference given those whose names appear at the top.

Eligible teachers follow: Harold Brown, Julia Cross, Alvin Aubry, Ernest Wilderson, James Reese, Myra Hayward, Virginia Davis, Walter Pascal, Dorothy Gayler, Dorothy Hawkins, Irma Haydel, Shirley Battiste, Ruth Steele, Lionel Ladmirault, Alvin Lawson, Kenneth Mays, Hilda Eletha Lawson, Lily Anne LaSalle, Joseph Albert Adams, Irene Elizabeth Hardy, Warren Llado, Wendell Philip Baham, Mattie Jase, Evalia Demesme, Udine Davis, Duncan Waters, Eline Gabriel, Robert Sloane, James Gayle, Miriam Joseph, Isabelle Lewis, Walter Morial, Henry Johnson, Sheldon Charles Mays, Consuelo Louise Grand Pre, Edward Emmanuel Cherrie, Rufus L. Matthews, Birdie Anderson, Algernon G. Bowers, Mildred Emile, Dorothy Mary King, Nettie Lagarde, Leonora Ford, Gwendolyn Stuart, Walker, Manuel Foy, Virginia Davis, Lotha Freeman, Joseph Harris, Olivia Jourdain, Roy Johnson, Eula Smith, George Turner, Annette Jones, Dorothy Witherspoon, Olivia Mary Page, Evelyn Guerinjer, Cleo Simpson, Selma Evelyn Currie, Annie Doll Curry, Mary Franklin, Alvin Gray, Mary Lambert, Rita Marie Anderson, Germaine Poche, Leetha LaFrance, Louise Andry, Beatrice Dunn, Adele Waters, Annie Bentley, Evelyn G. Fleming, Euphemie Cappie, Vorice Jackson, Doris Armstrong, Louise Philips, Inez Moore, Marie Anderson, Mary Dimes.

Bernice Mary Foy, Elma DeVerges, Olga Abadie, Annette Smith, Grace Medley, Rita Frances Richard, Onosophorus Lunnon, Inez Jolivette, Olga LaVizzo, Royal Becnel, Adelean Francois, Hilda Green, Lloyd L. Harris, Noella Nicholas, Theresa Braggs, Helen Chapital, Pinkie Earls, Gertrude Gonzales, Marion Rieras, Ida Smith, Hattie Gilbert, Olga Pavageau, Euclid Banks, Irma Toussaint, Evelyn Ellis, Fay Rieras, Veolia Hammond, Jeanne Davis, Denise Quezerque, Eleanor Griffith, Helen Bartholomew, Mary Hansberry, Rogers Dabney, Marion Allen, Raymond Vanderbilt Turner.

Charles Napoleon, Olga Johnson, Alvin Anderson, Marion Ann Desomes, Beulah Mae Houston, Deborah Thompson, John Nealy, Lorna Lawes, Beulah McKay, Ruth Boyd, Odessa Lewis, Alvin Hartman, Theresa Boyd, Eliza Matthews, Maggie Judge, Maude Jackson, Josie Lee Childress, Frances Thompson, Ethel Boyd, Josephine Mitchell, Weslia King.

Malang Quintal, Hazel Rhea, Felicie Coulon, Gladys Ferrier, Irma Falgoust, Doris Daniels, Azzalee Perry, Mildred Vincent, Allie Mae Houston, Gladys Atkins, Thomas Reuben Joseph Lee, Isabel Carter, Georgis Kelly, Louisette Quezerque, Thelma Robinson, Maude Bickham, Osceola Williams, Mildred Dupard, Alder Polk, Lillian Gaylor.

Doris Dozier, Mildred Delay, Ora Adams, Gloria Banks, Luther Williams, Lillian Spriggs, Williams Houston, Alden Bertrand Wallace, Edward Johnson, Inez Flowers, Mary Arceneaux, Thelma Clementine, Annette Williams, Ella D. Mason, Helen Dolores Ketchens, Leaner Douroux, Josephine Morrison, Zelda Brown, Marjorie Belcina, Octavia Johnson, Venecia Gordon, Bernice T. Baham, John Davis, Josephine Armstrong, Gladys Pitcher, George Phillips, Everett Scott, Oscar Robertson, Ardean Badon, Elaine Rawles, Florence Simmons, Dorothy Porter, Lee Jennings, Adele Smith, Alonzetta Bowens, Aurora Jefferson, Harriett Sanders, Orlando Moss, Myrle Mays, Marion Green, Honrietta Mack, Mary Gray, Eola Muggah, Vera Bolton, Edith Brown, Susie Dupard, Mabel Muggah, Lucille Elam, Eulalia Glover, Laura Anderson, Nellie L. Wicker, Grace Proche, Helen Edwards, Consuella Remy, Serita Bell Reel, E. Charles Thornhill, Agnes W. Hagan, Mrs. Hilda Dosdunes, Leslie E. Ennis, Annette E. Smith, Charlotte B. Pace, Jersey Johnson Reed.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

MARYLAND

Maryland Threatens To Fire Race Teachers

BALTIMORE, Md.—There is nothing in the laws of Maryland to prevent the state from throwing out all its colored teachers and replacing them with whites, if the Federal Court rules that the salaries of Negro and white teachers doing the same work, must be equalized.

This was the threat made by William C. Walsh, state's attorney general, when the case of Walter Mills, a Negro public school teacher, of Parole, Md., was heard here January 14, in the United States district court before Judge W. Calvin Chestnut, as reported in last week's Journal and Guide.

The attorney general stressed the fact that Maryland operated a segregated school system, and was therefore not obliged to pay white and colored teachers the same salaries even though both were doing the same work.

The total annual difference in white and Negro teachers' salaries in Maryland is now about $480,000

Mills, who is represented by Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Charles H. Houston and Leon A. Ransom, is seeking an injunction to restrain the state from distributing its educational funds for teachers' salaries in a manner which discriminates against Negro teachers.

After hearing both sides Judge Chestnut reserved decision on the state's motion to dismiss the injunction.

"Maryland Would Replace All Negro Teachers With Whites," Says State's Att'y General

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26—There is nothing in the laws of Maryland to prevent the State from throwing out all its colored teachers and replacing them with whites, if the Federal Court rules that the salaries of Negro and white teachers doing the same work must be equalized.

This was the threat made by William C. Walsh, State's attorney general, when the case of Walter Mills, a Negro public school teacher of Parole, Md., was heard here January 14 in the United States District Court before Judge W. Calvin Chesnut.

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Such Could Happen

NOW IT IS THAT Maryland's state's attorney general has directed the most brazen threat at the economic security of the Negro in years wherein he warn that Negro teachers may be replaced by whites of the Federal Court rules that the salaries of Negro and white teachers are equalized.

And, the colored brother need not sit supinelly by and exclaim, "It Can't Be Done." Yes, it can be done, and done in a manner that will make the Negro like it, even in the face of so unjust a plan.

Unless Negro teachers in schools throughout our land readily awake to the seriousness of their plight, toss out inefficiency, irregular conduct, and devote more effort to efficiently plying their profession, there is positively no telling what might happen, and whatever happens, the Negroes themselves will be responsible.

Petty bickerings, factionalism within their group and conduct bodering on frivolity are more in evidence among certain teachers of the Negro racial group than can be noticed among other races. It's not so much that the white people are growing tired of such, but the parents of youngsters who are placed in charged of this type of instructor are impatient and wholly dissatisfied with such, and they are demanding a change, even at the expense of the economic security of the race being threatened.

The entire matter of equal salaries and equal consideration rests in the hands of the teachers themselves. Wher they get right, the masses will fall in behind them to protect them fully.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

MICHIGAN

Discrimination On PWA Grant Causes Penalty

Drastic Action Follows Dismissal Of Negroes On School Project

12-14-39

A penalty deduction of $3,313.35 from the PWA grant base on construction of a $408,000 school at Wyandotte, Michigan, has been ordered by Col. E. W. Clark, Acting Commissioner of the Public Works Administration. The deduction was made in grounds that racial discrimination was shown in the employment of workers on the project.

The order means that PWA will withdraw 45 per cent of the amount named—about $1,490—from the $183,000 PWA grant made to the Public School District of Wyandotte for the project.

Action was taken following a PWA investigation of complaints that Negroes were being denied employment on the construction because of race. The investigator's report substantiated charges by five Negroes that subcontractors had refused them employment or had dismissed them shortly after they were hired on the grounds that Negroes could not work on the project.

The penalty was imposed under a provision of "Terms and Conditions" (PWA Form 30, Part IV, paragraph 7), which is a part of the financial agreement under which the PWA grant is made. This paragraph requires that, except as otherwise provided, qualified workers referred for work on the project, "shall not be discriminated against on any grounds whatsoever." The investigator's report found that the construction was being done with union labor and that the five Negroes were furnished by the union to the subcontractors as is required on union jobs

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF MISSISSIPPI

Educational Needs Of Race Recognized In Mississippi

No High Schools Found In 15 Counties Of State

By LEON LEWIS

ALCORN, Miss.—(A N P)—According to a report of State Superintendent of Education L. S. Rogers, Negro education has suffered from lack of proper facilities and absence of a realization that Negroes constitute half of the population of the state and any hold back of them seriously effects the general progress of the state.

An extensive program for Negro public education was motivated after a survey showed that in 15 counties there are no high school facilities for 48,697 Negro educable children; in 53 counties 84,651 Negro children have no high school facilities outside of towns and cities.

Although since this report some improvements have been made in the efforts to provide better educational facilities for Negroes, that is, high school education, it is found that out of more than 117,000 Negroes in the state of high school age, schols and facilities are available for only a little over 8,000.

AS WHOLE COMMUNITY

In referring to a schoel in the state that was his ideal for Negroes, State Agent P. H. Easom addressed Superintendent Rogers: "As a result of this type of school the tenant farmers of the community are growing more gardens, more chickens, more flowers and shrubbery. They are living better and they are more contented. They are moving around less in the community and less out of the community. They are healthier and they are more interested in the school. As a result of this enterprise the white people of this more interested in the colored people and the school. They are doing more for the school.

This is indicative of how better school facilities for Negroes affect the entire community, its general attitude towards Negroes and conditions.

A few years back this situation with the fact that few Negroes of the state or who wanted to come into the state qualified to teach, owing to the fact that the annual salary for Negro rural teachers was only $125 and for city teachers, $280, as compared with $246, and $542 respectively, for Georgia, the next southern state in rank of paying teachers' salaries, and $590.63 and $771.16 respectively, for Kentucky, the highest of the southern states.

SUPERINTENDENT GERLING

In a letter recently made public, Superintendent of Schools Henry J. Gerling makes a feeble effort to defend his conduct toward the colored parents, teachers and children of St. Louis by an attack on the editor of the St. Louis Argus because we have from time to time, called the attention of the public to the superintendent's mistreatment of Negro children, teachers and parents in the administration of school affairs. In his letter Mr. Gerling has this to say:

Argus 2-24-39
St. Louis Mo.

"I am not concerned about the diatribes that come from the individual who issues the sheet known as the Argus. My concern is for the orderly progress of the Negro schools of St. Louis.

Building operations now under way show that we are making this progress. We shall continue to do so irrespective of the attitudes and purposes of individuals.

I am much interested in the views and cooperation of Negro Citizens for whose motives and judgments I have genuine respect. Critical intimations by the Argus will not deter me and I am sure also will not deter citizens of the type with whom I have conferred. I shall continue to rely on them for expressions of the needs and interests of our Negro Children.

One wonders about the motives of the repeated assaults that have appeared in the Argus. This much is certain. Neither the desire for jobs nor the desire to favor any individual will influence the actions of the Department of Instruction.

HENRY J. GERLING
Superintendent."

It will be noticed that Mr. Gerling states that he is not concerned about what the Argus has to say about his administration. All that we have said about the administration is true. He has manipulated the affairs of the schools so as to rob not only the colored pupils of the things to which they are justly entitled from the standpoint of education, but also he has robbed the teachers and parents.

The teachers have been robbed of the salaries that rightfully belong to them by being forced to carry a larger teaching load than is required of white teachers. For instance, in the Vashon and Sumner High Schools the average daily load per teacher is, Sumner, 29 and Vashon, 28 while the average load per teacher at Cleveland is 24 and McKinley, 24. Thus we see that Vashon is ten teachers short and Sumner is eleven teachers short. The economic loss there to Negro teachers, based upon an average salary of $2,400 per year makes a total loss of $50,400 annually at the two high schools alone. If the above figures are true, and the attendance record is taken from the auditor's report, then we say let the figures speak for themselves, despite Mr. Gerling's statement that he is not concerned about the "diatribes that come from the individual who issues the sheet known as the Argus."

Then let us look a little further into Mr. Gerling's manipulations which cheat us, by turning our attention to the elementary schools. Comparing the figures of nine selected schools for Negro children we find that each colored teacher is required by Superintendent Gerling to carry an average of three more pupils per day than white teachers. Should the same average hold true among the 351 elementary school teachers in the system, we would find that we are 28 teachers short. In other words, if the Negro teacher load were reduced to that of the white teachers we would have 28 additional teachers in the elementary schools. Assuming that the average pay of an elementary teacher is about $1,500 per year, the loss in salary to the race in this teacher group is $42,000 annually. This $42,000 loss in the elementary schools plus the $50,400 loss in the high schools makes a grand total loss of $92,400 annually in salaries to the teachers, and their families, through Mr. Gerling's manipulations.

Of course, Mr. Gerling thinks this is a shrewd manipulation of school affairs and, no doubt believes that the colored people would not be able to notice what appears to him to be a little thing. In his operation he is not feeding us in large doses, but rather is giving us slow poison. We wonder who advises him in these matters.

We are refreshing the memory of the people so that they can see and think. In Mr. Gerling's letter he accuses us of seeking a position in the department of education. To this we plead guilty. We do want him to give us the fifty jobs for our teachers which he is arbitrarily witholding, and we are also interested in seeing him give the $92,400 annually to our race which he is now withholding from Negro teachers in St. Louis. Mr. Gerling has also accused us of "meddling" in school affairs. As to this we wish to refresh his memory regarding the time when Dr. Leslie Purdom was president of Stowe Teachers College and this same Mr. Gerling was glad to confer with the editor of the Argus about ways and means of getting Purdom out of Stowe College without becoming Superintendent of Schools. We were fighting Mr. Purdom because we believed that a colored person should be president of Stowe Teachers College. It was a matter of principle with us, but Mr. Gerling was afraid that the president of Stowe College was making his way to the superintendency and he welcomed all the help he could get to stop Purdom. Mr. Gerlings protestations of his personal friendship and interest in the welfare of Negroes is not borne out by his conduct and if there are any colored persons in the city of St. Louis who believe that Mr. Gerling has been fair to the Negro in administering school affairs, we would like to know just who they are. Let them speak, let them come forward and defend Mr. Gerling's record of his treatment of colored people.

We would discuss here the Vashon High School site case in which an attempt was made to place an elementary school in the back yard of the Vashon High School, but we all know that it was Henry J. Gerling who was at the root, or seat of the whole affair; this is a fact which is well known even by school children. And don't let anyone have you believe that the "Italian hand" of Henry J. Gerling is not seen in the abbreviated building plans for the new Waring School.

To look up and dig into the record of Mr. Gerling since he has been Superintendent of Schools would not bring to light a pleasant sight. His record is nauseating to the soul and like smoke to the eyes—the half has not been told.

WITHERSPOON IS ENDORSED FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Mound City Bar Ass'n Pledges Group Cooperation At Special Meeting

A special committee of the Mound City Bar met last Saturday and agreed to furthering plans for cooperation with the Ministers and other organizations in School affairs of St. Louis. One of the purposes is to foster and support qualified candidates for the Board of Education. The committee by seperate resolution endorsed the candidacy of Atty. Robert L. Witherspoon who has been drafted by a citizens' committee to enter the School Board race. A poll of the membership of the Mound City Bar showed a unanimous vote would be cast for Witherspoon's endorsement at the regular Bar meeting Saturday.

Argus 3-24-39

Makes Plea For Cooperative Leadership

A plea for a pooling of leadership among the ministers, lawyers, business men and other groups, was made by George U. Cloud, who presented the outline of a board plan.

The committee went on record as recommending full cooperation with Ministers, and Associations of the City.

The following were present: John A. Davis, chairman, Harvey Tucker, president of the Bar Association, S. R. Redmond, David Grant, Jos. L. McLemore, H. D. Espy, Clark Frazier, Harry Bracy, N. B. Young, Robt. L. Witherspoon, all lawyers. Rev. R. C. Clopton, former president of Baptist Ministers Union, Rev. W. L. Rhodes, Chairman of the Civic Committee of the Baptist Union, George U. Cloud, active in school affairs, and C. B. Broussard and Z. D. Lenoir.

THE FINAL VICTORY IN THE SCHOOL SITE FIGHT

"Finis" was written last week to what may be regarded as the most far-reaching victory in a court fight ever won by the Negroes of this state when the attorneys for the School Board formally dismissed its appeal from the decision which was handed down in the Circuit Court sometime ago.

We make the statement "most far-reaching" advisedly, because had the School Board been allowed to go ahead arbitrarily and put this building in the backyard of the Vashon High School, the site it selected, there would have been no end to the possible injury which might have been done to children of the Negro race and also to their parents. It was brought out in the testimony at the trial of the case that to crowd this elementary school into such a small space would not only be detrimental to the growth and health of the elementary school children, whose ages range from 6 to 12 or 14, but also would be a hazard to the growth and health of pupils of the Vashon High School. By the very nature of things, there would have been no end to the injustices which would naturally follow in the wake of this act, because the children of the tender ages would have come into this environment each year filling the shoes of those who left to take their places in various fields of endeavor.

There may be other wrongs which public officials may do, but we think that a wrong of this sort imposed upon children in their innocence, whose dependence upon those who should guide them, is so trusting, is in a class by itself in the catalog of crime, and no condemnation is too severe for persons perpetrating such a wrong.

As will be remembered, when the matter of erecting an elementary school on the Vashon site was brought to the attention of the colored people they immediately instituted a protest citing the injustice which would be imposed upon the Negro group, but this protest was not heard by the Board of Education. As time rolled on and more people became interested in the matter, everybody, so far as we know, condemned the proposed site except certain members of the School Board, Mr. Gerling, the superintendent, and Rev. Dinkins, a Negro preacher who said he had been promised a job by Mr. Gerling if he would support the Board in its action. Despite the impending wrong which was clearly shown Mr. Gerling, the superintendent never changed his position until forced to do so by order of the Circuit Court. It was from this decision handed down by Judge Kirkwood that the Board of Education took an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

We wish here and now to congratulate the colored citizens who initiated the court proceedings, and also the liberal minded white people (and they were legion) who supported the Negroes in their fight, for their service to the community in the school site controversy. Special mention is also made of the attorneys, George L. Vaughn, Sidney R. Redmond and Robert L. Witherspoon, who gave of their time, their money and their talents in the prosecution of the case which resulted in a final victory.

Of course, there are other duties which the School Board, through its superintendent, owes to the colored people; there are other wrongs which are being imposed upon Negro teachers and citizens, by Mr. Gerling and which he has the power to correct. We hope it will not be necessary for us to resort to the courts again to make unfaithful officials do their duty.

Missouri Is Proud Of Its Jim Crow Education System Of 452 Schools

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 15—The State Department of Education of Missouri released this week the latest information concerning its public school system for the Race as follows:

Missouri ranks second in the nation in total number of school district units, e.g, 8.439 school districts inclusively. (Note:—Illinois ranks first). These districts are classified as follows: 861 high school districts and 7.578 rural school districts.

The high school districts support for Negro children 70 schools of secondary level and 198 elementary schools exclusive of the 26 elementary schools of St. Louis, 12 elementary schools of Kansas City, and the 3 elementary schools of St. Joseph for Negro children. In addition, the rural school districts support 146 rural schools for Negro children.

These 452 schools are manned by a personnel of 1,464 Negro teachers, supervisors, and administrators. These institutions and teachers serve an enumeration of 59,903 Negro pupils between the ages of 6 through 20 years of age with a total enrollment of 47,959 Negro pupils.

The total number of schools is divided as follows: 146 rural schools, 236 elementary schools and 70 high schools. The 1,464 teachers are divided into 155 rural school teachers of which 35 are men and 120 are women; 943 elementary school teachers of which 108 are men and 835 are women; 366 high school teachers of which 232 are men and 134 are women.

The total enumeration of 49,903 Negro children is composed of 5,643 rural school children of which 2,961 are boys and 2,682 are girls and 54,260 children, residing in high school districts of which enumeration 26,905 are boys and 27,355 are girls.

The total enrollment of 47,959 Negro children is composed of 4,653 rural school pupils of which 2,377 are boys and 2,276 are girls; 35,041 elementary school pupils of which 17,564 are boys and 17,477 are girls; and 8,265 high school pupils of which 3,59 9are boys and 4,666 are girls.

The number of women teachers exceeds the number of men teachers in both the rural and elementary schools, but the men represent 63.4 percent of the total number of teachers in the high schools. Nine and four-tenths percent of the total school enumeration reside in rural school districts. The percentages of total enrollment for rural, elementary and high schools are represented as follows: about 9 percent of the enrollment is in the rural schools, about 73 percent of the enrollment is in the elementary schools, and about 18 percent of the enrollment is in the high schools.

The enumeration of boys exceeds that of the girls in the rural school districts, 2,961 boys to 2,682 girls, but the enumeration of girls exceeds that of the boys in high school districts, 27,355 girls to 26,905 boys.

The enrollment of boys at both the rural and elementary school levels exceeds that of the girls, e.g., for rural schools 2,377 boys, 2.276 girls and for elementary schools 17,564 boys to 17,477 girls. However the enrollment of girls exceeds that enrollment for the boys at the secondary school level, e.g., 4,666 girls to 3.599 boys.

EDUCATION - 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

MISSOURI

Survey Finds Poor Buildings And Overloaded Teachers In St. Louis Colored Schools

Low standard in buildings and overloading of teachers in the colored public schools were among the conditions criticized in the findings of the school survey conducted by a group headed by Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University announced Monday.

The rulings on colored school buildings released by the committee classed twelve as inferior and three as poor and their removal was recommended. Three were classed as fair, one as good and one as superior. It was found that many colored teachers are burdened with classes of forty or more pupils.

The committee lauded the "splendid planning" of St. Louis in the location of two community centers around Vashon and Sumner High Schools and encouraged their extension. Among the important recommendations of the committee were:

Opening of schools to married women teachers and more men teachers in elementary schools.

Retirement and pensioning of 350 teachers, principals and supervisors more than sixty five years old on pensions.

Adoption of a similar salary schedule for grade and high school teachers.

Introduction of straight merit system for selection and promotion of all school employees.

Rearrangement of school system: instead of present kindergarten, eighth grade elementary and four year high school and two year junior college, a lower school of kindergarten and grades through six; "Middle school" of grades through six-ten; "upper school," through grades 12-14.

Encouragement of more study by teachers, forty seven percent of whom have only two years of college training.

It was found that over 24,000 boys and girls 15 to 19 years old are not in high schools and only five percent of the high school graduates go to college. St. Louis ranks eleventh among the 20 cities over 300.000 in population in per pupil expenditure, $179 a year.

Classing of school buildings was:

Superior—Vashon High
Good—Sumner High, Dunbar
Fair—Stowe Teachers College, Cole, Lincoln
Poor—Divoll, Marshall, Simmons
Inferior — Banneker, Wayman Crow, Jefferson, Waring, Cottage Avenue, Dumas, West Belle, Delaney, Wheatley, L'Ouverture, Dessalines, Carr Lane.

Although Cole was built at the same time as Gundlach, a white school ranking as superior, the lack of yard space and good surroundings were believed to have thrown Cole into the fair class.

DR. GERLING'S DUTY

A further study of Dr. George D. Strayer's report on the St. Louis school system indicates that it will require some time and study to meet the reforms as suggested by this report. But outstanding among the recommendations, which may be classed as the "must list" were certain things about the Negro schools. To bring about these changes, it does not necessarily require the adoption of the report by the Board. All that is necessary is for Mr. Henry J. Gerling, the superintendent, to exercise the power of his office by doing his plain duty. If he recommends a change in the colored teacher load so as to equalize it with that of white teachers we do not believe there will be one dissenting vote by members of the Board. Nor do we believe that should the superintendent recommend a president at Stowe Teachers' College just as there is at Harris Teachers' College, that there would be any opposition on the part of the Board members.

If there has been any doubt in Mr. Gerling's mind as to the wisdom of doing his duty along this line, he should doubt no longer.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

NEW JERSEY

COLORED CHILDREN TOLD THEY CANNOT BE REGISTERED

By IRVINE I. TURNER

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.—(ANP)—Racial prejudice against colored people was disclosed here Thursday when several families who attempted to enroll their little ones at the Decatur avenue school, a block from their residence, were told that they would have to enroll them at the Park avenue school accessible only by marching five or six blocks down a railroad track before they could reach the school.

It was said the discriminatory act was fought against by the Young People's Progressive league in an attempt to put a sudden end to what its president, Roscoe Carol called, "A death sentence on the railroad tracks for the colored children."

The league launched a protest of the school's refusal to admit enrollment of colored pupils with the commissioner of educaiton, asking that he issued an order correcting the situation.

Assistant Commissioner C. J. Sarthan replied to the protest: "It is impossible for the commissioner to issue an order without knowing all the facts in the case. The laws do not require that a child should attend the nearest school for his own good but must attend the school within the district boundaries for the particular building."

Pleasantville citizens pointed out the evasion in Sarthan's interpretation of the laws. They said the district boundary for any school would naturally be the enarest residents of the school.

Another development of the school system was attacked by the local residents. That was the failure of the board of education to renew the contract of Miss Mary Cannon, who is a member of the famous Cannon family of Cranfor, was extremely liked by the students' parents.

It is believed that Miss Cannon's dismissal came as a result of her attitude which indicated she was opposed to the stiff handling of the colored people and their children by the white authorities. She did not approve of the segregated school system, and reports have informed many that she was on the spot, because she had formerly taken in a colored pupil in the school building which was exclusively for whites.

The league protested the manner in which she was fired to the board of education, but the league could not give any definite answer in response as to why she actually was dismissed. Miss Cannon, it is said, is teaching at a distant school.

BACKS OPPOSITION TO NEGRO TEACHERS

Head of Mount Vernon School Board Gives Views

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 21 —Frank J. Nardozzi, president of the Mount Vernon Board of Education, expressed agreement tonight with Dr. William H. Holmes, superintendent of Mount Vernon schools, that Negro teachers should not be employed in the local schools except for classes in which Negro children are in the majority. Dr. Holmes' statements were made yesterday at a legislative hearing in New York City on the condition of the urban Negro population.

"An inquiry would show that Negro children are accorded the best of treatment in our schools," Mr. Nardozzi said. "After all, are we to consider first the plight of two or three unemployed Negro teachers or that of the 700 Negro pupils in our system?"

He pointed out that Nathan Hale School, with a Negro population of about 40 per cent, was the newest school building in Mount Vernon and that it "is staffed by as competent a group of teachers as any school in the city."

He concurred in the opinion of Dr. Holmes, who testified at yesterday's hearing that many white persons would move from the neighborhood of any Mount Vernon school in which a Negro teacher had a position, and realty values would depreciate.

"There was a storm of protest from parents when once we assigned a Negro substitute teacher," Mr. Nardozzi remarked. Commenting on State Senator Jacob J. Schwartzwald's request yesterday to Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, for a State investigation of the Mount Vernon school system, the board president said:

"I am sure that a State investigating body would end up by complimenting us on our treatment of the Negro situation in Mount Vernon."

N. Y. SCHOOL HEAD EXPLAINS BAN ON COLORED TEACHERS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 2 — (ANP) — Frank J. Mardozzi, president Mount Vernon Board of Education this week endorsed the view of Dr. William H. Holmes, superintendent of local schools, that Negro teachers should not be employed here except for classes where colored children are in majority.

Dr. Holmes aired his views last Saturday at a legislative hearing in New York City on the condition of the urban Negro population, during which he said that many white persons should hove from the neighborhood of any Mount Vernon school having a Negro teacher, and that realty values would depreciate.

Explaining his okay of Dr. Holmes, statements, Board President Mardozzi said: "An inquiry would show that Negro children are accorded the best of treatment in our school. After all, are we to consider first the plight of two or three unemployed Negro teachers or that of the 700 Negro pupils in our system.

Parents Protest

"There was a storm of protest from parents once when we assigned a Negro substitute teacher."

Then, commenting on the request of State Senator Jacob J. Schwartzwald to Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education for a State investigation of Mount Vernon school system, Nardozzi said: "I am sure that a State investigating body would end up by complimenting us on our treatment of the Negro situation in Mount Vernon."

He pointed out that Nathan Hale school, with a colored population of about 40 per cent was the newest school in Mount Vernon, that it "is staffed by as competent a group of teachers as any school in the city."

Race Teachers Get High Posts

NEW YORK— For the second time within a year, the New York Board of Education has advanced Harlem teachers to administrative posts in the city high schools.

Such appointments in separate school systems would not be a matter of any special comment, but coming in the mixed school system of New York, it is significant in showing that supervisory and administrative positions in the New York System are not denied race teachers.

Following the lead of Frank Thurner, who was made head of the department of physical education in the Tilden High School last year, has come the assignment of Dr. Willis N. Huggins, as an assistant principal in the Harlem Evening High School, the first such assignment given to colored teachers in New York.

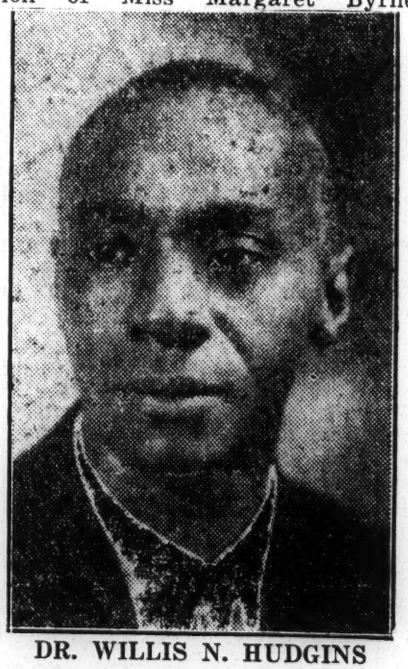
He has served for many years in the history departments of the Bushwick High School and the Harlem Evening High. He is an expert commentator on world affairs and a recognized authority on the history and civilization of Africa.

CHAIRMAN OF LANGUAGES

Along with the above assignment was also the appointment of Dr. Wilfred Rankin as head of the language department in the same school. Dr. Rankin is an erudite scholar in Latin and Greek. In the former subject he is preparing a textbook for school use. He has been, for many years a member of the language department of Boys High School and the New York Evening High School, and brings Harlem the ripeness of his experience.

Incidentally, Dr. Huggins and Dr. Rankin are the only two of the race teachers in the New York system who hold the degree of doctor of philosophy. The former was honored by Fordham University, New York, and the latter by the University of Edinburg, Scotland.

They will work under the direction of Miss Margaret Byrne



DR. WILLIS N. HUDGINS

(white) principal of the Wadleigh Day High School and supervising principal of the Harlem Evening High School.

Harlem teachers now hold the following administrative places in the New York system, principal and assistant in elementary schools department head in the day high schools, department head and assistant principal in evening high school.

George Case. An item on the document reads, 'May 9, Paid to Colored Teacher, $20'."

White Plains Teachers' Work Plea Denied On Bias Issue

Tribune 1-26-39

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Colored teachers had their pleas for work denied them by the Mount Vernon Board of Education, last Saturday.

Seeking installation as members of the faculty of the public schools of that city, three colored teachers were informed by the president of the Board, Frank J. Nardozzi: "After all, are we to consider first the plight of two or three unemployed Negro teachers or that of the 700 Negro pupils in our system?"

The Board concurred with Dr. William H. Holmes, superintendent of Mt. Vernon Schools, that Negro teachers should not be employed in the local schools except for classes in which Negro children are in the majority.

Push Fight On Mount Vernon School Chief

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 10—The fight to oust Superintendent of Schools William H. Holmes for his discriminatory policy in appointing teachers gained momentum this week when the reactionary Republican Daily Argus was forced to print on its editorial page the full contents of an open letter by the militant pastor, the Rev. Polk Knox Fonvielle, leader in the campaign.

The Reverend Fonvielle, who is pastor of the Centennial A. M. E. Zion church, was cheered by an audience of 300 citizens who gathered in the auditorium to hear him serve notice on the city's white politicians that the battle to oust the superintendent and Frank J. Nardozzi, president of the board of education, "had been declared."

The meeting formulated plans to unite all local organizations under the leadership of the National Negro Congress in the fight.

Reverend Fonvielle, who was nosed out by some 200 votes in the elections last year for the board of education, has already forced Superintendent Holmes to admit two members of the Race to the school system.

Records Reveal There Was Negro Teacher In New Rochelle In 1844

By MARION FIELDS

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The surprising information published in The New York Age, August 6, 1938, that Miss Ethel O. Harris, newly appointed Negro school teacher at Lincoln School, is not the first Negro mentor to have taught in New Rochelle, was seemingly upheld by an announcement to that effect in a white daily, February 24, this year, stilling the doubts of New Rochelle colored ministers and professional men.

The exclusive item had been revealed to this writer in an interview with Mrs. Rebecca Archer of 103 Woodside park, New Rochelle. The published statement was met with resentment by leading lights of this city and was publicly proclaimed a false statement in their endeavor to loyally hail the newly appointed Negro school teacher.

Now it appears, according to the white daily's announcement of its investigation upholding the exclusive Age report, Miss Harris is not the first Negro school teacher here. Said the daily newspaper: "Old historical records dug out of the recesses of City Hall by Louis Goodman indicate that there was a Negro teacher in the Town of New Rochelle's public school system as early as 1844.

"One of the documents dug up," the paper says, by Mr. Goodman is a report of Superintendent of Schools,

Miss Margaret A. Lindquist, New Principal Of Junior High School 136, Is Installed

By MARY E. FINGER

Harriet Beecher Stowe Junior High School at 135th street and Edgecombe avenue on last Friday morinng represented one of the happiest gatherings of student and faculty bodies seen in many a school semester, for the installation exercises held for the new principal, Miss Margaret A. Lindquist, former principa of P. S. 19 on East 14th street. Prior to exercises in the spacious auditorium, officials from various branches of the educational system were welcomed in the lavishly furnished office of the school's chief executive to extend felicitations and congratulation to both the outgoing and incoming principals, Misses Eugenia A. Chinnock, one of the new assistant superintendents, and Margaret A. Lindquist respectively.

Miss A. Loretta Callahan, assistan to the principal of P. S. 136, was mistress of ceremonies. She introduced as the first speaker, Dr. Frederic Ernst, superintendent of the junior and senior high schools of the city of New York, who delivered the installation address, formally presenting the new principal to her teachers and students. He highly recommended the school's new leader.

Miss Lindquist in her response to Dr. Ernst's talk, stated, "that we have before us in this country and in this city very heavy educational problems, which will be met by the youth of today. In order to meet these problems, you girls will have to take part in the shaping of your educational program with the teachers, and educators working together." In closing she emphasized that she is very anxious to become familiar with some of the problems affecting the school and parents of this community. Following the address, Miss Mabel Davis, mayor of the student body and a pupil of class 9BC2, presented Miss Lindquist on behalf of her sister classmates a bouquet of yellow roses.

Other speakers on the program were Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, member the Board of Education; Miss Ellen A. G. Phillips, assistant superintendent; Jacob Theobald, assistant superintendent; and Editor Fred R. Moore speaking for the parents.

The last address was made by the ex-principal, Miss Eugenia A. Chinnock, who received a great ovation when she said, "This morning I have come home." She further stated that she was happy to leave the reins of the school in the hands of Miss Lindquist and told the girls that character is like a tree, which must be cultivated in order to bear good fruits.

Other honored guests seen on the platform were Dr. Conroy, Miss Fannie R. Cohen, principal of P. S. 119 Miss Margaret C. Byrne, principal of Wadleigh High School; Aileen Rivet, G. O. President of Wadleigh and Margaret Marshall, senior president of Wadleigh High; Rev. Myers, James H. Hubert, executive secretary of New York Urban League; Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field director of the National Urban League; Anna A. Short, Margaret Cribbin, Josephine M. Gorsiello, Father Owen J. Scanlon, and Gustav Lindquist, the father of the new principal; Mrs. Eva Parks, Mrs. As[illegible]inall and Mrs. Frances Cline Robe.

Little Alice Snyder a former member of the Glee Club of P. S. 119 and a student of P. S. 136, rendered two selections, "Carrisimi" and "Deep River" which were well sung.

The new head of P. S. 136 has led a simple life; she is a tall robust woman possessing abundant energy and a charming personality. This round lady is a descendant of a Swedish stock, her parents being Gustav and the late Hilma Lindquist, natives of Sweden. Miss Lindquist was born in New York and received her education in the elementary schools and colleges of this metropolis. She first received a degree from Hunter College and another one from New York University. She felt that her education was by no means complete therefore she was constantly on the move for new ideas which she received when pursuing her post graduating courses at Columbia and the College of the City of New York.

Her primary education was attained at P. S. 10 in the Bronx where she had the honor, years later, of returning to fill a teaching position. Miss Lindquist then taught economics and commercial subjects at Morris High School. Next she was appointed principal of P. S. 19 on the lower east side. She continued studying and taking examinations until on Friday she was again honored with another laurel, as principal of one of the largest junior high schools in the City of New York.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
August 11 1939

Negro Schools At Mount Airy Have Problem

(Special to The Journal)

Mount Airy, Aug. 10.—Lack o room in the Negro schools of the Mount Airy city system is offering a perplexing problem for Superintendent L. B. Pendergraph.

The Mount Airy Negro schools have eleven teachers allotted for the approaching 1939-40 term, and there is only three rooms for their use.

The Mount Airy Negro schools have been short of room for several years, Superintendent Pendergraph said, but the problem was rendered more acute by the destruction of the Ararat Negro school, which burned last spring.

Plans for construction of a new eight-room brick structure on the same site have been held up by lack of funds, and the only facilities available for the coming year are in a three-room frame building on Virginia street.

The new Ararat Negro school, which was to have been constructed this summer, has been held up since state authorities ruled that Surry county cannot sell $20,000 of county notes, which were voted by the commissioners in June. That sum had been allotted to two projects, the new $12,000 high school at Franklin, one of the county's larger white school units, and $8,000 for the new Ararat Negro school.

Last year the Mount Airy school system used four Negro elementary teachers at Ararat and three elementary and three high school teachers at the Virginia street Negro school here in town. The Virginia street school was operated on a half-day basis, the three grammar grade teachers using the rooms in the morning and the three high school teachers using them in the afternoon.

Since the projected construction of the new Ararat Negro school has been postponed indefinitely, Superintendent Pendergraph announced that the half-day plan will continue at the Virginia street school, using only six of the eleven allotted teachers. The other five allotted teachers will have no place, and the Negro children in the Ararat section will have no school unless some action is taken immediately on the new structure

EDUCATION - 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

NCRTH CARCLINA

Study Is Made Of Pre-School Negro Children

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The opening this Fall of the Nursery School-Parent Education Center at Bennett College in Greensboro, one of two liberal arts colleges exclusively for the education of Negro women in the United States, marked the beginning of scientific training for the Negro pre-school child in North Carolina. The establishment of the center was made possible through a grant of the General Education Board of New York City. The ultimate aim of the project is the development of Negro family life in the local community.

"Home," said Dr. Flemmie P. Kettrell, director of the school, "is the place where life patterns are made and is the environment in which the development of the child is largely determined. Statistics show that the greatest amount of crime and delinquency are associated with homes that are poorly managed."

Environments Are Studied

J. T. Morton Jr., Professor of Psychology, recently made an exhaustive study of Negro families in Greensboro and Dr. W. Edward Farrison, head of the Department of English, used as the basis of his doctor's dissertation at Ohio State University a study of the speech practices of the Negroes in Guilford County.

With these specific data, with general information and with carefully selected physical equipment at their disposal, the director and her two trained assistants set up the Nursery-Parent Center with accommodations for twelve children. The behavior of parents and children from the community is observed, for the most part without the children's knowledge, with the hope of effecting satisfactory changes in the child's environment and adjustment in personality to meet these changes.

Proper Habits Encouraged

Daily records are kept of each child's home and school activities, and these in turn are periodically entered upon his chart. The children spend two hours each morning at play in the sunshine. At noon they have wholesome lunches, and are put to bed. After their noon nap they play again in the open for one hour. Each child is considered individually and receives the care that his case history requires. Proper habit formation is a major concern of the director.

Winston Salem, N. C. Sentinel
January 5, 1939

Education, Labor, Roads Mentioned

Raleigh.—Governor Clyde Hoey, in his biennial message to the North Carolina General Assembly today, cited 14 specific phases of progress in which he expressed particular pride and satisfaction.

Governor Hoey told the legislators they could be especially proud of these things:

(1) The greatest building program ever undertaken in all the history of the state, now under way to extend through 1939.

(2) The sale of $4,620,000 state bonds for the building program at a record low interest rate of 2.07 per cent.

(3) The economical administration of state government, so that less than five cents of each tax dollar goes to pay the cost of government, and the school administration's efficiency which allows 82 cents of each school dollar to go into teacher pay.

Educational Gains

(4) The fine progress made in public education in the schools and colleges, for whites and Negroes.

(5) The progress of the Negro race and the amicable relations between the races, as "North Carolina does not believe in social equality between the races, and will not tolerate mixed schools for the races, but we do believe in equality of opportunity in their respective fields of service and the white race cannot afford to do less than simple justice to the Negro."

(6) The expansion and increased service of benevolent institutions.

(7) The "magnificent work" the parole office is doing and the "fine work" of the new probation commission.

(8) The progress in agricultural diversification.

(9) The splendid condition of the highway system in general, especially secondary roads.

Labor Legislation

(10) The position of the state in labor legislation, especially in the forefront in child labor acts, and the amicable relations between capital and labor.

(11) The reduction of traffic deaths in 1938.

(12) The results of the advertising program, aiding in securing 122 new industries and increasing tourist visits.

(13) The "indispensable blessing" of social security payments to unemployed, aged, needy blind and indigent children.

(14) The "loyalty, efficient service and fine consecration" of all state officials and their fine cooperation for the benefit of the state.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
February 10, 1939

House Passes Yadkin Negro Education Act

(From The Journal's Capital News Bureau)

Raleigh, Feb. 9.—Passed by the house today was the bill introduced by Representative Frank Woodhouse, Democrat, of Yadkin county, to provide for high school for education of Yadkin Negroes.

The bill would empower the Yadkin board of education to pay the board and lodging of Negro high school students in some nearby county until Yadkin provides facilities.

Speaking for the bill, Representative Woodhouse explained that very few Negroes were concerned and that he felt the county would save money by paying their expenses elsewhere rather than setting up a Nego high school.

Also in the house today Representative Woodhouse introduced a bill to make Yadkin "bone dry" by forbidding the sale of wine or beer at any time. It was referred to the finance committee.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 11, 1939

County Board Will Discuss Little River School Plans

Destruction Of Building By Fire Raises Problem Of Continuing Classes—Elementary Grade May Be Suspended, Barbour Savs

A meeting of the county board of education probably will be held this afternoon to discuss plans for continuing classes for pupils of the Little River school for Negroes which was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

Superintendent L. H. Barbour said last night that the elementary grades probably will be discontinued for the year but an effort will be made to carry on work in the high school grades.

Seven months and eight days of the school year had been completed and the school had less than three weeks to run.

Nearby residents discovered the blaze about 4 a. m. but by the time they arrived the roof was falling in and they were powerless to extinguish the blaze. The school building had been closed since the beginning of the Easter holidays Thursday afternoon and so far as is known no one had entered the building since that time, Barbour said.

The charred remains left no clue as to how or exactly where the blaze started. There was no way of determining whether prowlers had been trespassing on the property, the superintendent pointed out.

Although only part of the brick walls of the main building remained standing, the three-room home economics building and the agriculture building, both located on the same site, escaped the flames. These may be used to continue the high school classes.

The Little River school was built in 1934 at a cost to the county of $36,203, and was in its fifth year of service when it burned. Barbour said the county carries $27,000 insurance on the building. The building actually is insured for about 90 percent of its present worth, considering depreciation and the fact that two items included in the original cost will not have to be undertaken again—the grading, which cost $1,000, and the septic disposal system, which cost $2,000.

About 450 pupils attended the school.

Winston Salem, N. C. Sentinel
April 23, 1939

University Groups Hold Session Here

The educational and missionary quarterly session of the Ministers Deacons and Alumni Association o Shaw University will convene in this city April 24-30, Rev. R. M Pitts, the president, announced Saturday.

Rev. T. W. Harris and Antioch Baptist Church will be hosts to the group Monday night. Rev. J. D. Monroe, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, will preside. Devotionals will be led by Rev. William Hairston and Rev. C. J. Borders. The general discussion throughout the session will be built around the theme "For a Time Like This," Esther iv, 14. Dr. J. C. White, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will lead the discussion and Mrs. J. C. White will sing a solo. Rev. A. H. McDaniel, pastor of Union Baptist Church will deliver the opening sermon. The Union Baptist Church Choir and ushers will serve.

Other Features

Other features will be as follows: Tuesday night, 7:30 o'clock at Waughtown Baptist Church service will be in charge of the Forsyth Baptist Sunday School Union with the president, H. H Summers, presiding. Devotionals will be conducted by Mack Jones and Mrs. Imogene Reid.

The theme discussion "The Bible in the Sunday School in a Time Like This" will be led by Nathan M. Mock. Solo, by Mrs. Pauline Rabb; sermon, by Rev. J. D. Monroe, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church. The Emmanuel Baptist Church Choir and ushers will serve.

Wednesday night: at 7:30 o'clock at Rising Ebenezer Baptist Church the services will be in charge o

the Forsyth County B. Y. P. U. with the president, E. L. Grant presiding. Devotional period will be conducted by R. D. Smith and Deacon Frank Hanes. The theme discussion, "Indoctrinating the B. Y. P. U. in a Time Like This," will be led by Mrs. Josebel White Simon; solo, by Mrs. Nora L. Lewis; sermon by Rev. P. J. Joyce, pastor of Waughtown Baptist Church. The choir and ushers will serve.

Thursday night: at 7:30 o'clock at Emmanuel Baptist Church, the services will be in charge of the choirs of the Baptist churches. Devotional period will be led by George Sims and Deacon Lee Grant. "Our Church Music in a Time Like This" will be led in discussion by Royal W. Puryear Sr. Dr. C. A. Eaton, an alumnus of Shaw University, will also speak. Solo, by Mrs. Cornelius R. Hawkins; sermon, by Rev. T. W. Harris, pastor of Antioch Baptist Church. His choir and ushers will serve.

Friday night: at 7:30 o'clock, at Union Baptist Church, the trustees of the local Baptist churches will have charge of the service, with James C. Smith presiding. W. W. McGee and Louis Perry will conduct the devotional period. The theme, "Extending Christian Education in a Time Like This," will be led by Prof. R. W. Brown. Sermon will be preached by Rev. W. E. Samuel, pastor of Mars Hill Baptist Church. His choir and ushers will serve.

Saturday: at 11 a.m., April 29, business session will be held at Antioch Baptist Church and dinner will be held at 2 p.m.

Sunday, April 30, at 3 p.m.: "Shaw University day" will be held at Shiloh Baptist Church with the president, Rev. R. M. Pitts, presiding.

Thirty minutes will be used by the Community Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of B. J. Adgers. Invocation by Dr. R. L. File, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Introduction of the speaker by Rev. R. M. Pitts. Address by Dr. Ralph Herring, pastor of the First Baptist Church, white. Shaw roll call of churches and auxiliaries.

Tarboro, N C. Southerner
May 12, 1939

Annual Field Day Program For Colored Rural Schools To Be Held Here Saturday

3,000 Colored School Children Expected On Saturday at the Coastal Plain Fair Grounds In Annual Events; Starts at 9 A M., Lasts All Day.

(Contributed)

The annual Field and May Day program of the Edgecombe county colored rural schools will get under way at 9 o'clock Saturday morning at the fair grounds with approximately three thousand pupils participating, announced Flossie J. Parker, county colored school supervisor today.

This program is a result of the physical education taught in the public schools as outlined in the state course of study. These exercises which are brought before the public each year as a demonstration represent the best work of each school in physical education.

The track events will begin at 9 o'clock instead of 10 because there are more events this year. These events are varied, interesting and thrilling from start to finish. Prizes are awarded each year to the winners of each event. The chairman of the "track events committee" is R. O. Kornegay, principal of the Battleboro Colored School; the other members of the committee are: S. A. Gilliam, principal of the Roberson School and N. Little, principal of the Living Hope School. There are a large number of pupils participating in the track events and this part of the program is very entertaining. Those assisting as judges, etc., are: W. C. Davenport, Negro farm agent of Hertford county; N. A. McLean, P. Bowen and L. McDougall of the National Youth Administration project located at the Brick School; E. C. Burnett and S. V. Brown of the Tarboro City Schools, and C. E. Edwards and N. E. Rice of the Brick-Tri County High School. These men are very efficient as well as our own Edgecombe county officials. We therefore anticipate much skill in the handling of these events.

Immediately following the "track events" the "May Day Fete" begins. This program is typical of the usual program which characterizes the "Child Health Program" which is conducted annually in many schools throughout the country on May 1st, and is known as "May Day". We do not plan our program for May 1st because we find it advantageous to let this program serve as one of our big closing programs.

This is the most colorful part of the program. The seventh grade girls of the county are the queen's attendants, they enter in two's and form a semi-circle around the queen's throne. These girls, numbering more than one hundred, wear long organdie dresses of the various pastel shades with large wide hats of the same material. This procession is as beautiful as can be. As soon as this procession is over the heralds enter announcing the queen's approach. Following the heralds the flower girls enter strewing flowers for the queen. The queen then enters on a chariot and takes her seat on the throne.

Immediately after the queen is seated, groups of pupils from the various schools come out and dance before the queen (on band stand). These groups consist of from six to fourteen pupils. Each school is allowed five minutes for its dance. The dances for the queen are all of the esthetic type and the groups appear in costume. Each year a first, second and third prize is awarded for the prettiest costume. These costumes are made from crepe paper or other inexpensive materials, yet they are beautiful because of design and color.

The climax of this part of the program is the winding of the May poles. We arrange six May poles in a circle with one huge May pole in the center of the circle and all poles are wound at the same time. Very small pupils are used for the winding of the May poles and they wear little cotton dresses which match the color of the ribbon on the pole. The effect is marvelous.

In order to save time, large groups of children will do group numbers consisting of calesthenic exercises, singing games and drills at the same time the small groups (special numbers) dance before the queen. Each school has a definite space designated behind the queen's throne for their group number. For the spectators, this arrangement is somewhat like the traditional circus—many things going on at one time. For the group numbers the girls wear gym suits made of unbleached cotton material trimmed with red bias tape. The teachers also wear dresses of the same material. The larger girls who are too timid to wear gym suits wear dresses made of the same material. This material is used because it is inexpensive and consequently within the economic reach of the parents of these pupils. This uniform makes a very pretty effect and it teaches the pupils that one can look well in an inexpensive garment if it is designed correctly and fitted well.

This day is a big day for the boys and girls of the colored rural schools. They look forward to this day with almost as much enthusiasm as they look forward to Santa Claus. The patrons enjoy the program that is manifested by the large attendance. There is no admission fee for anything. The whole program is absolutely free.

There will be three cold drink stands, the proceeds to be used for the expenses of the commencement speaker, prizes for track events, prettiest costumes, etc., and the 4-H clubs. These stands will be managed by Leslie Holley, Leggett and F. D. Wharton, Edgecombe county Negro farm agent, and Hazel S. Parker, Edgecombe county Negro home agent. The three stands will be under the supervision of Leslie Holley. These plans have been approved by Superintendent N. E. Gresham.

We are most grateful to the landlords in Edgecombe county for the cooperation they have given toward the transportation of the pupils. In many communities the landlords have consented to let the teachers use their farm trucks to transport the pupils to Tarboro. In one community the landlord, who is a lawyer, told the principal of the school that he would pay the transportation fee for the poor little pupils whose parents were not able to pay the small transportation fee for their children. What lovely landlords we have in Edgecombe county. We highly appreciate the cooperation of Mr. Earnhart for consenting to send all the street sprinklers up Saturday morning to sprinkle the track to prevent so much dust.

We thank the police department also for their cooperation in helping us to keep the crowd of spectators off the race track during the track events. We feel proud of the fact that we do not need the police department for disorderly conduct. They are needed only to assist principals in keeping the crowd of spectators off the race track. Even though we have several thousand people as spectators we have never had one incident of disorder. We congratulate our Edgecombe county colored people.

With such fine cooperation from the above named agencies, together with the 100 per cent cooperation of our most efficient group of teachers, it gives us much pleasure to plan such a program for our rural boys and girls.

Asheville, N. C., Times
September 6. 1939

STATE NEGRO SCHOOLS GET MORE MONEY

Allotments Announced By Governor Hoey.

RALEIGH, Sept. 6.—(UP)—Governor Clyde R. Hoey and the council of state have allotted an additional $37,531 for higher education for negroes in the state, bring to $91,530 the sum set aside for this purpose this school year.

Allotments were:

Fayetteville State Teachers college, $4,650 for this year for additional steps necessary to make the school a four-year, degree-granting institution.

Agricultural and Technical college for negroes, Greensboro, $26,781 for this school year and $36,250 for next year for graduate study.

Elizabeth City State Teachers college for additional steps necessary to make the school a four-year degree-granting institution, $6,100 for this year.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
September 23, 1939

State's Shortcomings In Education Spotted

Federal Survey Points Out 'Heavy Burden' Borne By North Carolina

Washington, Sept. 22.—(AP)—The fact North Carolina ranks high above the national average in the ratio of school-age children to adults was pointed to by the Interior Department's Office of Education today as one of a number of factors indicating a "heavy educational burden" in that State.

The Education Office, in a study of the operation of local school units in North Carolina, said there were 861 persons from five to 20 years of age for each 1,000 persons from 21 to 65 years of age in the State.

The ratio for the nation as a whole is only 574 to 1,000.

Another factor contributing to the State's education burden, the study showed, was that approximately 50 per cent of the total population live on farms and 25 per cent in small villages.

"The educational problems found in the State are, therefore, those usually associated with the provisions of adequate educational facilities in rural territory," the report said.

A Negro population of 29 per cent of the total also was emphasized.

"In most cases, if the same standards for buildings, personnel and services were maintained for both white and colored there would be a consequent increase in school costs," the report added.

The study, prepared by Henry F. Alves, senior specialist in State school administration; Archibald W. Anderson, assistant director, local school projects, and John Guy Fowlkes, consultant, said North Carolina lacked the financial resources necessary to carry its heavy educational burden.

"It ranks relatively low on such measures of economic ability as tax-paying ability per capita, wealth per capita, income per capita and retail sales per capita," the report said.

"Although the State devotes a large percentage of State funds to education, it still ranks low on measures of educational opportunity provided.

"The State has a relatively high percentage of illiteracy—10 per cent for the total population and 20.6 per cent for the Negro population.

"It is educating a lower percentage of pupils of school age than the country as a whole."

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

OHIO

OHIO FATHER GOES TO JAIL RATHER THAN SEND CHILDREN TO TOO-FAR JIM-CROW SCHOOL

Paint Contractor Refused to Send Son and Daughter Two Miles Away When Another Public Building Was Closer Home

Kansas City Kan
Call-11-17-39

WILMINGTON, Ohio. — (ANP)—Because he refused to send his two children, ages nine and six years, nearly two miles through city traffic and across two railroad lines to a school set aside by the board of education for Negro children only, Theodore Lewis was arrested and placed in jail here last week, charged with contributing to the delinquency of his children.

Lewis had presented his children for admission to the school nearest his residence several times and had been refused by the principal of schools, H. W. Hodson.

Mother Backs Father

Judge Hugh J. Wright of the juvenile court committed Lewis to jail for three days when he refused to give bond and agree to send his children to the segregated school. Judge Wright, by a statement from the bench, attempted to give exclusive control of the children to the mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lewis, with an order "to put these children in school."

When Mrs. Lewis was refused admission of her children at the school nearest their home, she reported to the court that she would stand with her husband and would not send them to the segregated school.

While Lewis was still in jail Atty. Theodore M. Berry, assistant prosecutor of Hamilton county, and Atty. William M. McClain, both of Cincinnati and partners in law practice, were called into the case. Release of Lewis was obtained and a mandamus suit was filed immediately by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis through Attys. Berry and McClain in the court of appeals to compel the board of education to admit their children in school regardless of their race.

Ask N.A.A.C.P. Aid

Public interest has been aroused by the suit. The court of appeals will hold a special session here on November 24 for trial of the merits of the case. The Ohio State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches has been requested to support the case as a friend of the court.

Wilmington was founded by Quakers and was once a principal station in the Under-ground railroad for fugitive slaves seeking freedom. Today Negro residents, the majority being natives of several generations, are discriminated against in every civil right and privilege.

Lewis is a paint contractor and lives at 522 Groves street with his family. Both he and his wife are natives of Wilmington.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

OKLAHOMA

Day Fezler

There is one unfortunate feature about our cleanup in the city schools, during the next few weeks regarding which few people seem to be paying much attention. Most assuredly we want to wreck the old demoralized system with its pay-offs, graft and corruption, but in the doing of this we wonder how many of the school patrons realize that one of the finest men who has ever been on the Oklahoma City school board, is being swept temporarily out of public life?

You know the old adage: " 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good..' In address ourselves to the determined effort to cleanse our educational skies the Black Dispatch arises to say, " 'Tis a good wind that blows nobody ill.' We have decided that we want no more of the present Oklahoma City school board, but many of us have never stopped to turn the full light of investigation upon Day Fezler.

Surely Day Fezler must go. He would be foolish to run. The same unintelligent public which for a dozen years has failed to see what was going on, has not improved its eyesight. Mr. Fezler's conduct on the board is the only bright gleam of virtue obtruding at the present moment, and yet the foolish public, stampeding towards a house cleaning will pitch him into the discard along with the rest.

Oh, of course we know that Mr. Fezler has stated he will not run, and he may perhaps resign before the April election, but Mr. Fezler would run, if he knew that ignorance was not on a rampage. He's the "fall guy", who happened to be standing in the wrong place at this particular moment.

Particularly do we of the Negro group know of the fine, unselfish interest Mr. Fezler has taken in the schools. He has fought for the rights of Superitnendent Reiff to handle the teaching force without molestation. He has been an uncompromising foe of every evil influence he discovered in the separate schools. In the athletic department of the separate schools his interest has been so keen, that he has actually spent sleepless nights trying to help the Douglass High School football squad defeat Tulsa. Teachers, with or without pull, could secure a willing ear down at Day Fezler's shoe shop. He played no favorites.

In the midst of all of this graft, corruption and uproar, and even though for several years he has been seated in meetings where his vote had to be officially recorded with colleagues who now must spend time in the penitentiary, not one bit of suspicion has been turned towards the man, who must walk out into private life in April, simply because voters are blind and prejudiced, and would not vote for him were he to run.

When a school board member went to jail recently, the majority faction became the minority group, and then Day Fezler had his grand opportunity to show the citizens of this community what he considered an ideal setup for the schools. For the first time in many years Superintendent Reiff can call his soul his own. He can call a teacher in and fire her, or he can notify worthy ones that outside influences which have hitherto disrupted the system have no voice in their tenure.

Hence it is that as the years roll on Day Fezler will be placed in some other field of responsibility in this community. Just now he is the only figure in our school life who should cause one to retain faith in humanity.

When the Attendance Officer Plays Truant

Last week we published a statement about the improper conduct of the chief attendance officer in our separate school system. We pointed out that a large portion of his time is spent playing games in pleasure resorts on East Second Street, a fact which will be witnessed by scores of people who have been observing his conduct for years.

Immediately following this statement we were called on by the attendance officer, Frank Wilson, complaining about inaccuracies in the article mentioned. Now, this publication made that statement not only because it is true but for the purpose of focusing the attention of the public upon an ugly situation in our school system. One can find scores of people on street corners loudly talking about what is going on in our school system, but when the time comes to take a stand in the open, where something effective can be accomplished to cure these evils, nobody sticks his neck out far enough to be seen.

So that no one will misunderstand us when we say that we have an ugly situation in our schools, we want to call the public's attention to an experience this writer had several months ago. We were down in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. In the library of the Atkins High School we were introduced to the lady in charge and, when the introduction had been made, she stopped and said: "Oh, you're from that town down there where they sell jobs to school teachers. I've heard all about Oklahoma City.

Later, when I got this lady aside, I requested her to state where she received her information. She immediately named a young woman teaching in the Oklahoma City schools, and she said that this young woman told her about conditions here, while with her in summer school.

Everybody up and down the streets daily discuss the pay-offs that are going on, and we recently were invited to go with a man, who said if I would stand with him at a certain place that day, I would see two of the employes in the separate schools going to a white man's house, to take pay-offs from Negro teachers.

But back to Mr. Wilson: We attacked his record because we believe the time has come to stop some of the conditions we actually see. Mr. Wilson says he does not play checkers, but that he plays cards. This writer does not play checkers, dominoes or cards, and we understand that in most of the recreation parlors and pool halls where these games are operated, small bets are made on the games played. We do not know whether the attendance officer plays for money or not when he plays, but we do say here and now that he sits during the day with his big gun on playing in the H. & S. Smoke Shop, 316 East Second Street, and in the Royal Barber Shop, 328 East Second Street, playing these games where anybooy who desires to find him may do so.

This publication hires a man to follow up sports and amusement activities, in the person of Lynard Matt. Mr. Matt declares that he personally has played from two or three hours of the day with Frank Wilson in the H. & S. Smoke Shop. Delinquent children, who will not go to school, throng the streets, while this sort of thing is going on. It looks as though Mr. Wilson is himself the one to be caught rather than the errant children.

We are shouting from the hilltops now because there is a school election just around the corner, without any individual Negro or organization among Negroes speaking out about the unspeakable conditions existing in the Negro schools. Where is the Douglass Parent-Teachers' Association, or the Ministerial Alliance? Can we go into this election with our white friends, who are fighting to free their system from the evil clutches of graft, bribery, corruption and immorality and take no stand ourselves?

We have been utterly surprised at the lack of interest shown by the city parent-teachers associations. What is their purpose? Does the silence which has obtained in the six months indicate that Negro patrons endorse and condone all that has gone on in the separate schools?

What about the club women of the city? Can we find no fault with dancing if properly supervised, but can hear a word from them? The ministers of the city recently denounced dancing. Perhaps they should. Personally we find no fault with the ministers of the city allow this school campaign to develop any further without taking some sort of stand against the evils that now exist in the city school system?

The truth is that there is a whole lot that has happened in the separate schools which should be brought to the attention of the present grand jury. We said sometime ago that every person who knows anything about the sale of jobs, or the purported sale of jobs, should go before the grand jury and make a statement. Nothing should deter any Negro citizens from attempting to clear up this ugly situation. Certainly this writer expects to tell all he

Day Fezler

There is one unfortunate feature about our cleanup in the city schools, during the next few weeks regarding which few people seem to be paying much attention. Most assuredly we want to wreck the old demoralized system with its pay-offs, graft and corruption, but in the doing of this we wonder how many of the school patrons realize that one of the finest men who has ever been on the Oklahoma City school board, is being swept temporarily out of public life?

You know the old adage: " 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good..' In address ourselves to the determined effort to cleanse our educational skies the Black Dispatch arises to say, " 'Tis a good wind that blows nobody ill.' We have decided that we want no more of the present Oklahoma City school board, but many of us have never stopped to turn the full light of investigation upon Day Fezler.

Surely Day Fezler must go. He would be foolish to run. The same unintelligent public which for a dozen years has failed to see what was going on, has not improved its eyesight. Mr. Fezler's conduct on the board is the only bright gleam of virtue obtruding at the present moment, and yet the foolish public, stampeding towards a house cleaning will pitch him into the discard along with the rest.

Oh, of course we know that Mr. Fezler has stated he will not run, and he may perhaps resign before the April election, but Mr. Fezler would run, if he knew that ignorance was not on a rampage. He's the "fall guy", who happened to be standing in the wrong place at this particular moment.

Particularly do we of the Negro group know of the fine, unselfish interest Mr. Fezler has taken in the schools. He has fought for the rights of Superitnendent Reiff to handle the teaching force without molestation. He has been an uncompromising foe of every evil influence he discovered in the separate schools. In the athletic department of the separate schools his interest has been so keen, that he has actually spent sleepless nights trying to help the Douglass High School football squad defeat Tulsa. Teachers, with or without pull, could secure a willing ear down at Day Fezler's shoe shop. He played no favorites.

In the midst of all of this graft, corruption and uproar, and even though for several years he has been seated in meetings where his vote had to be officially recorded with colleagues who now must spend time in the penitentiary, not one bit of suspicion has been turned towards the man, who must walk out into private life in April, simply because voters are blind and prejudiced, and would not vote for him were he to run.

When a school board member went to jail recently, the majority faction became the minority group, and then Day Fezler had his grand opportunity to show the citizens of this community what he considered an ideal setup for the schools. For the first time in many years Superintendent Reiff can call his soul his own. He can call a teacher in and fire her, or he can notify worthy ones that outside influences which have hitherto disrupted the system have no voice in their tenure.

He is hoping that as the years roll on Day Fezler will be placed in some other field of responsibility in this community. Just now he is the only figure in our school life who should cause one to retain faith in humanity.

When the Attendance Officer Plays Truant

Last week we published a statement about the improper conduct of the chief attendance officer in our separate school system. We pointed out that a large portion of his time is spent playing games in pleasure resorts on East Second Street, a fact which will be witnessed by scores of people who have been observing his conduct for years.

Immediately following this statement we were called on by the attendance officer, Frank Wilson, complaining about inaccuracies in the article mentioned. Now, this publication made that statement not only because it is true but for the purpose of focusing the attention of the public upon an ugly situation in our school system. One can find scores of people on street corners loudly talking about what is going on in our school system, but when the time comes to take a stand in the open, where something effective can be accomplished to cure these evils, nobody sticks his neck out far enough to be seen.

So that no one will misunderstand us when we say that we have an ugly situation in our schools, we want to call the public's attention to an experience this writer had several months ago. We were down in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. In the library of the Atkins High School we were introduced to the lady in charge and, when the introduction had been made, she stopped and said: "Oh, you're from that town down there where they sell jobs to school teachers. I've heard all about Oklahoma City."

Later, when I got this lady aside, I requested her to state where she received her information. She immediately named a young woman teaching in the Oklahoma City schools, and she said that this young woman told her about conditions here, while with her in summer school.

Everybody up and down the streets daily discuss the pay-offs that are going on, and we recently were invited to go with a man, who said if I would stand with him at a certain place that day, I would see two of the employes in the separate schools going to a white man's house, to take pay-offs from Negro teachers.

But back to Mr. Wilson: We attacked his record because we believe the time has come to stop some of the conditions we actually see. Mr. Wilson says he does not play checkers, but that he plays cards. This writer does not play checkers, dominoes or cards, and we understand that in most of the recreation parlors and pool halls where these games are operated, small bets are made on the games played. We do not know whether the attendance officer plays for money or not when he plays, but we do say here and now that he sits during the day with his big gun on playing in the H. & S. Smoke Shop, 316 East Second Street, and in the Royal Barber Shop, 328 East Second Street, playing these games where anybooy who desires to find him may do so.

This publication hires a man to follow up sports and amusement activities, in the person of Lynard Matt. Mr. Matt declares that he personally has played from two or three hours of the day with Frank Wilson in the H. & S. Smoke Shop. Delinquent children, who will not go to school, throng the streets, while this sort of thing is going on. It looks as though Mr. Wilson is himself the one to be caught rather than the errant children.

We are shouting from the hilltops now because there is a school election just around the corner, without any individual Negro or organization among Negroes speaking out about the unspeakable conditions existing in the Negro schools. Where is the Douglass Parent-Teachers' Association, or the Ministerial Alliance? Can we go into this election with our white friends, who are fighting to free their system from the evil clutches of graft, bribery, corruption and immorality and take no stand ourselves?

We have been utterly surprised at the lack of interest shown by the city parent-teachers associations. What is their purpose? Does the silence which has obtained in the past six months indicate that Negro patrons endorse and condone all that has gone on in the separate schools?

What about the club women of the city? Can we hear a word from them? The ministers of the city recently denounced dancing. Perhaps they should. Personally we find no fault with dancing if properly supervised, but can the ministers of the city allow this school campaign to develop any further without taking some sort of stand against the evils that now exist in the city school system?

The truth is that there is a whole lot that has happened in the separate schools which should be brought to the attention of the present grand jury. We said sometime ago that every person who knows anything about the sale of jobs, or the purported sale of jobs, should go before the grand jury and make a statement. Nothing should deter any Negro citizens from attempting to clear up this ugly situation. Certainly this writer expects to tell all he

knows. We think we have some pretty good leads for the Oklahoma County grand jury.

But should the Black Dispatch be the only voice crying in the wilderness? Sometime ago before the bribery convictions, we were called over the telephone by a certain member of the school board, and attempt made to intimidate this writer. Every effort possible was made to stifle our voice. Should we have any help in this matter. Remember, this publication was crying out again the evils existing in the Negro set-up seven years before the white people discovered what was happening to them. Many know that a vicious vendetta was organized—and still exists—which aided and abetted the clubbing and beating of this writer several months ago.

A long time ago this writer decided that there was something far more precious than life; something far more valuable than money, and that is the reason why we go out to battle every day for the things that ought to be. We could win some of these struggles without so much personal sacrifice if the Negro community would take a stand. Almost every election the statement is made in the white newspapers that certain white underworld characters will control the Eastside. There is a reason for this sort of statement. White people know that men like some of those convicted recently have controlled the Eastside. In the last election, in spite of the charges against him, Ed Spivey got the majority of the Negro votes to the everlasting shame of the 20,000 black voters of this municipality.

Regardless of the assistance we shall receive we shall press on. Regardless of threats and attempts at intimidation we shall struggle to rid evil out of our city life. In the language of a great abolitionist we shall be "as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice."

NEGROES FILE FOR PLACES ON SCHOOL BOARD

BRISTOW, Okla.—Whether or not it is legal for Negroes to maintain a position on the district school board was being hotly contested in Bristow this week after a Negro woman and man have filed for the same. The candidates are Mrs. Arlene McNeal, Democrat, from Ward 3, and Beahly H. Berry, Republican from Ward 3.

Under the separate school law of Oklahoma the right to membership on the school board is reserved to "the same race as the children who are entitled to attend the school of the district.

Also under the same law, the race that predominates a school district is authorized to form the school management, and the race with the minority population in the district must submit to school management under the county superintendent of schools.

According to another state law Berry's name on the ballot will be followed by the word Negro, as the state requires that candidates of other races than Caucasian must be designated on the ticket. But because of the law which reads that members of the school board must be of the same race as the majority of students in that district, Mrs. McNeal's name will probably not appear on the ballot.

The filing of the two Negroes have caused considerable study of sections of the separate school law which is as follows:

7035 Separate School Defined

"The county separate school in each school district is hereby declared to be that school in said school district of the race having the fewest number of children in said school district; provided that the county superintendent of public instruction of each county shall have authority to designate what school or schools in each school school and which class ofHSR district shall be the separate school and which class of children, either white or colored, shall have the privilege of attending such separate school or schools in said school district. Members of the district school board shall be of the same race as the children who are entitled to attend the school of the district, not the separate school.

901—Separate Boards, Election

"Wherever there shall be established and maintained a separate school, a separate board of school officers shall be elected and chosen for the management of such school as is provided for by law for the election of other school officers. In districts having separate school boards, the electors of each separate race shall meet as now provided by law at their respective schools for which said directors are to be elected and electors of one race shall not participate in any election pertaining to the schools of the other race."

It will be up to the county election board to determine the legality of the ruling, in the event the matter is brought to the attention of the board.

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OKLAHOMA

A White Bus Driver for Negro School Children

Last week the Black Dispatch was flooded with protest letters from Enid. It appears that the school board in this Garfield County city has seen fit to name a white man as bus driver for the Negro schools. Most of the letters seemingly sought to pitch a fight on the principal of the schools ,and other teachers in the system. Only one person out of perhaps a half dozen who wrote letters, had the moral courage to attach her name to the communication sent us.

We are giving attention to the letter written by this Enid lady, and would not have paid any attention to the other anynomous letters, but for receipt of the signed letter just referred too. Hereafter, we would like for citizens over the state, who desiring the Black Dispatch to give recognition to matters they have in mind, to kindly attach their names to documents sent. Unsigned articles find their way to the waste basket.

Here is the answer we gave to the questions asked by the Enid lady:

"There is no law in the state of Oklahoma which prohibits a white person from driving a bus for a Negro school. It would even be within the law for a white teacher to teach in a Negro school. In Creek county the white supervisor handles the affairs in all the Negro schools of that county.

"The trouble you have in Enid is in a large measure political rather than legal. If Negroes do not exercise an influence in elections, the governing agencies may do as they please regarding such mattrs about which you complain.

"If, on the other hand, the Negroes in the school district, where a white bus driver is hauling Negro children, would cease their petty bickering and vote solidly for some one who would agree to change this situation, your troubles would all disappear.

"I know what an ugly situation presents itself, in the picture drawn in your letter, but unless the method is adopted, as suggested here, there will be no relief possible.

"It is unlawful for white and Negro children to go to school together, but the law is silent when it comes to the question of white people drawing salaries to serve in Negro schools."

We said what we did in the letter to our Enid correspondent, not because of what she said in her letter regarding political issues, but because of what was said in the anynomous letters we received, dealing with the same subject.

In almost every one of these letters the school patrons assumed that the big job for them to tackle was to oust the Negro principal, because white people had placed a white bus driver in the separate setup. Not a single one of those who wrote us assumed that they should do their fighting in the right place, or apparently understood the method of procedure in launching such a battle.

This is no brief for A. Mitchell Moore, the principal of the Enid separate schools. We have slight acquaintance with the man, but we do know that policies such as complained of were fixed by a white school board, and not by the Negro principal.

We have an idea that when the Negro principal heard of the appointment of a white bus driver he was embarrassed, but if the Enid principal is in the shape of Negro principals in most school districts, he must sit silently and accept whatever he gets, because the colored citizenry is not organized properly to fight for its rights.

Attorney General Upholds Demand of Negroes For Bus Services In School Zones

Mae Q. Williams Issues Reply To Request Of Negroes Living In Rural Districts

Grade School Children To Benefit

The right of Negro citizens in school districts of Oklahoma to demand transportation in school buses for their children was upheld last week by Attorney General Mac Q. Williamston, in an opinion furnished Glenn C. Oakes, county attorney of Harmon County. The opinion was written by J. Tarry Johnson, assistant to the attorney general.

The opinion says that the students are entitled to transportation under provisions of Section 1, of Article 9, Chapter 34, Oklahoma Session laws, 1939. It is pointed out that provisions are made for "all children legally residing in the district, or legally transferred thereto and legally entitled to attend school therein."

The exact text of the opinion follows:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 17, 1939, wherein you state that a certain independent school district maintaining a high school and having the necessary qualifications for furnishing transportation, and providing transportation for the white children attending its grade schools and high school, has within its corporate limits a separate school for colored children in which there is offered instruction in grades only to and including the 8th grade, there being no program of education in any high school grades offered, in said school district, for the separate school children.

"You refer to Sections 1 and 15 of Article 9, Chapter 34, Oklahoma Session Laws 1939 (House Bill No. 292 of the 17th Legislature), and request the Attorney General's opinion as to the authority to provide transportation for colored children who are attending the separate school in said independent school district.

"Section 1 of the 1939 Act referred to in your letter reads as follows:

"'Section 1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, any school district in Oklahoma, maintaining therein a program of public education in grades one to eight, inclusive, and not less than two accredited high school grades in addition thereto, is hereby authorized to provide transportation to and from school for all children legally residing in the district or legally transferred thereto and legally entitled to attend school therein, who live one (1) mile or more by commonly traveled road from a school within the district suitable to the respective grades of said children. Any consolidated school district organized pursuant to law, shall provide transportation under the provisions of this Section, regardless of whether it maintains a high school.'

"Section 15 of said Act provides that the provisions of the Act shall apply to the separate schools of the state.

"Attention is also called to Section 3 of Article 13, Oklahoma Constitution, which requires separate schools for white and colored children with like accommodations.

"Also, the policy of the Legislature in such matters is expressed in Section 12677, Oklahoma Statutes 1931, as amended by Article 13, Chapter 66, Page 330, Oklahoma Session Laws 1935, which provides for appropriations "in such amount as may be necessary to provide accommodation facilities, and school term in the separate schools, if any, in each district in the county equal to accommodation, facilities, and school term provided for other regular public schools in the same district." There is similar language in Article 2, Chapter 66, Page 409, Oklahoma Session Laws 1937.

"After considering the aforementioned provisions, we have reached the conclusion that transportation of the separate school children referred to in your letter is authorized. The term "all children legally residing in the district or legally transferred thereto and legally entitled to attend school therein," appearing in Section 1, supra, is apparently all-inclusive, and appears to include children entitled to attend the separate school in the district as well as children entitled to attend other schools in the district. Of course, the expenses of such transportation should be paid as other expenses incurred in maintaining separate schools in independent school districts. In this connection, attention is called to Section 7040, Oklahoma Statutes 1931, as amended by Article 13, Chapter 34, Page 176, Oklahoma Session Laws 1937.

"You are advised, therefore that the Attorney General is of the opinion that the Board of Education of an independent school district legally providing transportation for white children withstanding the fact that high school instruction is not given to separate school children in such separate school district."

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Democratic Theory Faces Acid Ordeal

Colored Art Supervisor Might Lose Position; Teachers Biased

BOARD UNDER WHIP

Allan Freelon Offered B. Franklin High School Post

By EUSTACE GAY

Hardly here long enough to warm his chair, Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Public Schools, is faced with a problem which will give his theory of "Education for Democracy" the acid test.

Allan Freelon's position as supervisor of art in the public schools, which involves supervising the work of teachers of both races, is at stake, due to the bitter prejudice of some of the art teachers in the system.

Freelon was informed last Saturday morning that an examination for the post of assistant to the director of art would be held. His informants were Dr. William H. Welsh, assistant to Dr. Louis Nusbaum, who is Associate Superintendent in charge of Staff, Curriculum, Construction and Coordination; and Dr. Edwin W. Adams, Associate Superintendent in charge of Senior and Junior High Schools.

BOARD IN PECULIAR POSITION

This places the Board of Education in the position of holding examinations for a position already held by someone else and gives some indication of the pressure which has been brought on the Board to remove Freelon.

Freelon, it is reliably reported, plans to take this examination. However, if the technique employed by the Board in filling the vacancy in the principalship of the Vaux Junior High School is followed, Freelon will not pass sufficiently high to be retained in his post, or the position may be filled by "special appointment" even before the examination, scheduled for May 27, is held.

OFFERED "PROMOTION"

Previously to being informed about the examination to be given for the post he now holds, an attempt was made to get Freelon to accept a "promotion" to be art supervisor at the Benjamin Franklin High School, Broad and Green streets.

TRANSFER, NOT PROMOTION

Spokesmen for the American Federation of Teachers, a liberal teachers' organization, which has been watching the results of Freelon's appointment as art supervisor in the public school system, pointed out that the Benjamin Franklin post was not a promotion, but rather a transfer. The Federation is said to feel that the situation is more vital than Allan Freelon, inasmuch as the principle of the right to advancement on sheer ability is at stake. They claim that all unbiased teachers of art in the system admit that the standards of the art department have been raised since Freelon's appointment.

WOULD MEAN LOSS

City-wide interest is being manifested in the outcome of the whole matter. Freelon's appointment was hailed with general satisfaction, and was interpreted as a forward step by the Board. However, his transfer to the staff of a senior high school, even though there is now not a single colored teacher in a local high school, would have meant the loss of a position of much more prestige, both to Freelon and to the group.

Individuals and organizations interested in the matter point out that there are many other colored teachers competent to teach in the senior high schools, without transferring Freelon.

THEORY TO BE TESTED

The TRIBUNE was informed months ago that one of the two women members of the Board of Education objected to Freelon as supervisor of art, because it brought him in contact with white women.

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Judges Ponder Rights Of Dismissed Teacher

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) —Whether a school can fire a teacher, because of her color, while it continues to employ white teachers, is the question that three Pennsylvania judges are deliberating, in the light of the Teacher Tenure Law, following hearings in nearby Media last Friday.

The law declares that wherever a teacher is dropped because there is a lack of work for her, that whenever a school has openings again such dismissed teachers must get first choice.

The teacher in this case is Mrs. Nora Bragg, who taught for several years in the Swarthmore public school, albeit she taught only three grades composed entirely of Negroes. But she was a member of the faculty and protected by the tenure law. Now the Swarthmore school authorities have decided to merge white and Negro classes, but in the merger dropped Miss Bragg while employing white teachers.

As the law goes, the tenure act protects Mrs. Bragg even if the school board does not want her to "teach white children."

Race Promised Jobs In White Public Schools

Education Board Opens Maintenance Service Branches

The Educational Equality League, through one of its members, John Francis Williams, attorney, has been asked by Add B. Anderson, business manager and secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education, to submit a list of colored men and women who desire to enter any branch of the custodian and maintenance service of the local schools sytsem.

The request came following a recent conference between Williams and Anderson during which the attorney pointed out the great inequalities of employment in these branches and the tendency to restrict colored employees to colored schools.

DISTRICT ENGINEERS KEY MEN

Anderson volunteered the information that employes in these branches of the school system, particularly the charwomen and others in the lower brackets, were usually recommended to the district engineers by the school visitors, who came in contact with people who needed that type of employment.

The list to be furnished by the Educational Equality League, with periodical additions, will be sent to all district engineers by Anderson, with the request that some of them be employed as vacancies occur.

URGED TO APPLY

"I feel certain," Williams told the TRIBUNE this week, "that Mr. Anderson's recommendations in this regard will certainly be heeded by the engineers, for he is their boss.

Persons desiring to qualify for position in the custodian and maintenance service of the local schools system are urged to send their names and addresses immediately to Mr. Williams at his office, 1900 Chestnut street; or Floyd Logan, president of the League, 25 north 40th street.

GREETS NEW PHILLY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Dr. John P. Turner, left, only Race member of the Philadelphia Board of Education, shaking hands with Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, new superintendent of schools, at meeting in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, October 3, for all members of the school system.—Mosley photo.

Decide Bragg Case Against Negro Teacher

Media Court's Decision Prevents Reinstatement To Post

MEDIA, Pa.—The fight of Mrs. Nona R. Bragg to be reinstated in the Swarthmore school system was given a setback Wednesday of last week, when Judge Albert Dutton McDade of the Delaware County Common Pleas Court handed down a decision dismissing a writ of alternative mandamus, through which Mrs. Bragg sought to compel the Swarthmore Board of Education to reinstate her.

The decision represented the unanimous decision of the entire court, which heard the argument on the writ. The other members are President Judge W. Roger Fronefield and Judge John M. Broomall, 3rd.

Mrs. Bragg was dismissed when her all-Negro class was distributed among the other grades in the school where she taught.

Claim Tenure Violation

She claimed that the Board had violated the recently-enacted Teacher Tenure law by dismissing her, instead of abiding by the law, which required that when it became necessary to dismiss a teacher, the teacher last employed should be discharged first.

"Plans are being made to appeal the decision to a higher court," Dr. William Bragg, the teacher's husband told the TRIBUNE on Monday.

Decision Far-Reaching

"The Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children and other teachers' group, which are supporting Mrs. Bragg realize that the decision does not stop with Mrs. Bragg, but unndermines the security of every teacher in the State of Pennsylvania," Bragg, a West Philadelphia dentist, said.

"At a time when democratic principles are being questioned all over the world, the decision was a shock to Mrs. Bragg and her supporters," he continued. "But we are far from being discouraged. We believe that no efforts are wasted or lost while fighting for civil liberties."

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SOUTH CARCLINA

Gaffney, S. C. Ledger
June 27, 1939

BLACKSBURG TRUSTEES AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS BY MEASURE STARTED IN ASSEMBLY

Issuance of $35,000 Worth of Bonds in District 9 Subject to the Vote of Electors.

MEETING OF CITIZENS SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY

Propose to Construct New Buildings for White and Negro Students With Bonds.

Blacksburg, June 26.—A bill authorizing trustees to float $45,000 worth of bonds to repair and construct new school buildings in Blacksburg District No. 9 was started through the General Assembly last week by Senator George W. McKown.

Issuance of the bonds is subject to a vote of approval by the qualified electors of the district who will consider the project at a mass meeting here Friday night.

Present buildings, which house an elementary school for white students, an elementary high school for negroes and another negro grammar school, are inadequate for the requirements of the district and all in use are badly in need of repairs, education authorities declared yesterday.

It is understood that if the bond issue is approved a modern new grammar school for whites will be constructed and a combination high end grammar school for negro students will be built.

Schools new in use include the Blacksburg grammar school (for whites) the Blacksburg high and grammar school and the Little Hoke school for colored children.

Clemmons Will Speak.

A mass meeting of Blacksburg citizens (qualified electors of District No. 9) is scheduled at the town hall Friday night, beginning at 8 o'clock, when the school situation will be discussed by state and county education officials.

S. P. Clemmons, of Columbia, director of the division of school house planning of the South Carolina department of education, will be the guest speaker, it has been announced.

O. M. Mullinax, of Gaffney, county superintendent of education, will preside over the meeting and will speak on the condition of the buildings in the district.

Trustees of the district are M. W. Thomas, O. M. Rumfelt and W. H. Fayssoux. Richard Rice, former director of athletics at Boiling Springs, N. C., Junior College, is superintendent, having been elected to that post some time ago.

Following is a copy of the bill introduced:

Bonds Authorized.

"A Bill to provide for the issuance of bonds of Blacksburg School District No. 9, in Cherokee county, for the purpose of constructing, building and equipping new school buildings, and to provide for the payment of such bonds and interest thereon.

"Section 1. The school trustees of Blacksburg School District No. 9, in Cherokee county, together with the treasurer of said county, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds of said school district for the purpose of repairing or constructing, building and equipping school buildings in said district not to exceed forty-five thousand ($45,000) dollars. That said bonds shall be either serial or otherwise, executed in such manner, and shall mature at such time or times and shall bear such rate of interest as the board of trustees of said school district and the county treasurer of Cherokee county may deem advisable.

"Section 2. That the full faith, credit and taxing power of said school district are hereby irrevocably pledged for the payment of such bonds and interest thereon.

"Section 3. That no bonds shall be issued under the provisions of this act until a majority of the qualified electors of said district voting at an election shall have voted in favor thereof. Such election shall be in accordance with the provisions of law.

"Section 4. The auditor of Cherokee county is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to levy a sufficient tax upon the taxable property in said school district as will pay the said bonds and interest thereon as same mature, and the treasurer of said county is authorized and directed to collect such tax so levied in like manner as other taxes are collected.

"Section 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

"Section 6. This act shall take effect upon its approval by the governor."

Chester, S. C., Reporter
June 15, 1939

Figures And Facts Of Interest In Annual Report Of The Chester Schools

The statistical report which contains the enrollment and average attendance of all pupils, white and colored, in Court House District, No. 1, has just been completed and copies properly signed and given to the County Superintendent of Education for his annual report to the State Superintendent of Education. There are some interesting figures in connection with our report. There are 1,368 pupils enrolled from the first through the seventh grades. An interesting feature about the high school enrollment is that there are two hundred fifty-five boys and two hundred fifty-five girls, making a total of five hundred ten and a grand total of eighteen hundred seventy-eight pupils in the white schools.

In accordance with the size of our high school there are too many young people dropping out between the first and eighth grades. For example in this year's enrollment there are two hundred seventy-four children in the first grade and one hundred sixty-three in the seventh. That is a loss of one hundred eleven children from the first through the seventh grades. Our greatest loss comes between the eighth and tenth grades. We must encourage our young people to continue in school until they receive a high school diploma. Letters from college registrars and college presidents reveal the interesting fact that practically everyone of the thirty-one students who graduate in 1938 and went to college have passed their freshman work, many of them with distinction.

Colored Schools.

We have six hundred fifty-eight pupils enrolled from the first through the seventh grades and two hundred forty-eight in the high school. An interesting feature of our high school enrollment is that we have jumped from one hundred seventy-eight last session to two hundred forty-eight this session, an increase of seventy pupils. We have only eighty-seven boys in the Finley High School and one hundred sixty-one girls.

It is an interesting fact to note that we have twenty-seven hundred eighty-four enrolled in our white and colored schools in Court House School District of Chester. This accounts for the increase in cost of education in the Court House School District. Both the white and colored schools have increased 50 per cent in enrollment in the last fifteen years. This shows that more and more children of both races are continuing in the grades, and even those that are dropping out stop out of the higher grades.

The cost of education may seem high, but compared with that of crime the cost of education is very low. This nation spends about two and one-half billions of dollars each year for public and private schools and colleges, but look at the crime bill which amounts to fifteen billions of dollars a year.

In the language of Horace Mann —"If ever there was a cause, if ever there can be a cause, worthy to be upheld by all of toil or sacrifice that the human heart can endure, it is the cause of education."

M. E. Brockman, Supt.
Chester, S. C., June 13, 1939.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
September 26, 1939

Enrollment of 8,000 In Schools, Colleges Of City Is Reported

7,030 Attending School 360 at Converse and 316 at T. I. I.

Nearly 10,000 students are enrolled in Spartanburg city schools and colleges, according to figures reported by officials here yesterday.

L. W. Jenkins, superintendent of city schools, announced a total enrollment of 7,030 pupils in the local elementary and high schools.

The enrollments for the various schools are as follows:

Spartanburg senior high school, 1,304; Cleveland junior high school, which opened yesterday after the beginning of the new session had been delayed to permit the installation of equipment, 521; Southside junior high, 548; Fremont elementary school, 775; Oakland elementary, 332; Pine street elementary 430; West End elementary, 430; and Southside elementary, 558.

In the Spartanburg city negro schools, 4.87- pupils have been enrolled to date, making the total enrollment of the city schools 7,030.

Converse college, which began its new session two weeks ago, yesterday had an enrollment to date of 360, according to reports received from the office of the registrar.

Dr. R. B. Burgess, president of Textile Industrial institute, yesterday announced a total enrollment of 316 for that institution for the current session. The freshman class, numbering 205, shows an increase of about 25 per cent over last year.

No figures were available on the enrollment of Wofford college which began classes last week.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
October [illegible], 1939

NYA Is Replacing Negro School Building Destroyed By Fire

In 1930 a group of negroes in the Bradley sectios pooled their slim finances and bought a tract of land for a school building. The building was erected by these ardent believers in a program of education for their race, and it stood there until Christmas of last year, housing their one-teacher school.

Last Christmas, however, during the festivities attendant on a hot supper at the school building, the structure caught fire in some manner, being destroyed in the flames. There was no insurance on the building, due to the ruling of the State Sinking Fund Commission which insures school buildings in this state, that no new insurance would be taken out on school buildings in which there was a swinging flue.

School was continued in a rented building and the term completed. This year another term was begun in one part of a house, the other part of which was occupied by a family.

Yesterday, however, work was begun by 25 Greenwood county National Youth Administration employes in rebuilding the structure which was destroyed in the Christmas fire. The NYA will furnish the labor and the roof for the building according to County Superintendent of Education R. C. Lominick, with the county supplying the remainder of the materials.

The building will be 22 by 30 feet in size, and will be constructed in such a manner that it can be insured with the Sinking Fund Commission. The building should be ready for occupancy in about six weeks, Mr. Lominick declared.

In explaining the ruling of the State Sinking Fund Commission in reference to the lack of insurance on the building burned last year, Mr. Lominick said that a fund is carried by the commission for this purpose. It formerly was one million dollars. If the surplus dropped below this figure, the schools were assessed to make up this amount. If the surplus became more than this figure, the schools were carried without charge until the figure adjusted itself again.

The insurance became so heavy, eventually, that the surplus had to be raised to two and a half million dollars, Mr. Lominick said, at which figure it stands today. The commission formerly insured school buildings with the old time swinging flue, but some time before 1930 abandoned this practice. Those buildings which had been insured before that time were carried, but no new buildings were added to the list.

Columbia, S. C. State
November 10, 1939

OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

In the course of the 1926-27 scholastic year 49,217 white children enrolled in the first grade of South Carolina's public school system. Of this number 9,059 have been graduated from accredited high schools.

These figures, given by Dr. B. O. Williams of Clemson college in his recent Columbia address to public school officials, show that approximately four of every five white pupils drop out of school before completing high school courses.

Doctor Williams estimates that perhaps one in fourteen of the white children who began their schooling in 1926 subsequently enrolled for college training, and that of those entering college, not more than 40 or 50 per cent would be graduated. This, he said, means that approximately one in thirty-three of the white pupils beginning their studies in South Carolina's public school system continue studying until college degrees are obtained.

The educational status of Negro children is vastly worse than that of white children. According to Doctor Williams, only one in every 200 Negro pupils who entered the first grade in 1927 has since been graduated from an accredited high school.

These profoundly important facts suggest to Doctor Williams precisely the same thoughts they suggest to The State. "Our educational program should be designed for human living," he says, "and should be realistic and dynamic, changing as South Carolina changes. The curriculum is now based on college entrance requirements, whereas the big majority of pupils never go to college."

They do not enter college, but they do enter life. Therefore, as this newspaper has insisted scores of times, the curriculum should be designed to teach them how to perform the tasks of life in the communities where they are most likely to reside, which are their present communities. Functional education, somewhat localized, is the educational thesis of this newspaper. Teach the boys and girls of South Carolina, of all races, how livelihoods are earned in South Carolina, and how better ways of life might be developed here.

In this persistent insistence on the practical, The State is not overlooking the cultural, nor belittling it. On the contrary, The State wants South Carolina to build the kind of economic foundation that will support a strong and agreeable culture.

There cannot be much culture where there is so much poverty, and the most likely escape from the too general poverty, hence from too little culture, is to teach the boys and girls of South Carolina how to work effectively at the tasks available, how to live in health in this state, how to win for themselves the abundant life and enjoy a pleasing and hearty standard of living, by which The State does not mean a standard of money income and outgo only.

Columbia S C State
January 5, 1939

But Do Not Forget Old Principles

S. H. Jones Is Superintendent

Various Forward Steps Are Cited; School Serves the District Admirably

Mt. Croghan, Jan. 4.—The Mt. Cro ghan school system employs ten whit teachers and two Negro teachers. Th white schools enroll at present 3 pupils. The Negro schools have en rolled 75 pupils.

S. H. Jones is the present superin endent of the system. He is a grad ate of Erskine college and for the ast three years nas been doing grad uate work at Duke university.

The Mt. Croghan high school has is its principal, I. Neal Rivers, who s a graduate of Clemson college. He s in his second years as principal. He s also head of the physical educa ion department.

The faculty of this school consist of the following teachers:

S. H. Jones, social science and superintendent; Miss Dorothy Kirby English and French; Miss Louise Oates, natural science; Miss Genevieve Shardon, sixth grade and girls athletic director; Miss Olivia Bishop, fifth grade and domestic arts; Miss Lucy Hendrick, fouth grade; Miss Eugenia M. Jones, third grade and rt; Miss Dasie Lee Moore, second rade; Mrs. Brevard Beck, first grade and public school music; Mrs. Mae Clark, music teacher.

The buildnigs consist of the grammar and high school building as one unit, a fine and itarium with a seating capacity of 500, and a field house with a beautiful athletic field and playground space of about six acres.

The school system is located in the Mt. Croghan school district directed by the local board of trustees consisting of: J. O. Taylor, chairman; W. J. Rayfield, secretary, and E. E. Rivers, clerk.

The fundamentals of education are still to be found here in the Mt. Croghan schools. The school believe in progressive education, but is not ultra-progressivist. Realizing that the school exists for society and not society for the school, the school is striving to teach boys and girls to be better members of the ever changing social order.

Some additions and improvements follow:

Improved athletic program which includes all pupils, clubs, special assemblies, great increase in enrolment, attendance and school spirit.

Enlarged library, careful planing for teaching by teachers, professoinal books and magazines in office available to teachers at all times.

A junior-senior high school with addition of seventh grade, enroled and very active in the high school league, splendidly organized and operated lunch room, teachers annually enrolled in South Carolina Education 100 per cent attendance at county teachers meetings, special activity period each day, National-Hororary Beta club, excellent athletic field house and field, work shop for junior high boys.

Columbia S C State
January 17, 1939

City schools have enrolled over 12,000

A. Burnet Rhett superintendent

Continuous study possible through co-operation of city's college

Charleston, Jan. 16.—The Charleston city public schools at the close of the last school year, June 30, 1938, had an enrolment of 12,394 pupils. Of these there were in the white high schools 2,191, white elementary schools 4,536, wihte evening schools 226, Negro high schools 475, Negro elementary schools 4,966.

The instructional force of the schools, including principals, supervisors and teachers was 221 white and 116 Negro. There are at present 12 buildings, two white high schools, one for boys, one for girls, a vocationa school for boys and girls, five white elementary schools, one Negro high school, which includes some of the upper elementary grades, and three Negro elementary schools. An additional building, a junior high school has just been completed but has not yet been furnished, equipped and occupied.

The cost of operating the school system during the past school year was $543,250 for ordinary current expenditures, $100,974 for capital outlays, $70,090 for debt service.

A tabulation made last year showed that in the white schools of 533 graduates from the elementary schools 505 entered the high schools and of 383 graduated from the high school 144 entered college. A similar study in the case of the Negro schools showed that of 253 graduates from the elementary schools 218 entered the high school and of 33 graduates from the high school five entered college.

It is proposed when the funds are available to develop two large junior high schools—one for the northern section of the city, the other for the southern section of the city, to develop a large co-educational high school and to continue the development of a co-educational vocational school. In the case of the Negro schools it is proposed to develop a large combination senior-junior high school and to limit the elementary schools to six grades each.

The realization that many of the Charleston school buildings were by present standards obsolescent lead to inviting Dr. N. L. Engelhardt of Columbia university to make a school building survey of the city during the summer of 1937. Doctor Engelhardt worked out and left with the school authorities a 15-year plan for developing the school building situation in Charleston.

The College of Charleston though not an integral part of the public school system works in close co-operation with the public school system so that a boy or girl in Charleston has the opportunity to secure an education at public expense from the first grade through a liberal arts college of high standards.

As this particular article is to be published on the date of Governor Maybank's inauguration it will probably not be amiss to state that Governor Maybank is a first honor graduate of the College of Charleston and has actively promoted the development and expansion of the college.

Some years ago with a view to developing properly trade and industrial education in the city an industrial survey of the city was made under the direction of Carlton B. Gibson, the then superintendent of the Savannah public schools. The main result of this survey was the establishment of the Murray Vocational school. This school takes boys who have completed the elementary school and gives them training in automobile mechanics, machine shop practice, drafting, blue print reading, radio, electricity and wood working. Girls and boys who take prevocational commercial work in the regular high schools are given at the Murray vocational shop two years of special vocational commercial training leading to positions as typists, accountants, machine operators, stenographers, secretaries and salespersons.

The high school of Charleston, which will celebrate this spring the 100th anniversary of its founding, looks back on a splendid record of preparing the young men of the city for college or for life. With the modern conception of the high school this school as well as the Memminger high school for girls, which celebrated its 75th anniversary a few years ago, has expanded far beyond the older conception of the high school as a college preparatory institution and now offers various subjects and courses to prepare those pupils who are not going to college to do their part in the life of the community.

The Memminger high school, formerly the Memminger Normal school, which was the first teacher training school established in this state, for more than two generations prepared for their work the great majority of the teachers in the city public schools.

The Burke high school, which is the high school for Negroes, includes college preparatory and ordinary high school work and in addition offers training for the boys in cabinet making, wood work, bricklaying and masonry and for the girls in cooking, sewing, millinery and laundry.

The schedule of night classes includes for the whites certain classes to enable pupils to make up deficiencies from their school days certain classes to enable aliens to become citizens and a number of vocational classes in trade and industry and in the field of commercial and distributive education. The WPA work in cooperation with the schools has certain evening classes for Negroes.

The figures quoted above showing the proportion of the elementary school graduates who enter the high schools is indicative of the work which the elementary schools of the city are doing.

During the past few years the College of Charleston has maintained under the auspices of the Progressive Education association a summer school for teachers in which the newer theories of education are taught to the teachers and demonstrated through groups of public school pupils. The public school system has worked in close co-operation with this summer school with an idea of bringing gradually a sane type of progressive education into the local schools. Considerable progress has been made in the introduction of these newer methods and theories, particularly into the elementary schools. An attempt has been made in the public school system generally to preserve the best of the old and to introduce gradually the best of the new following the advice of Pope:

"Be not the first by whom the new are tried
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

The progressive superintendent of schools is A. Burnet Rhett.

Columbia S C State
January 31, 1939

3 buildings in system; 376 pupils

H. B. Hair, superintendent

Auditorium-gymnasium constructed in 1935; 15 teachers on faculty

Ruby, Jan. 30.—The Ruby school system has grown rapidly since it was established in 1900. It began with two teachers and now has 13.

At the present the system consists of three buildings. These are: The primary building which was built in 1924, the elementary and high school building built in 1916, and the auditorium-gymnasium built in 1935. The enrolment in high school is 141 and in grammar school 190. The Negro school has an enrolment of 45 pupils. The faculty consists of 13 white teachers and two Negro teachers.

The Ruby school district was the first in Chesterfield county to transport pupils by bus. Today we have five districts feeding the high school. Fifty per cent. of the students of our high school enrolment are transported from these five districts.

In 1935, through the aid of the works progress administration an auditorium-gymnasium was begun. It was completed in 1937. It consists of a basketball court, a large stage, well equipped basement for classroom space, dressing rooms and seating capacity of 800 people.

Increased enrolment in high school necessitated more classroom space therefore, the old auditorium was cut up into classrooms, making a total of nine classrooms, study hall, library, and laboratory.

Our school is run on the 7-4 plan, offering the students in high school 28 courses.

The vocational courses are: Home economics, agriculture and commercial science. Commercial science and agriculture was added to the high school curriculum in 1923.

The agriculture department is under the direction of G. H. Rankin. This department consists of a newly equipped classroom and work shop. At present, it is in the basement of the new gymnasium, however, a work shop is now under construction and will be completed in the near future.

Much attention have been given this course in that the pupils have been given the opportunity to put their training into practical use.

Home economics was added to our curriculum this school year. Mrs. G. H. Rankin is at the head of this department. This course is being offered to the ninth and tenth grade students and next year will be offered to the 11th. The training in this course is proving most beneficial to the girls in our community.

The commercial department is in charge of Miss Alice Perry. It holds an important place in our school curriculum as it aids the boys and girls in preparation for the business world.

Much interest is given to athletics, especially basketball and baseball. The girls have lost only one game in basketball this season, winning the county championship last year. Good sportsmanship is stressed above everything else in athletics.

The students participate in extra-curricula activities, such as: Future Farmers of America, National Honorary Beta club, Junior Home Makers club, Science club and English club.

The Ruby school system is very fortunate in having a very progressive-minded board of trustees who are responsible for the growth and progressiveness of our school. They are: Dr. R. M. Newsome, chairman; Dr. G. D. McGill, secretary and J. F. Crawley.

The Faculty: Mrs. H. B. Hair, first grade and music; Mrs. Val Dyches, second grade; Miss Marie Johnson, third grade and girls basketball coach; Miss Cleo Griggs, fourth grade; Mrs. M. L. Raley, fifth grade; Miss Helen Kennedy, sixth grade; T. W. Duval, seventh grade.

High School: J. H. Morrell, principal, science, history and coach; Miss Alice Perry, commercial science; Miss Myrtle Wallace, English and French; Mrs. G. H. Rankin, home economics; G. H. Rankin, vocational agriculture; T. W. Duval, mathematics; H. B. Hair, superintendent.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 12, 1939

Nearly

School Plants Are Valued at 47 Million

Grand Total of Schools, for Whites, 1,811, and for Negroes of SC, 2,361

Total enrolment in the public schools in South Carolina for the school year 1937-1938 was 488,749, enrolment of white pupils being 264,80(and of Negro 223,949, according to the annual report of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education.

Total value of the school property in the state was placed at $47,128,904 divided as follows: Value of schoo property for white pupils, $40,935,857 for Negro pupils, $6,193,047.

Of the white enrolment, pupils ir elementary grades, first through seventh, numbered 202,214; of the Negro enrolment, pupils in elementary grades numbered 210,373.

In High Schools.

In the high school, from the eighth through the 11th grade, the white enrolment was 62,586 and the Negro 13,-579.

The report shows that the number of elementary schools in the state for white children was 1,496; for Negroes 2,222; accredited high schools, white, 313; Negro, 28; non-accredited high schools, white, two; Negro, 111. The grand total of schools was: for whites, 1,811; for Negroes, 2,361.

There are numerous one-teacher schools in the state, despite consolidations in recent years, the report shows.

One-teacher schools for white pupils numbered 289, for Negroes 824; two-teacher schools, white 484, Negro 569; three-teacher schools, white 219, Negro 193; four-teacher schools, white 120, Negro 90.

More than four-teacher schools, for white pupils, 423, and for Negroes, 170.

Average Attendance.

The grand total of average daily attendance was: For white pupils, 221,-643; for Negro pupils, 169,689. The percentage of total enrolment in average daily attendance was: For white pupils, 84, and for Negroes, 76.

The average length school term in days was: For whites, 175, and for Negroes, 139.

The report shows that the grand total of teachers employed, including administrative positions, was: White, 9,291; Negro, 5,277—a total of 14,568.

The total amount paid all employed, including administrative positions, was: For whites, $8,995,054; Negro, $1,951,252; or a total of $10,946,306.

The average annual salary paid administrative principals: White, $2,071; Negro, $1,604.

The average salaries of classroom teachers, elementary, was: For white men, $970; white women, $855; Negro men, $388; Negro women, $343.

Average salaries for high school: White men, $1,331; white women, $955; Negro men, $562; Negro women, $515.

Pupil Expenditure.

The per pupil expenditure, current expense, according to enrolment, was: for white elementary pupil, $36.29; for high school, $70.42; for Negro elementary pupil, $8.81; high school, $23.38.

The per pupil expenditure, including current expenses, capital outlays and debt service, according to enrolment, was: For white pupils, $53.95; for Negro pupils, $10.75.

The total cost of transportation, for white and Negro pupils, was $1,028,-433, and the total number of pupils transported was 71,371. The cost of transportation was $14.41 per pupil.

The number of buses operated totaled 1,570.

Libraries numbered 1,514 with 627,-521 volumes.

Having Circulating Libraries.

Counties having circulating libraries, for white schools, numbered 27 and for Negro schools, nine. Volumes in the circulating libraries numbered 245,792.

The report, a volume of about 180 pages, covered in detail operations of all divisions of the department of education and contained numerous tables of statistics.

In a foreword, with regard to federal aid for the public schools, Mr Hope says, "There are thousands of school children in this nation who are being denied every-day essential school services which cannot be furnished through state and local support. Education is a national problem and should have national support to the states in their efforts to equalize educational opportunities to the nation's children."

Copies of the report will be placed on desks of the members of the legislature this week.

Bamberg, S. C., Herald
June 15, 1939

294 Pupils Attain Perfect Attendance

Mrs. James T. Burch, county attendance teacher, reports that 294 white and negro school pupils in Bamberg county had perfect attendance records during the past school session. Of these 158 were white pupils and 136 colored. Perfect attendance certificates have been awarded these pupils in recognition of their records.

Mrs. Burch states that the total school enrollment in the county in 1938-39 was 5,061, divided as follows: White, 1,747; negro, 3,314.

The following are the white pupils who received perfect attendance certificates:

Bamberg—Hubert Bell, Junior Proveaux, Jacob O'Quinn, Randolph Carter, Olin Worsham, Ruth Headden Rebecca Benton, Lois Headden, Francis Zeigler, Martha Zeigler, Billy Parsons, Florence Gillam, Chester Wilson, John Bunch, Fletcher Burch McGee Rutland, Ann Worsham, Joe Ann Mobley, Mary Herndon, Car Kilgus, Gerald Worsham, Aurelia Herndon, Merimae Hutto, Charles Hinnant, Leona Steedly, Doris Crider Dorothy Crider, Myrtle Sandifer Margaret Russell, Odelle Russell, Susan Russell, Vernell Herndon, Barnes Bishop, Wallace Sandifer, Charles Garris, Newford Oates, Bernice Knight, Margaret Bishop, Phyllis Barden, Helen Steedly, Betty Tatum Betty Hughes, Homer Lee Bishop Henry Black, J. W. Black, Russell Williams, James Oates, John Borden

Bamberg high school—Wilhelmenia Padgett, Elizabeth Steedly, Margie McMillan, Thelma Steedly, Margaret Steedly, Robert Henry Padgett, Anna Florence McDonald, Bobbie Kearse, Betty Black, Pauline Steedly.

Woodlawn—Katherine Creech, Lauretta Barrs, Lanelda Steedly, Irma Padgett.

Hopewell—Rena Smith, Vernelle Hughes, Eugene Jones, Lindbergh Jones.

Colston—Laura Ann Kirkland, Wilma Kirkland, Dolly Dean Beard, John Franklin Kirkland.

Little Swamp—Bernice Goodwin.

Hunters Chapel—John Allen Berry, Clara Smoak, Bobby Hunter, Carl Smoak, Dan Rhoad.

Ehrhardt—Billie Loadholt, Angelia Hiers, Clarence Sease, Mildred Hiers, Edna Reavis, Percy Hiers, Wilmot Hiers, Courtney Sease, Hansford Kinard, Murray Hiers, Bobbie Morris, Betty Copeland, Willie Mae Copeland, Grace Sease, Fred Daniel Sease, Douglas Hiers, Dora Nell Clayton, Helen Hiers, Betty Jean Jackson, Malvin Bishop, Charles Lucas Dennis, Paul Hiers, Maurice Nussbaum, Eileen Harrison, Ruby Reavis, Monroe Hiers Florince Hiers, Lois Folk.

Denmark—Jack Thames, Paul Hiers, Martha Ann Harley, Ruth Darnell, Clyde Harris, Frank Easterling, Ted Neeley, M. J. Polutta, Marilyn Ayer, Sarah Kennedy, Jackie McMillan, Ruth Osborne, Mack Gregorie, Arden Gunnells, Payton Huggins, Mary Herndon Whetstone, Joyce Hutto, Annie Mae Johnson, Annie Mae Darnell, Lawrence McMillan, Catherine Gibson, Annie Lou Darnell, Herman Johnson, Ralph Hutto.

Greenville, S. C. News
June 23, 1939

GAFFNEY SCHOOLS ATTENDANCE GOOD

Average In County Institutions Increased From 82 To 84 Per Cent

GAFFNEY, June 22.—Average daily attendance in Cherokee county schools during the 1938-1939 session increased from 82 to 84 per cent for white students and from 79 to 82 for negroes, Mrs. Grace M. Thomas, county attendance officer announced yesterday.

According to figures recently compiled by Mrs. Thomas total enrollment in 50 white elementary and high schools of the county during the past session was 6,468 students with an average daily attendance of 5,420. Enrollment in this county's 35 negro high and elementary schools during this period was 2,368 while the average daily attendance was 1,944.

Increases in average daily attendance were made despite a drop in the enrollment for both negro and white schools, Mrs. Thomas' records reveal. Enrollment in white schools for the 1937-1938 term was 105 more than for the recently-closed session. The negro schools' enrollment this year was 160 less than for the previous school term.

Largest "losses" in enrollment were in the first grades, according to school records.

The 84 per cent average daily attendance for white schools during the past year represents an increase of 14 per cent since 1928, eight per cent since 1932 and five per cent since 1937. Daily attendance in negro schools of this county has increased 16 per cent since 1928, 13 per cent since 1932 and 10 per cent over 1937.

Figures listed were compiled by Mrs. Thomas for state education department headquarters at Columbia. Increases in average daily attendance have been the goal of county programs as well as the state for the past two school years.

O. M. Mullinax is superintendent of the Cherokee county school system which has 175 elementary and 41 high school white teachers and 64 elementary and eight high school negro teachers. C. B. Hanna is superintendent of the Blacksburg centralized district; L. F. Carson is head of the Gaffney schools and Richard Rice is superintendent of the Blacksburg grammar school district.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 14, 1939

Aspects of Humanitarianism

Of 14,563 teachers employed in the public schools of this state last year 9,291 were white. The white children in the schools were 264,800 and the negro children 223,949. In the high schools the negro youth were but 13,579 to 62,586 white.

Of the school property in the state, of a total value of $47,129,905, the investment in schools for whites was $40,935,857. The percentage of school attendance (school attendance is compulsory by law) for whites was 84 and for negroes 76, from which flows the inference that the law is enforced more rigidly for the white than for the colored people.

From these figures, they are from the report of Mr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, it is clear that, so far as the schooling of the negroes is concerned, inhumanitarianism is rampant in South Carolina. It long has been. The News and Courier is not now saying for the first time that the negroes are not fairly treated in the matter of education. The negroes are workers and consumers. The great burden of tax-paying falls on the consumers. "Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors." By far the greater part of the tax revenues of South Carolina are raised by indirect taxes, not taxes on property.

The general assembly is now providing "social security" for certain classes of the poor, the aged, the blind and the dependent children. All the people, white and black, will raise the millions for it by paying taxes. Of every twelve aged persons to be cared for in old age five will be negroes, seven to five being the roughly estimated proportion of whites to blacks.

Indeed, the proportion of dependent old persons will be larger in the colored than in the white race, poverty being more common among negroes.

The presumption is that as long as the federal government shall hold the whip handle in respect of this humanitarianism, the laws of distribution to certain classes of the needy and deserving will be administered impartially as between the races.

From this it appears that the white people of South Carolina are now resolved to practice humanitarianism toward the aged, the blind, the dependent children, white and black alike. That is as it should be. The general assembly seems to be prepared to tax the white people as much as it shall tax the colored for welfare.

An argument for federal assistance in maintaining the public schools would be that it would put an end to the inhumanitarianism practiced toward the negroes, a disclosed by the figures in Mr. Hope's report Federal assistance would be apportioned to the schools by the rules of apportionment to the aged and the blind.

It is instructive and interesting to observe that the general assembly has entered upon a policy of taxing for the welfare of both races without discrimination.

The News and Courier advocates just treatment of the negro schools with or without federal assistance.

Of course whatever money be granted by the federal government to South Carolina will be and is paid by the South Carolinians however they, or their "leaders" fool themselves to the contrary.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
May 1, 1939

CHEROKEE SCHOOLS COMPLETE TERMS

Gaffney, Blacksburg and Six Others Will Continue Several Weeks

Gaffney, April 30.—Closing exercises in Cherokee county grammar schools, marking the end of the fall and winter session, have been conducted in all but six of the schools in the rural communities.

The schools in Gaffney and at Blacksburg and the following will operate for several more weeks:

Sunnyside, Antioch No. 1 and Antioch No. 2, Kings Creek, White Plains and Cherokee Progressive.

The rural schools will remain closed until about the middle of July, when the summer term will begin. All rural negro schools of the county have been closed. The following white grammer schools have also ended the fall and winter sesssion:

Oak Grove, Shillinglaw, Hamburg Ninety-Nine Island, Cashion, Buffalo, Holly Grove, Grassy Pond, Pleasant Grove (District 15), Midway, Macedonia, Thickety Mountain, New Pleasant (District 12), Goucher, Draytonville, Timber Ridge, McKowns Mountain, Wilkinsville, Star Farm, Abingdon, Smith Ford, Gowdeysville, Love Springs, Sarratts, Fair View, Beaverdam, Corinth, Robbs, Hickory Grove, Ashworth, Butler, Ashbury, State Line and Chestnut Oak.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Tri
February 13, 1939

488,749 PUPILS ENROLLED IN S. C. SCHOOLS 1937-38

Annual Report Of State Superintendent Of Education Shows 264,800 White Students Enrolled — Property Valued At $47,128,904.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 12—Total enrollment in the public schools in South Carolina for the school year 1937-1938 was 488,749, enrollment of white pupils being 264,800 and of Negro 223,949, according to the annual report of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education.

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The report shows that the number of elementary schools in the state for white children was 1,496; for Negroes 2,222; accredited high schools, white, 313; Negro, 28; non-accredited high schools, white, two; Negro, 111. The grand total of schools was: for whites, 1,811; for Negroes, 2,362.

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Columbia, S. C. State
January 1, 1939

And More Additions Are Planned

J. B. Reynolds Superintendent

Curriculum Enriched, Physical Plant Enlarged to Meet City's Needs

Lancaster, Dec. 31.—For several years the Lancaster city schools have had a most unusual growth. The Chesterfield Avenue school and the Brooklyn Avenue school buildings were completed three years ago. At this time a large addition to the Lancaster training school, the Negro school, was added. Today the enrolment is 2,779 pupils. In the white schools 1 elementary teachers and five high school teachers have been added to the faculty within three years, and during this period three Negro teachers had increased the Negro faculty. The high school is over crowded with the locker rooms on the wings of each floor used for classrooms. Two high school classes meet in the auditorium daily. The Springs cotton mills have had a steady building program which brought about the growth of the city schools. September of this year saw a new building opened up for the pupils from the new development of the Springs cotton mills. This school is the new Irving Farm school. To see Lancaster grow one has only to drive through town and out into the new development one week and then wait until the following week to find several new homes completed. Eight buildings house the city schools.

To provide for this added growth the high school will begin a building program the early part of the new year. Plans have been completed to add ten classrooms, an agriculture shop, a manual training shop, a textile shop, a larger commercial department and home economics department.

The faculty of these schools is as follows:

Brooklyn Avenue School: H. P. Bennett, principal; Mrs. Talmadge Ferguson, sixth grade; Miss Frances Anderson, fifth grade; Mrs. Louise Bowers, fourth grade; Mrs. Minnie Carothers, third grade; Miss Emily Harrison, third grade; Mrs. P. M. Lathan, second grade, and Miss Jesse Glenn, first grade.

Central School: J. P. Richards, Jr., principal; Miss Ethel McDuffie, sixth grade; Miss Eloise Young, sixth grade; Miss Haynesworth Pendergrass, fifth grade; Miss Theo Humphries, fifth grade; Mrs. A. C. Carnes, fourth grade; Mrs. Ned Gregory, fourth grade; Mrs. K. C. Billings, third grade; Mrs. Alma Askings, second grade; Mrs. J. P. Richards, Jr., second grade; Mrs. T. C. Hicks, first grade, and Miss Ruby Clyburn, first grade.

Chesterfield Avenue School: C. D. Williams, principal; Miss Elenora Gladden, sixth grade; J. K. Connors, fifth grade; Mrs. A. B. Tennant, fourth grade; Miss Charlotte Jones, third grade; Miss Vandiver Wilson, third grade; Miss Ethel Revil, second grade; Miss Eugenia Adams, first grade, and Miss Martha Thompson, first grade.

Irving Farm school: Mrs. T. K. Cunningham, principal; Miss Christine Perry, third grade; Mrs. Jay Boyd, second grade, and Miss Nancy Graham, first grade.

Springs School: E. R. Fickling, principal; Miss Rosella Ranking, sixth grade; Mrs. Tom Wilson, fifth grade; Mrs. Charlton Jones, fourth grade; Mrs. Joe Coulbourne, fourth grade; Miss Macie Sistare, third grade; Miss Mildred Billings, second grade; Miss Sara Tickner, second grade; Miss Lucy Witherspoon, second grade; Mrs. E. R. Fickling, first grade; Mrs. T. M. Belk, first grade, and Miss Nell Hiton, first grade.

The High School: L. D. Golson, principal: Miss Maude Moore, dean and

English; Miss Sara Craig, biology; Miss Elizabeth Kirk, mathematics; Miss Margaret Robinson, history; O. W. Pipkins, history; Mrs. George Huntley, history; C. A. Nelson, science; Miss Catherine Lyon, French; Mrs. Caroline Jackson, library science; C. B. Alexander, agriculture; Mrs. Martha Ann Dowling Bell, Latin; Miss Dorothy Rogers, English; Miss Catherine Davenport, English; Miss Crystal Rae Sansbury, commercial subjects; Miss Dorothy Griggs, commercial subjects; A. B. Edwards, mathematics; Mrs. W. B. Sowell, home economics; Miss Louise Clyburn, home economics.

Special Teachers: Miss Dorothy Meiggs, public school music; Miss Gladys Sanders, public school music; Miss Helen Robinson, piano; J. W. Proctor, band and orchestra; Mrs. H. K. Floyd, seventh grade.

J. B. Reynolds is superintendent of the schools.

The curriculum of all the schools has been enriched considerably within the past three years. In the high school typewriting, shorthand, bookkeeping, salesmanship, commercial law, business science, problems of democracy, two years glee club, band, orchestra, agriculture, agriculture shop work, library science and a guidance course have been added. Seniors are taught library science and given a guidance course. Plans are being formulated to extend these courses to the entire student body. The curriculum of the elementary schools has been enriched in several ways. Three years ago the faculty of Brooklyn Avenue school began a study of progressive education. Under the guidance of Dr. James Tippett a curriculum was set up. Last year the teachers of all the elementary school entered into a special curriculum study. This year each teacher is conscious of curriculum enrichment and abundance of evidences may be seen in the improvement of instructions.

One of the best audio-visual education programs is being carried on daily in each school. The teacheres have made a careful study for three years the use of the sound motion pictures in the classrooms. During each period of the day some teacher is using sound films to correlate with her work. Whenever a child can see, hear and read his subject matter it is easy to comprehend. The schools are well equipped with projectors. These projectors were bought through a fee of ten cents a month per pupil paid in last year.

There are many extra-curricula activities within the schools. The student bodies of the schools publish monthly The Spotlight. This is an excellent student paper which reflects the activities of the schools. The elementary schools maintain an excellent school safety patrol. This patrol guides and safeguards students in traffic and other places where order and safety must be carried on. Last May the business men and clubs gave the students of the patrol a free trip to Washington as a reward for the excellent work during the year. Their record was a perfect score in preventing accidents. The athletics of the schools are designed and maintained to develop and promote character and clean and healthy bodies. Clean, fair sports are carried on at all times. Plans are being made to give special emphasis on physical education as soon as the new high school gymnasium has been completed next year. This part of the building program will be started first. There are several clubs in the high school. The Beta club, an honor club, has the largest enrolment.

While the white schools were growing with an enriched curriculum the Negro schools were keeping pace. A Kelsey library of 7,000 volumes of books was dedicated this year. The schools have an efficient shop and home economics department. The county library board through the leadership of Mrs. H. R. Rice, employed a full-time library science teacher. Twenty teachers are employed in the Lancaster Training schools, the Negro schools.

Lancaster county is very fortunate in having a county board of education that believes in good schools. The city schools are a part of the efficient county unit of schools. Since the county unit of schools has been inaugurated, each high school of the county has been well equipped in every respect. The personnel of the county board of education consists of G. M. Faile, chairman and county superintendent of education; H. R. Rice, R. B. Robinson, Sr., H. Claude Thompson and Q. A. Williford.

Linked with the county board of education is the local board of trustees. The superintendent and teachers owe directly the splendid success of the schools to wholehearted support of the local board of trustees. These men are prominent business and professional men of the city. R. S. Stewart, chairman, is one of the prominent lawyers and leaders of the state; John Poag, secretary, is cashier of the Bank of Lancaster; C. C. Brigman is one of the Springs Cotton mills' superintendents; E. W. Sistare is a farmer and business man; Dr. J. Reese Funderburke is a retired dentist and senator-elect of the county. These men of vision make school progress.

The county has good county-wide library that serves all the schools. Plenty of good reading material may be seen in every school of the county, supplied by this library system. Both the white and Negro schools are served.

The city schools are striving to meet the needs of the part time students. Night commercial classes for the business girls and boys are taught by two commercial teachers of the day schools. As soon as the general shops and textile shops have been constructed special classes will be organized for the part time students who cannot attend the day schools.

The Parent-Teacher association is very active. Under the leadership of Mrs. Dewey Parr for the past two years the membership increased from around 25 members to 150 members. The association has co-operated well with the schools and many improvements have been added. This year under the leadership of Mrs. Butters the association will continue to contribute to the welfare of the schools.

The Lancaster city schools are composed of 90 teachers and rank equal to other schools of like size within the state. With the rapid growth of the Springs Cotton mills, Lancaster will soon be one of the largest cities of industry. The schools are striving to keep pace with the growing needs of the community.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
June 8, 1939

7,310 ENROLLED IN CITY SCHOOLS

Boys More Numerous Than Girls in White Schools, Supt. Jenkins Says

A total of 7,310 students, both white and negro, last year attended Spartanburg public schools, according to a report made yesterday by Superintendent L. W. Jenkins.

Of this number, 4,971 were white children and 2,339 were negroes.

Boys Lead Girls

An interesting feature is the fact that more boys were registered in the white schools than girls, an unusual fact. Mr. Jenkins stated that such a case is rare, more girls usually being registered than boys. During the past year, however, 153 more boys attended local schools than girls.

A total of 1,088 boys and 1,251 girls were registered at the negro schools here.

The local high school which has 331 graduates, had 1,850 students with 953 boys and 897 girls.

Fremont Largest

Fremont had the largest enrollment of any of the city grammar schools, with 963 attending classes there. A total of 486 boys and 497 girls were registered, this being the only white school in the city with more girls than boys.

Registration at other schools in the city system follow: Oakland, 478 total, 248 boys, 230 girls; Pine street 530 total, 273 boys, 257 girls; Southside, 703 total, 369 boys, 334 girls, and West End, 447 total, 233 boys, 214 girls.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
June 24, 1939

RENTAL TEXTBOOK DATA HERE GIVEN

System Handles Over $2,000 in First Year's Fees with $18.67 Loss

The rental textbook system in Charleston county, which has finished its first year of operation, has been almost self-supporting and indications are that the record in future years will be even better, it was said yesterday at the office of H. H. McCarley, county superintendent of education.

A loss of $18.67 was recorded for the year. About $2,100 was collected in rentals on books which have a value of about $6,300.

Charles W. Jenkins, Jr., county textbook director, wrote Mr. McCarley as follows:

"During the last school year, the total loss incurred by the Charleston county rental textbook system is $18.67. The primary causes which explain this matter are as follows: Children moving away with the rental books to unannounced localities, apparent inability to pay, impossibility of collection.

"I understand that this loss compared very favorably with the other counties of the state. In Charleston county more than $2,000 was collected in rentals, which means over $6,300 worth of books in value. $74.37 was collected in damages."

Education officials pointed out that this year presented problems of initial expense which should not be present in future. Also, early closing of schools presented an additional difficulty.

Seventy-four schools were in the system, fifty-six negro and eighteen white. Teachers and principals, commended by Mr. Jenkins for their aid to the system, were said to favor it because of elimination of time lost through delay by some children in securing the necessary texts.

Parent-teacher associations, which formerly bought books for underprivileged children, now can help three times as many children with the same amount of money, as rental is one third of the cost of the books.

Books for the first grade students rent for an average of thirty-five to forty cents, varying slightly in the several schools. The high school average is about $1.75.

The North Charleston and city school districts are not included in the county rental system.

Most of the books were returned in excellent condition, Mr. Jenkins said.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
June 24, 1939

Earmark Funds For Purchase Of Books For Negroes

City Council Acts On Recommendation Of Library Board; To Foreclose Morris Property And Use For Negro Playground.

Gastonia's city council in special session Friday OK'd a plan under which $1,000 of this year's $11,000 city-county appropriation to Gaston County Public Library will be earmarked for the purchase of books to be circulated among the Negro population.

Representatives of the library board informed the council of this plan recently and yesterday's action stamped it with city approval. County approval is expected from the Gaston county commissioners, who appropriate $7,500 of the money. The city appropriates $3,500.

Four Negro schools will be used under the plan as bookstations and the new books purchased will be fed into the libraries in these schools, to be circulated by competent librarians to Negro readers.

Wiping other routine matters off its slate, the council:

1. OK'd several tax releases.
2. Turned down with "no action" a request for a free license for a riding divice sponsored by a local organization.
3. Authorized joint foreclosure with the county of nine acres of the property of the Morris estate in the Negro section for city and county taxes. Acting on a Gastonia Chamber of Commerce recommendation, the city plans to turn this into a Negro playground.
4. Authorized an "ad interim" appropriation to take care of city bills from July 1, when the present city budget runs out, until August, when the new budget will be definitely adopted.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
January 6, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOL SITE SIZE IS REDUCED

Council Committee Refuses Plea to Change Location Of New Structure

The city council school committee Thursday afternoon approved a reduction in the size of the site for the new Carter-Lawrence School from one block to a lot 285 by 300 feet.

The location of the site, however, was left unchanged despite strong protests from Negro religious and P.-T. A. organizations in the area, and a petition signed by 1,000 Negro citizens.

The council committee approved elimination of the northern portion of the site along Olympic Avenue, and the eastern portion along Eleventh Avenue, South.

GROUND

The resolution in the size of the site was made with the approval of the consulting committee of the board of education, who explained that the portion to the north was solid rock useless for a playground and the other portion contained several valuable pieces of property.

Assistant City Attorney Charles G. Blackard was instructed by Mayor Cummings and City Waterworks Commissioner J. W. Bauman and the council committee to file condemnation proceedings against the portion 285 by 300 feet situated at the corner of Twelfth and Edgehill.

The Rev. J. T. Brown, chairman of the committee of Negro leaders opposing the Twelfth and Edgehill site, Thursday issued a statement attacking it as "a rock pile."

WANTED ANOTHER SITE

Brown supported the site originally recommended by the school board at Stephens and Hawkins.

"It would be a standing tragedy to establish this school away from the relative center of the territory which it serves," Brown insists in his letter.

The Stephens and Hawkins Street site was advocated before the City Council by Dr. Ray L. Hamon, technical consultant for the school board and the council. He warned the council at the time it selected the other site that it would be much more costly to erect a building on it.

Brown's full statement of protest follows:

"Booker T. Washington taught the Southern Negro to 'let down his bucket where he is,' because the Negro's best friend is in the South. This has become a slogan for the progressive Southern Negro. As a citizen of South Nashville, I am asking the interference and influence of the entire white population of Nashville to come to our rescue in our effort to have the Carter-Lawrence School located in the most sensible and convenient place where it will do the greatest good to th greatest number at Stephens and Hawkins Streets.

"Our councilman, Hon. L. A. Morrisey, insists upon locating the school on a rock pile at Twelfth Avenue and Edgehill because a few Negroes, living in the neighborhood of the selected site and who have small businesses which they desire to enhance in value. He was clearly misled, and this has been shown by a petition of over 1,000 names, which has been laid upon the mayor's desk. We have petitioned the council, and they once decided aright, but upon the insistence of the councilman, the council reconsidered and overrode the will, not only of the majority, but practically of all the Negroes.

"It would be a standing tragedy to establish this school away from the relative center of the territory which it serves.

"It seems that the 'right of petition' where a councilman disagrees with the will of the people has no bearing. We are now appealing to the fair and considerate white citizens who wish the Negro children to have the advantage of the public school for which they are paying to help us.

"Is the will of the people to have no say in such controversial matters?

"Is the City Council bigger or better than the people who elect them?

"We have the people's interests in our minds; what are we to do when, despite reasons, wisdom and necessity the 'powers that be' refuse to be convinced by facts? Please let us have the help or advice of the considerate Christian sentiment. It is not too late, as some would have us believe. Our mayor seems helpless and so are we."

Education Board Of City Will Bow To Will Of Councilmen

Protests Fail And Carter-Lawrence School Will Be Erected On Old Site, Member Says

Oct. 13-39

Members of the Nashville City Board of Education say what is said to be an overwhelming majority of the patrons of Lawrence, Carter and Cameron schools seemed certain of being compelled to bow to the will of the City Council in the matter of locating the new school for the pupils of the three schools, according to report coming from the Board of education this week.

It was the decision of a majority of the citizens of the area served by the three schools to have the new building erected on a site between Hawkins and Stevens Streets and blue prints of the project had been prepared by the architects, it is reported. However the City Council, in a surprise move, on December 30, took the school building matter out of the hands of the Board of Education and ordered that the new school be erected on the Carter School site, a place that was ruled by experts of the Bachman Survey some seven years ago as being unsuitable for a school building.

A member of the Board of Education this week advised patrons of the school, according to information received by the Globe, that they would be compelled to go ahead and build the school on the Carter Site but that they were doing so under protest. They were still of the opinion that an injustice was being done the pupils and the patrons of the schools in not building on a more convenient site.

If the school is built on the Carter site, it is held, the little tots who go to Cameron school will be "left out in the cold," so to speak. They will not be allowed to go to the new Cameron School which is to be built on the old Meharry campus, and the school on the Carter site will be too far away for them to attend it.

There is an "understanding" offered by city councilmen that the little tots of Cameron will be taken care of but it is believed this will mean the retention of a part of the present Cameron "eyesore" to house them.

Appeals, petitions and prayers by a reported large majority of the patrons of the schools have failed to move the "City Fathers" who have gone ahead, ordered the condemnation of property near Carter School and, it is believed the work on the new building will start and at an early date. It is conceded that the building to be erected will be an improvement over the facilities the children now have, but experts hold that the school will become more inadequate and inconvenient as time goes on.

The school will benefit children who live in the immediate neighborhood, and be beneficial to other interests, but as far as doing the "greatest good for the greatest number," it is not pretended that this important phase of the matter has been considered.

That the ignoring of the wishes of the Board of Education and the pleas of petitioners will figure prominently in the coming election for city councilmen is a foregone conclusion. Many of the irate leaders of the movement to have the school taken from the Carter site are openly pledging opposition to the city councilmen who gave a deaf ear to the plea they have made for the larger interests of the children.

No blame is held against Mayor Thomas L. Cummings as the Mayor pleaded with the councilmen to let the Board of Education have full sway in building the schools and thus let the whole job be completed in an expert manner.

There is a feeling that the City Councilmen may interpose other restrictions upon other schools to be built, however it is known that many of the members are not happy over the rumpus that their hasty action has caused.

Clarkesville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
May 4, 1939

Colored Schools To Show Work

Exhibits for the annual demonstration of art work by Montgomery County's fifteen hundred Negro school children, were being arranged in the quarterly court room on the second floor of the courthouse today.

Susie A. Brown, Jeanes supervisor, who is in charge of the event, said one of the best exhibitions the school had ever held, would be held Friday and Saturday. All thirty-three colored schools are taking part, with outstanding work done by pupils in each institution being shown.

Samples of cooking done by the children in domestic science classes will be put on display Saturday only.

The supervisor extended an invitation to the public to visit the exhibition on both days.

The program will come to a climax at noon Saturday when the the teachers will entertain members of the county board of education and some special guests at luncheon.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 23, 1939

NEGROES TO HOLD ANNUAL FIELD DAY

Blue Ribbon Health Parade Features Program Today At Fair Grounds

Annual Field Day of the Negro schools of the Davidson County system will be held today at the State Fair Grounds, with the Blue Ribbon health program as chief feature.

Every Negro school in the county will participate both in the Blue Ribbon demonstration and in the athletic events and other features on the schedule. A silver loving cup will be presented to each school whose every room has its every pupil a Blue Ribboner, and each individual room whose pupils are 100 per cent Blue Ribboners will also receive a cup.

The exercises open at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and will continue well into the afternoon. In addition to the Blue Ribbon Program health parade and the presentation of the trophies, special distinction will be given the Honor Roll pupils—those who have made exceptionally fine grades in their school work. About 100 children have attained a place in this group.

Dr. J. J. Lentz, county health officer, will speak in behalf of the county health department; and Supt. W. C. Dodson will represent the county board of education. Several other prominent speakers are on the program.

These schools have had an unusually successful term, and are closing with the highest number of Blue Ribbon members and the best school record in their history, county officials said.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
September 15, 1939

Five Hundred Benefited By Free Textbooks

Approximately 370 white and 200 Negro children entering the first three grades in Murfreesboro schools were being provided today with free basal text books for the first time in the history of the city school system.

J. C. Mitchell ,superintendent of city schools, said that 250 children at Crichlow Grammar School and 200 at Bradley Negro school would receive free textbooks as provided by the General Assembly in a measure passed at its last session. The books provided include basal readers and all books used in the first two grades, except writing materials, while third grade children received all but language,health and music books.

Supt. Mitchell estimated that the saving to parents would be from $3 to $3.50.

Frank E. Bass, director of the State Teachers College Training School, said that 120 pupils would come under the provisions of the "free textbook aw." "While we will take advantage of all free textbooks offered," he added, "there is a much wider selection of books used in the Training School than the basal textbooks."

Clarkesville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
September 7, 1939

CITY SCHOOLS, AUSTIN PEAY BEGIN SESSIONS

Rural Institutions Will Open Term On Friday

The back-to-school movement after a summer vacation became the vogue for students of Clarksville public schools, the joint high school and Austin Peay Normal today with rural students, some 3,000 strong, to "take off" by bus and afoot to their schoolhouses tomorrow.

The Austin Peay Normal, which began classes today after a two-day enrollment, has a student body of more than 300, according to Dean Halbert Harvill. He expects approximately 100 more to enroll for the fall term. He pronounced the number enrolled as "highly gratifying."

Clarksville High School's first day's enrollment was reported at 698. This is expected to be increased some when rural students now busy on the farm, report. The enrollment there at last year's first day was 725. The decrease was caused by addition of the eighth grade to the city school system.

Howell School's exact enrollment was not known early this afternoon, but it is expected to be about 950, an increase of some half a hundred over last year's first day's attendance. This is due to the extra grade being added to the school.

The colored elementary school reported an enrollment of 635 while 189 enrolled at Burt High School.

Students today were notified what books to buy and lessons were assigned. School was dismissed after a brief session and regular lessons will begin tomorrow.

Some 3,000 rural students are expected to begin their school work tomorrow. The enrollment is expected to be fully as large if not greater than last year's.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
September 12, 1939

Enrollment At Night Schools At High Mark

Best Expectations, Betts Asserts

With 350 already registered, it looks as if enrollment in Knoxville's night schools will exceed expectations, Hugh J. Betts, city supervisor of adult education, said yesterday.

Classes at Knoxville High Night School will begin tonight; those at Green and Beardsley Schools for Negro adults began last night, and classes at Stair Technical School will begin Oct. 2.

Betts said classes in typewriting and shorthand are already filled and new ones are being opened. New classes in personality, everyday law, nutrition and party planning and general etiquette—all of them carrying high school credit—also are proving popular, he said.

More than 700 were enrolled in the first session of night school last year, Betts said, but since adult night schools permit pupils to enroll at any time and since pre-registration has never been attempted here before, the largest graduation class in the history of the 16-year-old school is expected.

Although few adults have been enrolled in the grade school department, Betts said more than 100 probably will do so. He told of one case where a daughter is going to high school and her father is working for his grade school certificate in night classes.

Classes range from such subjects as civic opera taught at the high school, through oxy-acetylene at Stair Technical and barbering at Beardsley and Green Negro schools to first grade spelling.

Classes at Knoxville High School will be held Tuesday and Thursday from 6:30 to 9:30 p. m. Students may take two subjects for 18 weeks at a cost of $5.

Negroes will attend classes at their schools on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights from 7 to 9 p. m. The fee is $1 for three subjects.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 8, 1939

SCHOOL TO AID NEGROES IN GROWING VEGETABLES

Negroes of Hamilton county are asked to co-operate with the agricultural department of Booker T. Washington High school in raising fall and winter gardens to furnish vegetables and produce for the family table and lessen the applications for relief which may result from the increase in prices of staple commodities.

A statement was issued yesterday by Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., Washington school principal, after a visit of Walter F. Davis, Negro supervisor of agriculture for state and county schools. Davis was here for several hours yesterday and spoke at the chapel exercises of the Washington school. He maintains headquarters at the Tennessee State A. and I. School for Negroes at Nashville.

Prof. Upshaw stated that his program of help to relieve the "Negroes of the county that must have foodstuffs for their families will be centered around agricultural, garden and canning activities."

We will insist that families can and preserve everything edible from their fall and winter garden production," he declared.

Somerville, Tenn., Falcon
September 21, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOLS CLOSE

All negro elementary schools in Fayette County will close Friday for the cotton picking season. They probably will re-open in about six weeks. Fayette County Training School, Somerville, will remain open.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

VIRGINIA

Says Halifax County Like Greedy Cur Dog

Afro-American 7-1-39

Steals $72,000 from Colored Instruction Funds Each Year

How Halifax Co. Robs Teachers

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the twenty-second of a series of articles comparing facilities for white and colored pupils in Virginia. The figures are from the 1937-1938 report of the Virginia superintendent of public instruction.]

By NAT TURNER

Have you ever seen the spectacle of a greedy hound dog, with a nice, juicy bone of its own, going out of its way to take away from another dog the bone that it clutches between its teeth, and watched the resulting fight?

Well, the same spirit of greed that motivates the greedy hound to take away from another that which rightfully belongs to him is running rampant in Halifax County.

The Halifax County dog takes the bone just as the common greedy cur does, but, unfortunately no fight has as yet resulted from his depredations.

No Colored High

Halifax County has never built a high school for the colored children of that county without outside aid from some source. The Halifax County Training School was built by a religious denomination, I am informed, and was later taken over by the county. The Booker T. Washington High School was built with the aid of the town of South Boston.

The county, therefore, is placed in the position of having put almost all of its eggs into one basket. It has built nine high schools for the use of its white children and provides two for the use of the colored children.

In spite of the scarcity of high schools for colored children, Halifax provides free bus transportation for white children, while colored children must pay for their transportation, when such is available. Only a few buses are used in the transportation of colored children and these are not furnished by the county.

Steals $72,000 Yearly

Halifax County steals from the instruction funds appropriated for the use of colored children, $72,297.90, each year and uses it for the education of white children. It has also stolen from them $184,819.27 in buildings.

Colored children constitute 49 per cent of the school population of the county and should have the use of $112,547.36 worth of the county's instruction funds. Instead, $40,249.46 is expended on their education, an annual loss of $72,297.90.

The county has $738.123 invested in school buildings, of which $361,680.27 should be used by colored children. Instead, they have the use of only $176.861 worth of these buildings, the other $184,819.27 worth being used by white children.

Sixty-eight school buildings are used by colored children of the county, sixty-six of them being elementary schools.

Thirty-nine of the buildings are one-room huts, twenty-two are two-room buildings, four are three-room buildings, and there are three of more than three rooms. Two of the buildings are brick—the high schools.

Buildings Classified

Of the fifty-one buildings used by white children, twenty-five are one-room huts, ten are two-room buildings, five are three-room structures, and there are eleven of more than three rooms. Eight of the buildings are brick.

Halifax County provides 48 high school classrooms for the white 51% of the school population and thirteen for the colored 49 per cent.

It provides 118 classrooms and 118 teachers for the white elementary pupils and 105 classrooms and 105 teachers for the colored. The school term is 163 days for colored, 167 for white.

According to the census reports, there are 7,855 colored children in the county of school age, 8,104 whites; 5,499 colored children are enrolled in school, 5,458 whites; 4,444 of the colored children are in actual attendance, and 4,568 whites.

Teachers Fare Common

Colored teachers fare common in Halifax County. Maximum salaries for high school teachers are: Colored males, $1284; white, $2,002; colored females, $650; white, $1100; elementary: colored males, $400; white, $640; colored females, $540; white, $846. (See tables for other salaries.)

Such is the salary scale in Halifax County, in spite of the fact that the teacher-load for colored teachers averages thirty-eight pupils while the white average is only twenty-nine.

Thus, the colored teacher does much more work, but draws decidedly less pay. Such is democracy in Halifax County.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

	Maximums		Minimums		Supervisors	
High School:	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**M.**	**F.**
Colored	$1284	$650	$468	$459		$900
White	2002	1100	810	765		1800
Annual Loot:	$718	$450	$342	$306		$900
Elementary						
Colored	$400	$540	$320	$320		
White	640	846	640	560		
Annual Loot:	240	$306	$320	$240		

High Schools	**Enrollment**	**Per Capita Costs**	**Principal's Salary**	**No. Teachers**
Booker T. Washington, Col.	51	$33.11	$765	3
C. H. Friend	182	58.06	2115	9
Clover	135	41.90	1800	6
Cluster Springs	92	51.67	1800	4
Halifax	127	50.38	1800	7
Halifax County Training Col.	448	17.30	900	12
Scottsburg Agricultural	77	55.37	1530	4
Turbeville Agricultural	139	54.98	1800	7
Virgilina	68	62.46	1800	4
Volens	259	40.42	1800	9
Wilson Memorial	89	62.80	1665	5

Roanoke, Va., World News
July 6, 1939

Negro School Plans Drafted

Will Be Sent Soon to PWA Office; Work Slated to Begin in August

Architects plans for the new elementary, high and vocational school to be located on Water street, Salem, and to cost approximately $135,000 are about complete and will be sent off to PWA headquarters in Atlanta within a few days. Bids will be advertised some time after the middle of July.

In the meantime, work on the foundation, which was let under special contract to the Trinkle and Dobbins construction company of Pulaski, is about complete. Work on the foundation, a $6,270 job, was begun about the middle of May.

Actual construction will likely not be begun on the superstructure until well toward the middle of August as bids must be advertised for two weeks before they are closed. The docket calls for the completion of the work by the first of the year.

Twelve Classrooms

The building will be of red brick, like the Andrew Lewis high school, and will have 12 classrooms, 6 for elementary grades and 6 for high school grades. In addition it will include a combination auditorium and gymnasium; a complete home-economics department with a model living room, dining room, kitchen, bedroom and bath; a kitchen and cafeteria; a vocational training shop; a principal's office, separate showers and locker rooms for boys and girls; a library; and miscellaneous rooms for storage, rest roms, books and so forth.

The present project also calls for sufficient grading of the land south of the proposed building to make an athletic field.

A fireproof building, the proposed structure will have floors and roof of structural concrete slab. Corridors will be terrazzo and the floors of classrooms will be of wood.

Class rooms will be 22x30 feet. The six elementary rooms will be located on the first floor, the six high school rooms on the second. One of the high school rooms will be used as a laboratory and will have a storage room.

The auditorium-gynasium will be 58x79 feet and will have a stage about 17 feet deep and 3 and 1-2 feet above the floor level. Located at the side of the stage will be the gym instructor's office.

On stage level and in the rear of it will be the home economics department, the cafeteria and kitchen. The cafeteria will be 27x35 feet.

In the Basement

In the basement will be located the general shop, 24x52, with its adjoining lumber room, instructor's office and finishing room. Also in the basement will be the boys' locker room and showers, a coal room and a boiler room. Only the east side of the building will have a basement floor.

On the second floor will be located, besides the 6 class rooms, a teachers' rest room, the library 22x40, and the girls' locker and shower room.

The main entrance to the building will be on the north from Fourth street. There will be two entrances on the west on Water street at each end of the building. On the south side of the building there will be an outside entrance to the shop which can also be used by boys and girls going to the athletic field.

Class rooms will have unit ventilators but other parts of the building will have radiators. Plans call for a boiler providing 10,000 square feet of steam radiation, or radiator surface.

Steel lockers in the corridors for the high school students and built in metal wardrobes for the smaller students are included in the present plans. Windows in the auditorium will be of translucent glass block.

Provision is made for expansion in the future toward the south, both from the west wing which contains the class rooms on two floors, and the east wing which contains the economic department and the shop.

Prosecutor Raises Issue At Hearing

Bares Proposal To Separate City From County

(Staff Correspondence)

HAMPTON, Va.—How the education of colored children in Hampton woud be provided for should the city separate from Elizabeth City County, was unexpectedly brought out into the open last Friday night by Commonwealth Attorney Roland D. Cook at a public meeting of Hampton voters in the city hall, called by Mayor James V. Bickford to enlighten them on the issues at stake in the proposed change of government.

SPECIAL ELECTION

Hampton voters went to the polls at press time (Tuesday) to express their wishes whether Hampton should remain a magisterial district of Elizabeth City County, or become a city of the second class and operate under the provisions of State law governing such matters.

The City Council requested Judge John Weymouth of Circuit Court to call the referendum and set the date of November 21 for the purpose. Information relative to the election was given out to qualified voters in pamphlet form.

NEGRO EDUCATION

Prosecutor Cook, in the course of his remarks, in which he stated definitely that both the county and city would suffer through separation, paused to inquire of those advocating separation had considered what certain additional governmental obligations by the city would mean to taxpayers. "It might be a revelation to most of you here to know," said the speaker, "that Hampton has no school for a single colored child; Negro children of Hampton are being educated in county schools."

In reply to Cook's assertion, City Manager, J. B. Sinclair, Jr., stated that the reason there are no schools for Negro children in the city is because Hampton has an agreement with the county to take white students at Hampton High School, while Negro students go to George P. Phenix Training School, and to the Union elementary school. But the City Manager did not intimate what Hampton would do should the city and county separate and the latter ends its agreement for the education of Negro children.

The meeting was attended by 110 white voters and 3 Negroes. There are approximately 500 Negro qualified voters in Hampton and the county, 300 in the city. The Civic League, an organization of Negro voters in Hampton and the county considered the pro and con of the proposed separation at a special meeting Sunday afternoon at the Masonic Hall. Paul Williams, president, presided.

MAYOR WANTS UNITY

At the meeting Friday night, Mayor Bickford told the taxpayers it was up to them as to the course they desired. He proposed, and said he was willing to be party, that members of the councils of Phoebus and Hampton resign along with members of the board of supervisors and that a new form of government be instituted for the whole county that would be efficient economic, and for advancement. He said he stands for a unity county and would like to see only one government for the entire area.

H. Clark Thompson, presided The legal aspects of the proposal were outlined by J. Wilton Hope city attorney.

REVIEWS PROBLEMS

The city manager reviewed the financial problems involved, pointing out that under 45 cents per hundred valuation tax, such as imposed, the city will be able to save more than $8,000 annually, with which to finance bonds. Otherwise, an increase in the city levy may be necessary to care for these improvements.

L. M. von Schilling submitted a list of pertinent questions, answered by the city manager and declared in a statement read at his request that dismemberment would be detrimental. The meeting lasted three hours during which political rivalries, municipal fears, and provincial clannishness were much in evidence.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 27, 1939

Many School Busses Unsafe; Safe-Driving Classes Proposal Wins Interest of Governor

A plan establishing State safe-driving schools won the active interest of Governor Price and other high Virginia officials attending the State-wide Safety Conference here yesterday, at the same time that D. M. Baldwin, Division of Motor Vehicles Safety engineer, pronounced 39 per cent of Virginia's school busses "unsafe."

A State police survey during February and March, Mr. Baldwin said, gave 883 busses a "C" rating, denoting they were "in unsafe condition" to carry school children.

Of the total of 2,252 busses inspected, only 130, or 5.8 per cent, were rated "A," indicating that both chassis and body were in first-class condition. A total of 1,239, or 55 per cent, were rated "B," their condition being passable.

Mr. Baldwin, who addressed the home and child safety section of the conference, said school superintendents in most instances knew of the situation but lacked necessary funds to remedy it. He described faulty brake performance as the most serious defect, with light and tire defects also common. Overloading also was termed a major problem.

Overloading Reported

The survey showed, Mr. Baldwin said, that one bus carried 104 passengers, another 101 and some 90 children each, while the capacity of the vehicits was around 80.

Pointing to the practice of some rural school bus operators in using the vehicles for odd jobs around the farm, thus accentuating wear and tear and endangering safe performance, he said:

"One driver—and this is not such an isolated example as we would like to think—actually hauled a load of cattle in a school bus during spare hours."

Improvements Suggested

He suggested the following vital improvements:

Replacement of present obsolete equipment; repair of all equipment possible; a plan for for regular replacement of old units; adequate provision for maintenance, adoption of specifications for minimum requirements for new vehicles, and an inspection program by some outside agency.

Mr. Baldwin

The "keen interest" expressed by Governor Price in the possibility of setting up adult driving schools throughout the State with the aid of WPA funds was attested by Colonel LeRoy Hodges, State comptroller, who substituted for Colonel Marion S. Battle, head of the Division of Motor Vehicles, at the conference yesterday.

At the Governor's request, Colonel Hodges said, he has had multigraphed copies of an outline of the training setup in use in Pennsylvania, for distribution and study by Virginia officials. The plan was developed and presented by Admiral Percy W. Foote, former director of Pennsylvania State police, and resulted in a sharp decline in the number of accident "repeaters" who were classed as of low mentality and definite traffic hazards.

Training Cuts Accidents

In Pennsylvania, Admiral Foote said, 200 teachers were employed and as of April 8 the 4,072 graduates of the driving schools had had only 15 accidents, of which they were held responsible for only eight. He said of his plan, on the basis of Pennsylvania reduction figures:

"If this system were established in every State in the Union the deaths should be reduced to about 10,000 per year instead of 40,000."

Colonel Hodges said the Virginia officials would study the scheme carefully and "see what our people want." From Colonel Charles B. Borland, Norfolk city manager and chairman of the conference street and highway section, came assurances that his division would present a resolution to the Governor advocating the plan for Virginia.

Drivers' training as a regular high school course was described by John E. Martin, Suffolk schools superintendent.

Pupils take the course, he said, in one semester and receive half a credit. Their final examination includes theory and "road work." There has been no accident by Suffolk's trained student drivers in two years, Mr. Martin said.

State's Record Commended

Virginia's safety record was praised by D. C. Fenner, vice-president of the Mack Brothers Motor Car Company, New York, in a speech before the law enforcement section, which was attended largely by trial justices and enforcement officers.

The State's traffic efforts during 1938, he said, "resulted in an accident rate reduced by one-fourth to 15 per 100,000,000 vehicle miles, or a saving of 118 lives."

The cost of accidents in the United States in 1937 was estimated at $4,000,000,000, almost as much as the Federal Government spent that year for relief, J. S. Massey, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, Huntington, W. Va., told the railroad section. But, he added, chances of workers being accidentally hurt while away from the job "are 15 times greater" than while actually engaged on the job.

"Beware of Curves"

"Beware of curves" was the theme developed by Giles M. Robertson, safety engineer of the State Highway Department, in an address before the public utilities section.

Mr. Robertson said the ratio of accidents on curves to total accidents is one to 2.6, while the ratio of mileage of curves on State highways to total primary mileage is one to 26.2.

He also called on utilities officials to locate telephone and power line poles firmly and at a safe distance from roadways instead of leaving some of them sitting in a mound of dirt, from all appearances in an unstable and dangerous condition."

During the year ended June 30, 1938, he continued, 141 accidents occurred on rural primary highways in which motor vehicles collided with power poles. In those accidents 157 persons were injured, and 34.75 per cent of the collisions happened—on curves.

Red Cross Influence

Barricades protecting excavations and other safety factors were discussed by Richard F. Wagner, Lynchburg public utilities director, in a paper on "Installation and Maintenance of Water Distribution Systems." Caveins constitute a menace in the Tidewater area unless sheet piling is used, E. H. Herbert, superintendent of the Norfolk Water Department, said.

The influence of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., safety councils, the American Legion and public utilities on safety was the subject of a symposium at yesterday afternoon's home and child safety gathering. Fairfax County schools have incorporated formal safety instruction in their revised curriculum, Mrs. Florence Jodzies, secretary of the Fairfax Chamber of Commerce, reported.

Thomas B. Morton, State commissioner of labor and industry, in an address before the mine section, called for "competent and constant supervision of mining operations" and a mine safety education program. Mr. Morton also told the delegates the 1940 Legislature should pass a law specifically empowering his department to mediate industrial disputes. He urged an appropriation for two fulltime labor mediators.

"How Safe Is the Home?"

In a speech on "How Safe Is the Home?" Kenneth N. Beadle of the National Conservation Bureau, New York, said he believed there were many more serious home accidents than available statistics show.

"When we find 32,500 home accidents fatalities in a year, there must be a reason." Mr. Beadle then listed repairs which can be made in most homes to insure safer housekeeping.

Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of public instruction, pledged the interest and support of his department in the aims of the conference.

"Times Have Changed"

Negro teachers and school officials yesterday afternoon had a special safety program in the Armstrong High School. Dr. W. R. Miller, chairman of the school board, was a principal speaker.

At a banquet of the 1,600 delegates in the Hotel Jefferson last night, Dr. John L. Davis of New York gave an after-dinner speech on "Times Have Changed."

Colonel William M. Myers, managing director of the Richmond Safety Council and executive secretary of the conference, said the attendance was the greatest ever recorded by the Virginia group. Closing sessions will start at 9 A. M. today.

Newport News, Va. Press
September 8, 1939

Enrollment In Local Schools Shows Reduction Among White Pupils, Increase In Negroes

Variation May Change as Term Progresses, Saunders Points Out; First Day's Registration, 6,232

Enrollment figures for the first day of the fall semester yesterday indicated a gradual reduction in white and corresponding increase in Negro attendance at Newport News schools.

Although the figure is expected to be somewhat increased today, and throughout the school year, yesterday's total for white and Negro schools was 6,232, according to Superintendent Joseph H. Saunders, 33 less than was enrolled the first day last year.

In an effort to show how the figure is likely to increase as the term progresses, Saunders pointed out that last September there were 6,265 students registered the first day. This figure rocketed to 7,201 by the end of the school year in June.

Students remained at school yesterday just long enough to register and be assigned classes. Schools will be operated until 12 noon today, with books to be distributed, lessons assigned and other organization work attended to in order that activity might begin in earnest Monday.

This afternoon and tomorrow, local teachers will canvass the city, seeking information on children of school age who are not enrolled in either school. The law requires that children from 7 to 15 attend school. Those found violating the law will be reported to the juvenile officer for action, Saunders said.

There were 1,250 children enrolled at the high school yesterday; 2,199 in the white elementary schools, making a total of 3,449 registered in all the white schools.

At the Negro high school 436 were enrolled; 2,297 were enrolled in the Negro elementary schools, making a total of 2,783 Negro students in the city the first day.

Discusses Variations

In discussing variations Saunders reported the first day's enrollment at the white high school showed a drop of 66 as compared with the first day's figures of last year. A combined decrease of 45 was noted in the white elementary schools.

In contrast, there was a combined increase of 78 Negro students in the high and three elementary schools, including eight in the high school and 70 in the elementary institutions. Saunders commented that the Negro enrollment has increased steadily the past three years.

A breakdown of the registration for white schools shows that there was an increase of 13 at John W. Daniel; an increase of two at Magruder; and decrease of 25 at Jefferson; ten at Walter Reed; and two at Stonewall Jackson. George Washington school, located in the 800 block of Twenty-eighth street, has been closed this year and the two teachers who taught small classes there were transferred to Walter Reed.

Saunders announced that for the first time since he became local superintendent, there were no new teacher selections necessary in the white elementary schools. There are five new teachers in the white high school; two new instructors in Huntington high (Negro) and five new teachers in the Negro elementary schools.

New facilities in the two wings at the high school which were recently completed will be available for use immediately. Included in the improvements are: a gymnasium in the south wing; and library, home economics, and class room facilities in the north wing. A new heating plant has also been installed at the white high school. Although the new gym can also be used as an auditorium, the present auditorium in the center of the old building, on the second floor, will be used by students during the year.

Signs For Protection

In connection with the school opening, it was announced yesterday by the police department that four signs will be given tests at two schools immediately, with the probability that they may be employed at other schools later.

The signs are a little over five feet in height and designed to resemble a man wearing a blue uniform with a white Sam Brown belt. "School Zone—Speed 15 Miles an Hour" is contained on the sign on the front of the figure.

Chief of Police W. E. Mahone said the signs will be placed at John Marshall and Walter Reed schools to replace the wooden signs used there last school year. They will be placed in the center of the street during the time children are coming to and going home from school.

A plea to assume an objective attitude in class room discussion of the European war situation and "in all teaching try to distinguish between fact and propaganda," was made to the teachers by Saunders.

The superintendent spoke at the first teachers' institute of the new session, which was held in the auditorium of the John W. Daniel school. "More than ever, we should try this year to inculcate in our students the principles and the philosophy of democracy and teach them to carry out those principles in their daily living," Mr. Saunders said.

The superintendent read a brief letter from Mrs. Norman Rose, who was formerly Miss Harriett Cutler of the Newport News high school faculty. Mrs. Rose said she had been so preoccupied with the war that she had been unable to write from England a promised report on her observations of the English educational system, gained last year when she taught in Sunderland, England.

Hampton Children Without School As City Withdraws From County

HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 1—When the city of Hampton voted Tuesday to withdraw from Elizabeth City county as a magisterial district, the problem of where Race children living here are to be educated, arose.

To date no solution has been offered. This city has no school for Race children. Under an agreement between Hampton institute and the city, some have been reiving instructions at George P. Phenix training school which is a part of Hampton institute.

Others have been attending Elizabeth City county training school.

The result of the election makes city children ineligible for enrollment in the county school, and the agreement under which they are educated at Hampton expires Jan. 1.

Two alternatives, therefore, are facing the local administration: (1) renewing the contract with Hampton institute or (2) providing new facilities for Race children.

Since the latter involves a large expenditure, it is believed that renewal of contract with Hampton institute is more likely.

As far as is known, however, no steps in this direction have been taken and unless some action is forthcoming soon, children living in this city will be denied their schooling unless parents have funds with which to pay Hampton institute to do the job.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 5, 1939

FOR BETTER CITIZENS

The campaign which is under way in Elizabeth City county to raise the standard of the Five-Point Negro children and increase the number with Five-Point ratings is one which should have the support of all citizens, white as well as colored. Representatives of the Negro schools of the county, the Association of Parent-Teacher Groups, and the State Health Department discussed the problem at a conference last week, during which time it was brought out that now only 38 per cent of the Negro school children in the county can qualify as Five-Pointers, whereas the percentage a year ago was 52.

From these figures it is obvious that many of the Negro children are not receiving the medical attention which they need. Just what is responsible for this we do not know. But the matter is one which cannot be lightly dismissed for the health of the Negro population has an important bearing on the health of the white population in this community, this in addition to the humanitarian aspect of the problem.

Patrons of the Negro schools are somewhat alarmed over conditions to which they called attention. So must be the white people who give the matter serious consideration. Slight physical defects in a child may mean serious physical defects in an adult. And serious physical defects in an adult mean higher taxes for those who are unable to care for themselves must be looked after by the body politic.

NAACP To Probe Alleged Unfairness In Covington

Hold Elections On Location White School; Negro Protests Ignored; Site Undesirable

(Special to Journal and Guide)

COVINGTON, Va.—In spite of the fact that the Alleghany County School Board has held two public elections to determine what site should be selected for the erection of a white school in Covington, and how much could be paid for it, the loud protests of the patrons of the Watson Training School that the site selected for the proposed new colored school was undesirable were completely ignored.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been requested to look into the matter and Attorney J. Thomas Hewin of Richmond has been asked to make a preliminary investigation.

The site at the end of Pine Street with no street paving, no sewers, and electric lights, though far removed from the center of Negro puopulation, was purchased at a cost of $1,500. A school building which will have no auditorium, office or library space and which will have no facilities for home economics or manual arts, will be erected on this site.

Funds for the construction of the white and colored schools were raised partly by bond issue and partly by federal PWA grant.

The PTA of the local Watson Training School, which is to be replaced by the new plant, urged the school board to select a more desirable site, or rebuild on the present site. Their pleas fell on deaf ears.

HOLD ELECTIONS

When the machine shop property, located in East End, was selected by the school board for the white school, white patrons objected. The board then held an election January 7, to find out which of three sites was favored and the voters chose the Nettleton lot. No site for the colored school was included on the ballot.

On January 10, another election was held to determine if the people were willing to pay $40,000 for the site for the white school. The citizens voted to pay that figure, while only $1,500 was spent on a site for the Negro school.

In November, the city hastily erected a tool house and began excavation on the Pine Street site for the Negro school so that it could save the PWA grant which would have been lost had not work begun by November 12. Prolonged discussion on the site for the schools had delayed the start of the work.

WHITES JOIN RACE

Many white people have joined with the colored patrons of the Watson school in protesting against the placement of the new building. The PTA committee investigating the affair declared this week that they considered the action of refusing to allow Negro citizens to vote on their school site a denial of the rights guaranteed the race under the constitution.

State Senator George Layman of Craig County, made an eloquent plea before the school board showing the disadvantage of placing the colored school in a remote and flooded section up against a mountain as was proposed. This appeal like others was ignored.

reported that a Federal grant of $122,576 and a bond issue of $150,000 made possible funds for the two schools.

In Flood Area

A site at the end of Pine Street, outside the city and subject to floods, was purchased by the Alleghany County School Board for colored people.

The school board was informed by PWA officials that unless work was started on the projects on or before November 28, 1938, it would be difficult to continue the grant. On that date a tool house was built and excavation started on Pine Street.

Vote on White Site

After long protests by white and colored citizens who were not satisfied with prospective sites, an election was held on January 7 to select one of three properties for the white school. Colored citizens voted in the election, but there has been no election to determine a colored site.

Members of the P-TA committee leading the fight against this condition are Forrest A. Harvey, chairman; Mrs. Laura Bush and Mrs. Loretta Watson.

Vote on White School Site, but Not on Colored

COVINGTON, Va. — Colored citizens here are voicing disapproval because the school board permitted whites to vote on selection for a site for a new high school and failed to extend the right of voting for a colored consolidated school site.

The Parent-Teacher Association of the Watson Training School

Augusta County Held Glutton in Thievery

This is the eighth of a series of articles comparing facilities for white and colored pupils in Virginia. The figures are from the report of the Virginia superintendent of public instruction.

By NAT TURNER

Have you ever seen an individual of a gluttonous or avaricious nature who appears to be afraid someone else will eat all the food from the table before he can get around to the job?

That is, apparently, the kind of gangster with which I shall deal this week. Although, there are few colored children in Augusta County, it is one of the most ruthless in the State in its raids on the educational funds of colored children. Its colored teachers fare badly.

Lose Huge Sums

Augusta County steals $560 from each of its male elementary teachers; $540 from the females; and $450 from each of its two male high school teachers. The maximum salaries for white teachers in the county are $1,000 for males; $1,125 for females; $440 for colored males, $585 for females, in the elementary schools.

In the high schools the schedules are $1,350 for white males; $1,035 for females; $900 for colored males with no females employed. Minimums in the high schools are $600 for white males; $675 for colored, and $520 for white females. The elementary minimum schedules are $520 for white males, $400 for colored; $480 for white females, and $397 for colored.

Instruction Fund Thefts

From the funds that should go toward the instruction of colored children, the county steals annually the sum of $16,847; while it has stolen from them buildings valued at $60,170. Augusta County owns fifty-six school buildings —fourteen for colored children, forty-two for whites.

It provides twelve high school buildings for white children, none for colored; has sixteen one-room structures, eight for whites and eight for colored; nine two-room buildings, six for white, three for colored; four three-room buildings, three for white, one for colored and twenty-seven buildings of more than three rooms, twenty-five for whites and two for colored.

High Schools	Per Capita Cost		Volumes in Library
All White	High Instruction	Elementary	
Beverly Manor	$38.45	$18.42	1053
Churchville	45.22	17.99	600
Craigsville	31.89	17.83	500
Fishersville	43.47	17.44	483
Middlebrook	61.95	21.33	676
Mt. Sidney	47.00	19.05	950
New Hope	39.00	17.82	900
North River	36.67		1040
Stuarts Draft	42.83	17.31	1585
Valley	52.27	21.91	856
Weyers Cave	48.37	24.25	890
Woodrow Wilson	46.00	21.30	1962

High School	Number of Pupils			Number of Teachers		Salary of Principal
All White	High School Boys	Girls	Elementary Pupils	High	Elem.	
Beverly Manor	94	130	686	9	20	$1400
Churchville	47	65	285	6	8	1160
Craigsville	38	39	325	3	9	1120
Fisherville	46	53	316	4	9	1320
Middlebrook	19	42	207	3	7	1320
Mt. Sidney	40	34	148	3	4	1200
New Hope	51	73	277	5	7	1160
North River	65	116				1320

TEACHERS' SALARIES

High School	Maximums		Minimums		Supervisors	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	M.	F.
White	$1350	$1035	$600	520		
Colored	900		675			
Loot	450				..	
Elementary						
White	$1000	$1125	$520	$480		
Colored	440	585	400	397		
Loot	560	540				

The county employs two colored high school teachers who teach alleged high school subjects in elementary schools, there being no high school in the county for colored children.

It has only one building of brick, stone or concrete construction for colored children, thirty-five for whites; one building for colored children with sanitary heat and ventilation, with thirty-one for whites.

Teachers, Principals

Augusta County employs twelve white high school principals, no colored; thirty-three white male high school teachers, two colored; thirty-seven female high school teachers, no colored; three white supervisors, no colored;

Thirteen white male elementary teachers, three coolred; 173 female white teachers, and eighteen colored: a total of 256 white teachers and twenty-three colored.

A total of $913,700 is invested in school buildings in the county; $82,500 being invested in furniture and fixtures in white schools; $4,200 in colored; $800,000 in buildings for whites, and $27,000 for colored.

Per Cent Children in School

Of the colored children in the county—1,090—60 per cent of them are enrolled in school, while 83 per cent of the whites are enrolled. Colored children constitute 10 per cent of the county's total school population.

Seventy-one classrooms are provided for white high school children, two for colored; 194 classrooms for white elementary children, twenty-one for colored. There are no colored supervising principals in the county, according to the report to the superintendent of public instruction.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

VIRGINIA

31-Year-Old Agreement Is Discarded

12-2-39
Journal & Guide

Only 568 of 1,700 Qualified Express Choice

Norfolk, Va.

(Staff Correspondence)

HAMPTON, Va.—Hampton's 31-year history as a magisterial district of Elizabeth City County came to a dreary close last week when 467 of her 1,700 qualified white and colored voters decreed in a special referendum to accept the responsibilities of a city of the second class. The negative vote was 101.

The total votes cast, 568, reflect the sharp division of opinion which the proposal hastened when City Councilmen, irked by the increase of the general tax fund levy from 35 to 45 cents this year—which they alleged was unwarranted—requested Judge John Weymouth of the County Circuit Court to arrange for the referendum.

At a public meeting of all qualified voters, called by Mayor James V. Bickford four days prior to the election, at which city officials explained the purpose of the referendum, the air was filled with charges and counter-charges from the pros and cons many county and city voters warning that separation between the two would end in disaster for both. The meeting lasted three hours, attended by 110 white voters and 3 colored. On the eve of the referendum, the City Council publicly urged the voters to vote for separation from the county, pledging to reduce the taxes for next year by 10 cents on the $100 assessed valuation.

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1

Hampton will begin its new status on January 1, 1940. Plans for separation of the city and county will be worked out between the councilmen and county supervisors at a series of conferences.

Under the new set-up, the city council will have sole power to levy and disburse the city's taxpayers money, and Hampton voters will no longer participate in the functioning of the offices of county treasurer and county commissioner of revenue. But, under the terms of the general law, the city will participate in the operation of the offices of clerk of court, sheriff and Commonwealth Attorney, and Judge of the Circuit Court—for whose services Hampton will pay in proportion for its share of population to that of the county's on a per capita basis.

The referendum was made possible under an enabling act passed by the General Assembly in 1936 empowering the voters to decree separation from the county as a magisterial district, effective December 31 of the same year. Of the 300 Negro voters in Hampton less than half of them expressed any choice in the matter.

Why Some General Averages Are Low

THE other day Norfolk's City Council commended our school board chairman because Norfolk's per pupil outlay for education in the public schools is $54 as compared with the average of $101.48 for 31 other American cities.

Mr. Foreman is entitled to any comfort he may derive from the accolade.

Journal & Guide
12-9-39
Norfolk, Va.

We wonder if members of City Council are concerned about how this average was arrived at. While none of them are educators, all of them know their arithmetic. They are all good business men, even if they are not concerned, in some cases, with social causes and effects. If they are as keen to having Norfolk make the best possible showing in education as in other respects they will look into the arithmetic of this low per pupil outlay.

They are aware, we take it, that the per pupil outlay for white children is $60.44, and that the per pupil outlay for Negro children is $37.41. There we have two sets of average costs per pupil—one is almost 100 per cent higher than the other.

Thus when the 16,000 white children and the 8,000 colored children are lumped together and the arithmetic applied we get the low average outlay of $54 per pupil.

That looks like economical management of the schools in the eyes of City Council. Perhaps it is. But the economy is achieved by maintaining a double standard of public school education, depriving one group of a fair chance while giving the other group a fairly good break.

Gentlemen of Council, per pupil cost as figured, fails to give you a true picture of administrative methods. Likewise, it fails to afford you a true picture of what you are receiving in return for the people's money.

Franklin, Va., News
November 17, 1939

1938-39 Fiscal Report Made By School Board

Statement Shows Indebtedness $160,915.00 at Close of Year. $31,185.10 Received in Federal Grants for Capital Outlays. Per Capita Cost of Instruction was $35.07.

TEACHERS SALARIES AVERAGE OF $701.19

The financial report of the County School Board and Division Superintendent of Schools of Southampton County for the year 1938-39, published in this issue, shows all receipts, disbursements and balances of the County School Fund, all district school funds, including the Town of Franklin which is a separate school district, and the P. W. A. building fund. The County School Fund is the general operating fund and from which all current operating expenditures for public school purposes are made, except such current operating expenditures as made from the Franklin Town School Fund for the Franklin schools. All district school funds, except the Town of Franklin, are used only for capital outlay and the retirement of district school indebtedness, including district school bonds, loans from the Literary Fund of Virginia and interest on same.

During the year all indebtedness, county and district, has been paid when due, and district levies are providing sufficient funds to retire district bonds and loans as they mature.

Total disbursements for the year including both County and District School Funds, were distributed as follows:

Administration	2.06
Instruction	48.94
Other Instructional Costs	1.91
Transportation	6.23
Other Auxiliary Agencies	.56
Operation of school plants	3.45
Fixed charges	.78
Maintenance of School Plants	3.14
Capital Outlay	26.06
Debt Service	6.87

The total indebtedness at the close of the year was $160,915.00, an increase of $32,593.00 over the previous year, due to the erection of new school buildings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. During the year the county received $31,185.10 from the Federal Government, a grant to be applied to the erection of new buildings.

During the session all schools operated for a term of nine months. There were enrolled in the nine white schools a total of 2,084 pupils, 1,447 in the grades and 637 in the seven high school departments, with a total average daily attendance of 1,959. There were enrolled in the 54 Negro schools a total of 4,120 pupils, 3,845 in the grades and 275 in the high school department, with a total average daily attendance of 3,154. This gives a total enrollment in both white and Negro schools of 6,204 pupils with a total average daily attendance of 5,113. When compared with the previous session, 1937-38, there is shown a decrease in total enrollment of 194; in average daily attendance an increase of 10 in the white schools, and a decrease in enrollment of 26, and an increase in average daily attendance of 252 in the Negro schools, or a total decrease in total enrollment in all schools of 220 and an increase in average daily attendance in all schools of 262.

During session 1938-39 there were employed a total of 192 teachers; 91 white teachers, 40 high school and 51 grade teachers, and 101 Negro teachers, 10 high school and 91 grade teachers. The average annual salary of all teachers, white and Negro, high and elementary, was $701.19. When the average annual salary of all teachers is considered on a twelve months basis, we find it to be $58.43 per month.

The per capita cost of instruction for all high school pupils during session 1938-39 on enrollment was $55.61, all elementary pupils $19.69, with a total per capita cost of instruction of $24.98 on enrollment. The total per capita cost of education, all costs except capital outlay and debt service, was $35.07, or approximately 19c per pupil per school day.

There were operated 38 school buses during session 1938-39, operating a total of 211,356 miles, or 7,608,816 pupil miles, transporting 1,577 pupils to the nine white schools at a cost of 7c per pupil per day, based on average daily attendance, including the cost of all new buses purchased during the year.

Va. School Bus Accident Rating

According to the annual reports of division superintendents of schools in the State of Virginia for the school year 1938-39, there were operated 2,373 motor vehicles transporting 153,884 pupils a distance of 12,644,180 vehicle miles or a total of 410,935,850 passenger miles. With this tremendous amount of transportation only 59 accidents were reported for the year, which resulted in the death of two pupils and one other person. Twelve pupils were reported as being seriously injured and 50 pupils as receiving minor injuries.

Accident Facts, 1939 edition, published by the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois, for the year July, 1937, to June, 1938, for commercial passenger travel on 48 inter-city fleets operating a total of 2,256 busses reported 1.19 accidents per 100,000 bus miles, whereas the 2,373 school busses reported 59 accidents for 12,644,180 bus miles or .47 accidents per 100,000 bus miles. The commercial bus rate of accidents as reported above is, therefore, more than two and one-half times as great as the school bus rate of accidents reported for the school year 1938-39.

Computed on a mileage basis, only one school bus accident occurred for each 214,308 bus miles operated, and only one person injured for each 6,322,090 passenger miles operated.

During the past ten years there has been a tremendous increase in both the number of pupils transported to the public schools in the State and the number and type of motor vehicles in operation. For the school year 1928-29 there were transported 50,088 pupils with 1,361 vehicles in operation, many of which were wagons and school busses of small type equipped with factory built and homemade wood bodies. During the school year 1938-39 there were transported 153,884 pupils with 2,373 motor vehicles in operation, practically all of which were equipped with the regular factory built school bus bodies of the larger and more substantial wood and all steel types. An increase is therefore shown for the ten year period of 103,776 pupils transported, and 1,012 vehicles in operation.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, CONDITION OF

WISCONSIN

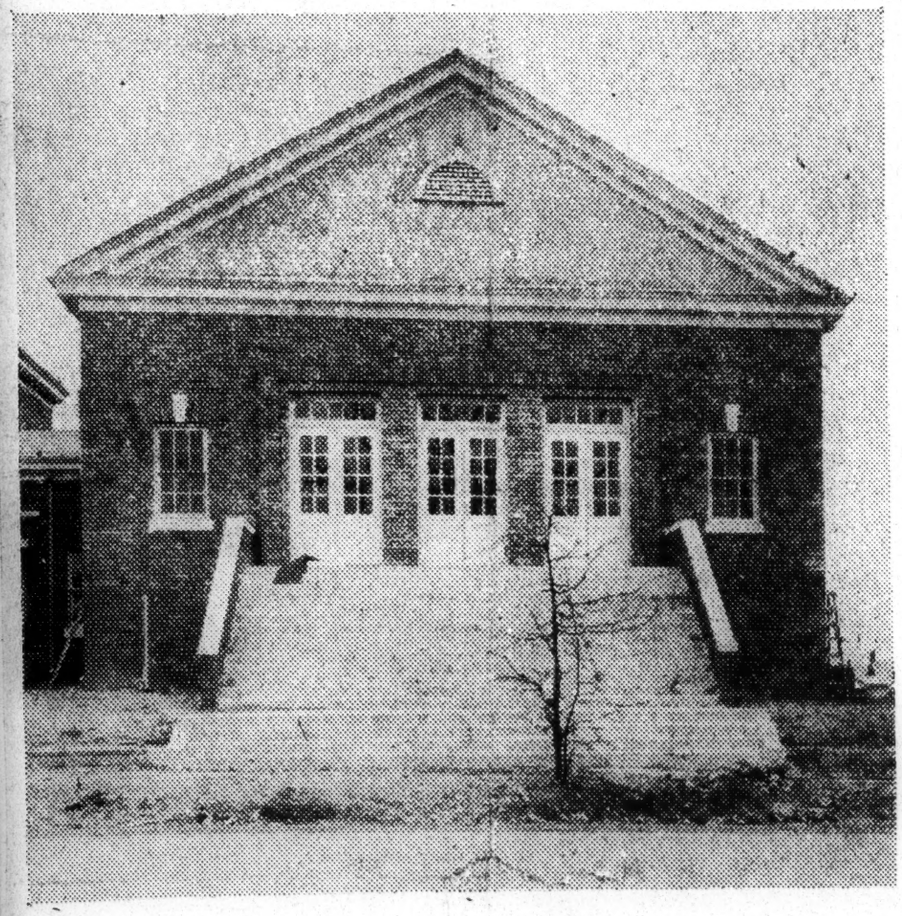
REFUSE TO NAME RACE TEACHERS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15 — (ANP) — The school board committee on appointments refused Wednesday night to appoint Negro teachers in the Galena and Ninth Street schools which have predominantly Negro pupils. The committee said a new policy would achieve the result.

William Kelley, Urban League secretary, said he would prefer the whole system being thrown open to colored applicants but since there was no hope of that, appointment in the two schools would be satisfactory. The board said the new policy of making substitute appointments from restricted lists of qualified teachers would result in "some appointments" of Negro teachers who qualified

Opelika, Ala. News
March 13, 1939

New Addition To Colored Public School



(Photo by Stone's Studio.)

Another free Grant Payment of $2,-134.50 is to be received at once by the City of Opelika as part of the $9,606.00 Grant given by the Public Works Administration toward the cost of the new colored school now nearing completion. This is a part of the P. W. A. policy of furnishing 45 per cent of the cost of approved projects, several of which have been built in this county.

The program is not only a help to the community by creating much business activity and payrolls but makes it possible for the people to have many useful and permanent public buildings and improvements. This piece of construction has created work for many men employed for months and has made a market for thousands of dollars worth of building materials and supplies.

The new addition to the Opelika Public School for colored children on East street will be completed this month and ready for occupancy. It is a brick structure matching the architecture of the existing building and consists of a large auditorium and three class rooms, all of fireproof construction. The total cost of the project will amount to $22,000.00.

Another P. W. A. project which has just been completed in Opelika is the modern Sewerage Disposal Plant for the City at a cost of $57,400.00. The total of the P. W. A. free grants for the two projects will amount to over $35,000.00 showing how the people's money comes back to the people.

Mobile, Ala., Press
September 30, 1939

PLAN DEDICATION OF SCHOOL HERE

New Building of Colored Training Institution Completed at Plateau

The Mobile Training School for Colored Children, located at Plateau will be dedicated as the newest school in the Mobile public school system Sunday afternoon.

The building, which consists of 16 rooms for class instruction and an office, was recently constructed by the school board with the aid of the PWA.

Prof. Benjamin F. Baker, the principal, has been in charge of the school for 13 years.

The school is a leader in its classification, being credited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its graduates have done advanced work at some of the leading universities of the country.

The principal address of the dedicatory program will be delivered by Dr. E. T. Belsaw. Special music will be rendered by the choir of the school. Open house will be held throughout the afternoon.

LOAN OF MILLION TO AID SCHOOLS

Birmingham Age-Herald 11-22-39

Funds To Enable Local Boards To Meet Obligations

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 21—(AP)—The Alabama Public Schools Corporation Tuesday borrowed $1,-000,000 for distribution among local school boards to enable them to meet obligations before their principal revenues accrue in December and January.

A. R. Forsyth, state finance director and corporation president, said $600,000 was obtained from the Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, and $400,000 from the First National Bank of Birmingham.

The loan was made at the suggestion of Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, who also proposed that $1,000,000 be borrowed April 23, 1940, and an additional $500,000 be obtained May 23 1940, all to be repaid as regular revenues accrue.

Dr. Collins estimated state and local tax receipts which would be available for schools as follows:

Oct. 23, 1939, $391,050 (all local). Nov. 23, $2,180,631; Dec. 23, $3,252,-511; Jan. 16, 1940, $6,063,437; Feb. 23, $880,621; March 23, $877,621; April 23, $972,010; May 23, $862,189; June 23, $876,313; July 23, $839,337; Aug. 23, $717,491; Sept. 30, $1,323,805.

In his letter to Forsyth recommending the loans be made, Collins listed total amounts ranging from $50,000 to $2,600,000 which he said local school boards would have to borrow from month to month "if they meet their pay rolls on time without the assistance of the Public Schools Corporation."

The corporation, set up by the 1939 Legislature, borrowed $2,000,-000 earlier this year. Forsyth said the interest rate on each loan was 1 per cent per Annum, and the money was distributed to local boards at the same rate.

Collins said the loans he recommended "will not be sufficient to relieve local boards of education of all necessary borrowing in order to meet pay rolls on time" . . .. but that the proposed borrowing schedule "will eliminate most of the necessity for local boards to secure current loans on their own resources."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 7, 1939

City Seeking Site For Negro School

Bidding For Government Property On Fairview

Mayor Gunter said yesterday the city was endeavoring to acquire the Government's land on Fairview Avenue near the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad tracks for a negro high school, playground and an athletic field. The matter, he said, had been presented to authorities in Washington.

Montgomery has long needed a high school for negroes, Mr. Gunter pointed out. He expressed the hope the Government would permit the Board of Education to erect a building on the Fairview Avenue site. The city will be glad to assist in providing the playground facilities, Mr. Gunter asserted.

The land was purchased by a Government agency a few years ago as a subsistence homestead project which never materialized.

Dothan, Ala Eagle
January 5, 1939

EXCAVATION WORK ON PROJECTS BEGIN

New Negro Buildings Started In County

Excavation work at the site of four new Negro schools and additions to seven ~~white~~ schools in Houston county is underway, Solomon Baxter, county superintendent of education, said today. The work was included in the proposed $100,000 PWA school building program for this year.

Contract for work at Wicksburg, Harmon and Cottonwood schools had already been made with Whaley Lumber Co., of Troy, Mr. Baxter said. Other work is being done with public labor hired by the board of education.

He explained that contract will be awarded on the additional work soon.

The superintendent said two or possibly three additional Negro schools will be built in the county this year in addition to the other work.

Negro schools where work is now being done are located in the Philadelphia community, Columbia, Ashford and Spann's community.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
January 8, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOL

Huntsville Institution Expected To Be Completed In February

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 7—Construction of the new $21,000 Negro school in the northern section of Huntsville is expected to be completed by the latter part of next month, W. J. Neighbors, superintendent of construction, said today. All brick work, the roof and most of the plastering have been finished, he said.

The building will have eight classrooms, an office, two rest rooms and a basement for the heating plant.

Mobile, Ala., Register
February 24, 1939

County Schools' Construction Is Well Under Way

Building And Repair Program Costing In Excess Of $200,000 Advancing

Construction is well under way on practically all of the $213,140 building and repair program in Mobile County's public schools, William P. Davidson, business assistant of the school board, said Thursday.

The work and purchases are divided into eight contracts, and of these, six have been let and are going forward.

The program is financed with $120,000 the school board secured from the county, and the remainder of the money is being furnished by the Public Works Administration.

The work, in detail:

Contract No. 1—H. A. Fowler, contractor; Eight-Mile School (white), addition of three rooms, $12,142.06; Satsuma School (white), addition of one room, $3,297.40; total, $15,439.46.

Contract No. 2—Peyton Higgison, contractor; Semmes School (white), nine rooms, $27,854; Venetia School (colored), one room, $2,640; Frosshinn School (colored), one room, $2,946; total, $33,440.

Contract No. 3—F. L. Sayner, contractor; Prichard School (white), 8 rooms, $19,697.72.

Contract No. 4—P. M. Bost, contractor; Toulminville School (colored), 3 rooms, $7,425; Chunchula School (colored), two rooms, $5,108.83; Cleveland School (colored), two rooms, $5,391.17; Chastang School (colored), addition, one room, $3,250; total, $21,175.

Contract No. 5—J. F. Pate Construction Company, contractor; Mertz School (white), addition, four rooms, $16,957; Gorgas School (white), addition, two rooms, $8,066; Baker School (white), vocational unit, five rooms, $13,998; Murphy High School (white), repairs, $3,690; Barton Academy (white), repairs, $345; Yerby School (white), repairs, $250; Lee School (white), repairs, $133; Leinkauf School (white), repairs, $1,551; Oakdale School (white), repairs, $758; Russell School (white), repairs, $1,580; Woodcock School (white), repairs, $140; Council School (colored), repairs, $705; Williamson School (colored), repairs, $820; Owens School (colored), repairs, $265; Raphael Semmes School (white), repairs, $1,766; Alba School (white), repairs, $689; Crandall School (colored), repairs, $233; Grand Bay School (colored), repairs, $546; Theodore School, frame (white), repairs, $1,641; Theodore School, stucco (white), repairs, $804; Theodore School (colored), repairs, $615; Union School (colored), repairs, $638; Mon Louis School (colored), repairs, $190; Dixon School (colored), repairs, $180; Calvert School (white), repairs, $1,415; Calvert School (colored), repairs, $195; Chickasaw School (white), repairs, $187; Citronelle School, main building (white), repairs, $550; Citronelle School, old building (white), repairs, $1,701; Turnerville School (white), repairs, $475; Mount Vernon School (colored), repairs, $385; Whistler School (colored), repairs, $350; Prichard School, new building (white), repairs, $565; Prichard School (colored), repairs, $650; Vineland School (colored), repairs, $390; Whistler School, stucco building (white), repairs, $940; Crichton School (white), repairs, $675; Spring Hill School (white), repairs, $165; Tanner-Williams School, vocational (white), repairs, $575; Tanner-Williams, brick building (white), repairs, $850; Wilmer School (white), repairs, $1,040; Cottage Hill School (colored), repairs, $255; Moffattsville School (colored), repairs, $385; bonds and insurance, $574; total, $68,882.

Contract No. 6—Marine Specialty Company, contractor; Murphy High School (white), heating equipment, $3,299.90; Barton Academy (white), heating equipment, $532; Raphael Semmes School (white), heating equipment, $432; Woodcock School (white), heating equipment, $434; Alba School (white), heating equipment, $444; Citronelle School (white), heating equipment, $889.30; total, $7,142.86.

Contract No. 7—Not yet let. This is the new Mobile County Training School (colored), in Plateau, to replace the school that burned last fall. The government has been given the preliminary plans, and it is expected a contract will be let soon. The school board has set up $32,712.96 for this project.

Contract No. 8—Not yet let. Equipment, budgeted, $14,650.

Florence, Alabama, Times
March 10, 1939

PWA GRANT ON NEGRO SCHOOL IS OBTAINED

A grant of $10,310 toward construction of the new Tuscumbia negro school, has been received by the Tuscumbia board of education, R. E. Thompson, superintendent of education, announced today.

This represents a portion of the $18,800 grant gained by the city toward construction of the new school, which will be of modern brick veneer, with 12 class-rooms and an ample auditorium.

Work on the new structure, now estimated at 70 per cent complete, is scheduled to be fully complete, by April 10.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 12, 1939

SCHOOL PROJECT APPROVED

A Works Progress Administration project to build a new Negro high school on Fifty-Ninth Street, Fairfield, was approved by President Roosevelt, according to information received here from Representative Luther Patrick. The project is to be built at a cost of $106,635, the report stated.

Daytona Beach Fla News
January 12, 1939

DeLand To Improve Its Negro School

DELAND, Jan. 12—E. K. Jones of DeLand today submitted a low bid of $10,447 for an improvement project of the local negro school on Euclid avenue. H. G. Schlegelmilch of Daytona Beach was the only other contractor to make an offer, $13,368, at a special meeting of the county school board.

By unanimous vote the low bid was approved subject to receipt of necessary funds within the 30-day period designated in Jones' offer for the letting of a contract. Superintendent George Marks informed the board that the DeLand district, sponsor of the project, would have "somewhere in the neighborhood of $12,000," for the work as soon as $9,000 in school bonds are delivered to the Barnett National bank here.

The local banking institution recently purchased the nine bonds at par but will not accept delivery of the certificates until after the PWA accepts a bloc of 91 other bonds. Marks, Chairman Hubert Talton and Attorney J. U. Gillespie were authorized to consummate the contract when the funds are available.

Jones agreed to furnish materials and labor and is expected to utilize a portion of lumber and other salvaged materials from the old junior high school building, torn down recently to make way for a new junior high structure.

Medwin Peek, architect for all local school projects now "in the fire," returned today from Atlanta where he obtained approval of the WPA on a list of equipment to be purchased by the local schools.

The board today voted to start advertisements for this equipment and will convene in special session on January 25 to open bids. Peek informed the board that the WPA requires that a contract on this unit of the project be let prior to February 1.

All bidders on equipment must furnish samples of their merchandise and these will be placed in a gymnasium here on the bid date for the inspection and approval of WPA officials and the school board.

Authoritative sources today informed The Evening News that among the equipment items to be purchased are approximately 800 new seats for the high school auditorium which is being renovated and improved under a section of the WPA project.

Talton said he was not familiar with the exact figures of the specifications but that it was his understanding the auditorium will seat more than 750 persons or approximately 200 more than the present seating capacity. Peek could not be reached early this afternoon for definite specifications on this item.

The enlarged auditorium was hailed by civic leaders as an answer to the public demand of recent years for a municipal auditorium. The school has donated use of its stage and seating arrangements for public gatherings in the past.

Clearwater Fla Sun
June 21, 1939

PLAN REPAIRS TO NEGRO SCHOOL

The county school board at a brief special meeting in the office of Superintendent G. V. Fuguitt, awarded a $346.92 contract to the Grounds Lumber and Mill Work Company of St. Petersburg for material and labor for repairs to the Davis Elementary School (negro) of St. Petersburg.

The work to be done includes the installation of new window frames in the school to take the place of old one which have rotted out. Thirtytwo rolls of roofing were also ordered, as Charles H. Teeter, board chairman, said that much of the under-roofing had to be replaced.

Supt. Fuguitt said that the window frame and roof repairs were the first of approximately $1000 in repair work to be done at the school.

Attending the meeting were Mr. Fuguitt, Chairman Teeter and E. Pasco Morris. S. R. McIntosh, St. Petersburg member of the board, is still recuperating from a streptococcus leg infection.

EDUCATION-1939 GENERAL
COMMON SCHOOLS, IMPROVEMENT OF

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 31, 1939

Negro Schools May Be Given National Aid

Education Official Makes Inspection

Investigation which may lead to aid for Knoxville's Negro educational program was conducted here yesterday by Dr. W. E. Armstrong, American Council of Education, Washington, D. C.

At an informal gathering at the Schools Administration building last night, Dr. Armstrong said he was helping conduct a national survey for the AC of E to find 15 colleges which are giving teachers opportunity to better themselves after they begin teaching, and 15 communities which have progressive Negro school systems.

"Our organization," Armstrong said, "is prepared to aid these progressive communities and schools."

Supt. Harry Clark said work was being done here to differ Negro education from white. Three trade courses at Austin High School, such as the cafeteria instruction, were pointed out.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, IMPROVEMENT OF

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 20, 1939

DEDICATING DICKERSON SCHOOL

Editor, The Journal: It was my pleasure and privilege to visit friends at Vidalia, Ga., on March 31, and attend the dedication of Dickerson Training School for negro boys and girls. I had heard that Vidalia was the fastest growing city in southeast Georgia. Surely, in some ways, it is entitled to this laudable claim, and the Dickerson Training School deserves classification with Vidalia's worth.

The school was dedicated with a befitting and interesting program, with Principal James D. Dickerson presiding. Odee A. Wilson gave the address of welcome; A. L. Duren delivered a message from negro Parent-Teacher Associations, and A. J. P. Robeson reviewed the history of this school. All of these are negroes who are deeply interested in Dickerson Training School. Mayor D. C. Harris represented the City of Vidalia and paid tribute to and appreciation of James D. Dickerson and his wife, Gussie Pearl Hart Dickerson, inasmuch as the school is named for both. Mayor Harris did not fail to recognize in the audience one Rube Tolbert and took that occasion to appoint him mayor of the colored citizens of Vidalia. It seems that Rube Tolbert is a five-job man in Vidalia and has thereby made a great contribution in his own way.

A negro who was born in Hancock County delivered the dedicatory address. I refer to Benjamin F. Hubert, president of State College, at Savannah. I never heard Booker T. Washington, but it was my guess, as Hubert spoke, that here is a man of "same faith and order" as Booker T. Washington. Hubert's remarks were in the main directed to his own people. Among other things, he raised the question: Of what value is education unless it is practical and has its fruition in worthwhile accomplishment?

I was told that Dickerson and his wife have given about thirty-five years of service in the field of training negro youth in Vidalia. Not many years ago the citizens of Vidalia pinned a medal on Principal Dickerson for his valuable services.

RALPH CLARK.

Box 224, LaGrange, Ga.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
September 28, 1939

PWA Nears Completion of $180,000 School Project

Sandersville Negro and Harrison White Schools Finished, District Institution 99 Per Cent Complete; 1940 is Deadline.

The Public Works Administration will wind up its activity on $180,000 worth of construction work on three schools in Washington county not later than November 11, if present building schedules prevail, WPA Engineer Walker said today.

Status of construction on these projects is as follows: 100 per cent completion on the Harrison school, 100 per cent completion on the Sandersville Negro school, 99 per cent completion on the Sandersville white school at this time, with a deadline to put the entire project in use by November 11.

Completion dates are well in advance of the time specified by Congress in the act under which PWA construction was authorized. The law specifies June 30, 1940, as the day when a $1,600,000,000 program must be finished over the nation. All of this construction will be in use on or before that time, Engineer Walker said.

Projects in Washington county provided 68,092 man hours of local labor. Two and one half times that many hours of work were required in industry supplying the materials for this construction, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor statistics.

There is still a vast program of public construction ready to be undertaken, and such a program is capable of taking up any slack in construction industries and building trades.

In Washington county alone, local authorities have indicated a public need for a number of additions to present facilities, which are undoubtedly of vital importance to the community.

Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
February 10, 1939

Negro School Dedi-cation Gala Event

Dedication exercises for the six-oom $5,500 grammar and junio ıigh school building for Negroes vere held Friday. Mary L. Josey, Jeans supervisor and Sanford H. Lee, Negro farm agent, together with members of the school faculty, arranged and had charge of the program, which included the an-nual conference for Negro farmers.

A number of both white an Negro speakers took part on th program. Robert L. Cousins, stat supervisor for Negro schools; B. S Fitzpatrick, county superintendent, W. G. Spears, chairman board o education; D. L. Moseley, farm agent and C. C. McCrory, publish-er, were the white speakers. Amon the colored speakers were Pres. B F. Hubert of Georgia State college Savannah; Miles Hackney, Ga's most outstanding Negro farme who won a free trip to Washington D. C., and who drove 158 miles t be present; Henry Land, Bibb county farmer; Ed Ashley, Willie Lowther and other Twiggs county farmers; the Jeanes supervisor o Wilkinson county; Minnie D. Sin-gleton, editor of the Negro page of the Macon Telegraph; Bessie Pink-ston, PWA teacher and others.

EDUCATION-1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, IMPROVEMENT OF

GEORGIA

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 1, 1939

VIDALIA DEDICATES NEGROES' SCHOOL

$50,000 Building Is Named for Veteran Educator.

VIDALIA, Ga., March 31.—(AP) A negro educator's dream of 35 years' standing had a happy ending here today with the dedication of a new $50,000 school building for negroes.

Built of brick, and modern in every detail, the building has been named "The Dickerson Training School" in honor of James D. Dickerson, whose faith and tenacity made it possible.

Dickerson, born in this section, returned 35 years ago after a bit of schooling in Atlanta with one main objective—a school for his native people.

Four years ago he was presented a gold medal from the citizens of Vidalia in recognition of his faithful service to Vidalia and Toombs county.

Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College at Savannah and president of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, emphasized in a dedicatorial address what negroes may do to help themselves in a tangible way.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
May 25, 1939

Colored School Now Completed

The addition of six class rooms to the Thos. J. Elder High and Industrial School, located in west Sandersville, with other conveniences, has been completed, inspected, and accepted, and the keys have been turned over to W. A. Bell, secretary of the district board of education.

This enlargement was necessary in order to provide sufficient accommodation for the increased attendance.

This school has been under the management of Thos. J. Elder for half a century. A few years ago, at one of the commencement exercises, Hermann Bashinsky made the suggestion that inasmuch as the superintendent had given such eminent satisfaction in the management of the school, and in recognition of his fine character as a citizen, that the school should be named for him, and this was done by unanimous consent of those in authority.

The closing exercises of this school are now taking place and the advancement of the pupils has veen most satisfactory. It is one of the best schools in Georgia for the education of the colored people. Many of them have been most successful in the various vocations which they have chosen, which is a distinct credit to the precepts and influence of the superintendent. Efforts have been made by other communities to secure his services, but he has declined all offers to take charge of other schools, saying that he is well satisfied in Sandersville and expects to spend the balance of his days here with the people with whom he has been associated since 1899, fifty years ago

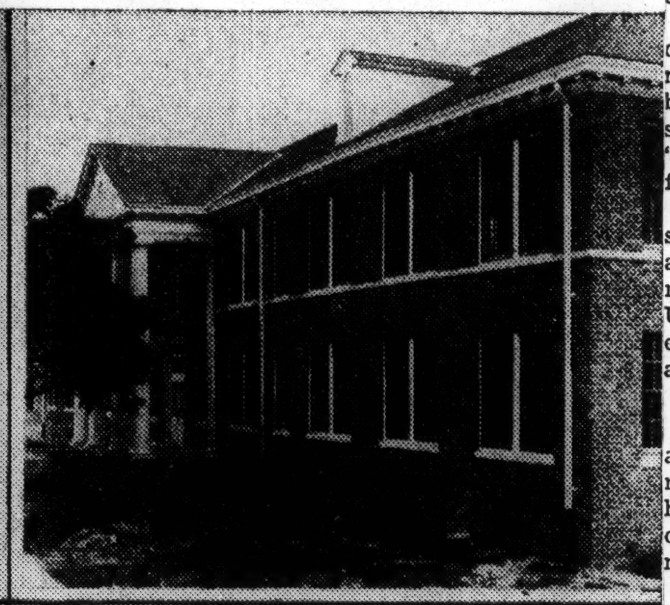
EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, IMPROVEMENT OF

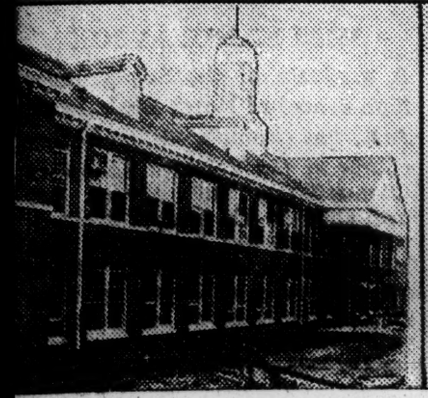
MEMBER SUPER SCHOOL BOARD

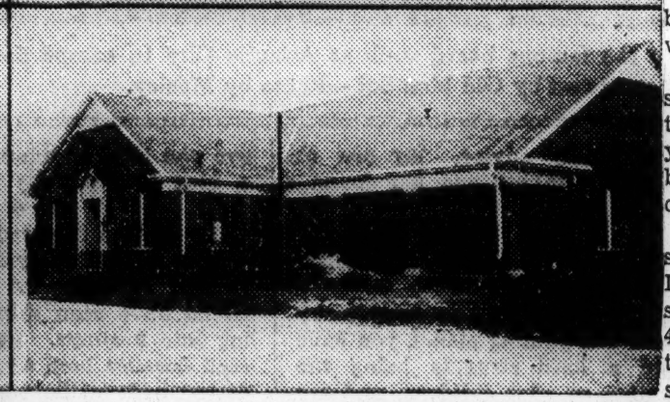
Chicago, Feb. 21 (ANP) — Dr. Midlan O. Bousfield, president, Chicago Urban league, vice president, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., and member of the executive board the Rosenwald fund, last Thursday was named by Mayor Edw. J. Kelly as one of a committee of seven prominent Chicagoans who will supervise future nominations to the school board and exercise advisory control over general educational functions.

Official title of the group is the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Chicago's Schools and concerning their activities Mayor Kelly said: "I am confident that the personnel of this nonpartisan group will have ready public approval. Those who will serve are truly representative Chicagoans and I feel positive that the contributions of thought and action will make the Chicago school system a model of educational opportunity for the whole country. That has always been my desire, and I think it is needless to say the advisory commitee will have my whole hearted cooperation."

Lousianans Are Saying: 'They Have Something There,' As State Rural Normal's $400,000 Building Program Nears Completion







Pictured above are new buildings almost completed at the Louisiana State Rural Normal school for Negroes at Grambling, near Ruston, La. The state board of education and the PWA have collaborated in providing bout $400,000 for the construction program, which virtually results in an entirely new school for the higher education of Negro students. The photos are: Upper left, library building; upper right, girls' dormitory; lower left, classroom building; lower center, combined gymnasium and auditorium, and lower right, dining hall.

By K. F. HEWINS

RUSTON, La., Aug. 4—Visitors are joining in the chorus with residents at Grambling to assert "they've got something there." They mean buildings and appurtenances thereto, which "must be seen to be appreciated."

Grambling is the seat of Louisiana's state Rural Normal school for Negroes, located about six miles west of Ruston. Since last December, the state board of education and the PWA practically have rebuilt the Grambling school at a cost of $400,000, and the WPA will cover up the few remaining rough spots to beautify the grounds.

The construction program includes a large classroom building costing $129,000; a girl's dormitory, $64,000; a gymnasium-auditorium, $40,000; library building, $34,000; a dining hall, $36,000, and a home for the president, the latter having been erected from an allotment of $6,000, which included funds for some of the landscaping of the campus.

An additional $31,000 has been provided for a water and sewage-disposal system and a sum of $23,000 for furnishings to equip the new buildings.

Plan Dedication

All of the new structures are expected to be ready for use with the opening of the fall term in September, according to the president, Ralph W. E. Jones.

Plans are being made for a formal dedication of the new buildings about the middle of November, at which time persons who have gained distinction in education and in other endeavors will participate, President Jones said.

Preliminary work has started on the building of a hard-surfaced black-top highway leading a mile and a half from the Shreveport highway to Grambling.

All of the new buildings are of red brick and of colonial design. They face a large quadrangle, which will be landscaped and made into a beauty spot.

Fixtures in the new structures attract considerable favorable comment from visitors and are said to be drawing more than local interest.

There are no gold faucets in the bathrooms but what is there is ornamental as well as useful. Gray marble walls separate showers, which are equipped with marble corner seats.

The gymnasium-auditorium is outstanding in its novel appointments. Along the side of the basketball court are some new-fangled seats that can be folded up and "shelved" out of the way when the floor is desired for dancing.

In one wing of the building is a smaller auditorium and stage suitable for play-rehearsing and surrounded by music practice rooms. Under the main stage, at the other end of the auditorium, are lockers and towers.

To Offer 3 Year Course

Massive white columns add to the attractiveness of the new girls' dormitory. Rooms in that building have hardwood floors and hallways are covered with an inlaid composition material.

In brief, everything in every building is considered as "the last word" in modern conveniences.

Such is the status of the state's school at Grambling, which is getting in shape to become a three-year college, perhaps this September, it is said. The school at present operates as a two-year institution.

Grambling is the center for Race schools in other parts of the state. It has an enrollment of about 600 students in regular terms and about 400 in summer sessions, although the new facilities are expected to swell the number of students. The teaching staff at present totals 32 members.

The Grambling president, Jones, was a teacher at Grambling for 11 years before succeeding Charles P. Adams as head of the institution about three years ago.

President Jones is a graduate of Southern university, holds the master's degree from Columbia university in New York City, and has done some work toward the doctor's degree.

His accomplishments at Grambling are said to draw attention in various parts of the country, with the school being visited frequently by people interested in education, particularly

the field of rural education.

Founded in 1903

Grambling was founded about 36 years ago as the result of a squabble that "split the ranks." The school, at first sponsored for the most part by church funds, was established at a place called Allen Greene, only a short distance from the present site of Grambling.

Allen Greene, as well as Grambling, was located on the Illinois Central railroad. When some differences arose the school was moved to Grambling, which at the time included little more than one sawmill. It was some time before the Grambling faction succeeded in getting the trains to stop at their place, the trains continuing to stop at Allen Greene.

Eventually, however, the railroad depot was placed at Grambling. Several years later, in 1929, the Grambling school was given state aid for maintenance.

Today, the place has a postoffice, operated by a Race postmaster, three stores and several churches and homes besides the buildings on the school campus.

Thus, a new day has dawned for the all-Race community which got its start through dissension. But there's no grumbling at Grambling today—not with all those fine new buildings.

New Orleans, La. Times Picayune
April 11, 1939

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

The contract for the construction of a negro elementary school at North Villere and Pauger streets was awarded to Pittman Brothers by the Orleans parish school board at its meeting Monday afternoon.

The award was made on the Pittman Brothers' bid of $162,469, the lowest of the six bids received. The school will be three stories high, with 14 classrooms.

Jennings, La. News
May 18, 1939

T. MILLER TO BUILD NEGRO SCHOOL HOUSE

Low Bid Of $26,246 Wins Contract, PWA Contributes $15,000

T. Miller and Son, Lake Charles contractors, were yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of the new negro trade school in Jennings with a low bid of $26, 246, L. L. Kilgore, parish superintendent of schools, announced.

This is the thirteenth project in the parish under the building program for parish schools to be aided by PWA. The government's contribution to the negro building was $15,000.

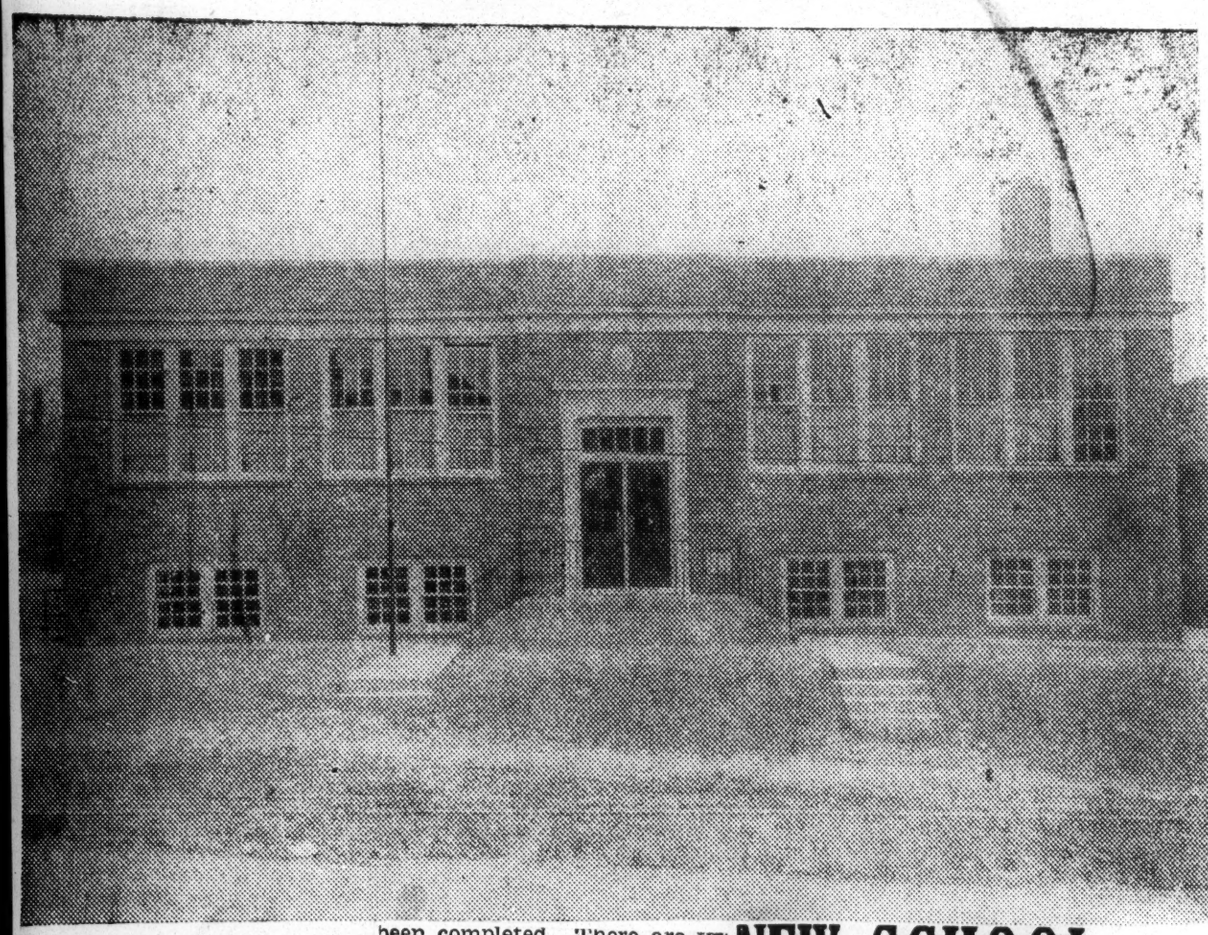
Work will be started next week on the project which will be completed in time for the fall term opening in September. The building which is on South Cutting Avenue, will be of frame construction and will be equipped with numerous class rooms and all facilities for handling classes in manuel arts.

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING DEDICATED

Benton, La., Sept. 25.—R. V. Kerr, superintendent of Bossier parish schools; S. J. Smith, member of the school board, and T. J. Jordan, state farm demonstration agent, were the principal speakers at dedication exercises of negro high schools held here. Professor L. F. McDaniels was master of ceremonies.

Superintendent Kerr stated that the school was erected at a cost of $25,000 and it will be equipped for the teaching of home economics and manual training. The speaker said that during the past year 18 one- and two-room negro schools had been erected in the parish at a cost of $45,000 and that several other schools had been erected, bringing the tota cost of new buildings up to $85,000. The PWA contributed 45 per cent of the school building program. The principal of self-help in education was stressed by Eliza Bryant, president of the Parent-Teacher Association, which raised money for the lot on which the new high school was erected.

For the Uplift of the Negro Child



About 150 pupils, residents of Wellston, Mo., are sharing with smiling faces the new advantages of the new DuBois elementary, eighth-grade school, which was dedicated Sunday afternoon, December 10, in the presence of many Wellstonians. Most prominent among the organizations leading in the construction of this attractive building was the Wellston Community Welfare association, Lawrence Carrol, president; Bertha Rose, vice-president. When it became evident that the old building, which stood more than a score of years, was fast becoming a liability, the organization, after contacting proper WPA authorities, brought the matter of education to the Negro child to the Wellston school board. Its 50-odd members cooperated in the fullest to secure the best in training for the Negro child in Wellston. As a result, this four-room modern structure, facing on Minerva, has been completed. There are two playrooms, four rooms, a modern stoker - supplied heating plant, with facilities for about 150 pupils. J. T. Waters was program chairman. Mrs. Katie Tuggle is principal, and Mrs. Adele Hamilton and Bertrand Novel, teachers. Mr. Millard Hatler is superintendent of schools. Much credit has been given the Rev. William H. Lacey, former pastor of Bethel A.M.E. church, for his untiring efforts. —Photo courtesy Commercial Photo Co.

NEW SCHOOL IS DEDICATED IN WELLSTON

DuBois Building Result of Long Fight by Community

WELLSTON, Mo. — Negro mothers and fathers of this community who have fought so long that their children might enjoy proper educational facilities, filled the auditorium of the Du Bois school at 3119 Minerva avenue, Sunday afternoon, December 10, as educational leaders came in to help dedicate the new building.

The parents and their children heard members of the Wellston board of education praise them for the long fight in making the way possible for the new school by turning out to the polls a year ago to pass the necessary bond issue.

Many Leaders Present

On the speaker's platform, in the fire-proof school that already has a pupil enrollment of 76 boys and girls representing 41 families, sat the Wellston board of education members, the Wellston superintendent of instruction, ministers of Wellston and St. Louis, a St. Louis high school principal and representatives of the Wellston and state-wide Parent Teachers' association.

Bertrand N. Novel, representing the Wellston Community Welfare association that had charge of the dedication program, as master of ceremonies introduced Mrs. Henry Rhetta, treasurer of the Missouri State Parent Teachers' association, following the singing of "Lift Every Voice and Sing," invocation by the Rev. Earl Bagsby, pastor of the Wellston Bethel A. M. E. church, and the Du Bois trio singing "Holy Night."

Mothers Should Help

Speaking on the work of the organization she represents, Mrs. Rhetta, a well known mother and educational leader of St. Louis said that mothers should not try to run the school, but through their Parent Teachers' organization, attempt to gain that which is best for the school and pupils by cooperating with teachers and school board authorities. She said the organization must never indulge in politics or other controversial matters that do not have direct relations with the parent, the teacher and the school.

Mrs. Rhetta appealed to the mothers to join their forces and fight that the many children in rural districts of the state who are not receiving an education because there are not enough Negroes in certain rural districts for the establishment of schools, may in time have proper school facilities.

Fred Gossom, president of the Wellston board of education, lauded the Negro citizens for the fine way they had aided him in passing the bond issue that made the school possible. He said Negro citizens realize that as all of the people become educated they come closer together and are better able to see both sides of questions.

"Just a fine building alone does not make a good school," Gossom said. "There must also be good teachers and full cooperation on the part of mothers and fathers whose children are being taught."

Frederick Higgins, alumnus of the old frame building that was known as Du Bois school, was called back for an encore after his bass rendition of Miss Marion Anderson's famous number, "Honor, Honor."

In a very fine address, Frank L. Williams, principal of the Vashon high school in St. Louis, went deep into the duties of a school and of his philosophy of education.

"This is a fine time to dedicate a school," he said. "While other lands are pitted against each other, no better time could be chosen for the citizens of America to dedicate schools for teaching boys and girls the right way of living."

Prof. Williams said that the school must do more than give out information to boys and girls. "The school must help to set up in the child ideals that will persuade him to have the proper attitude toward life, causing him to act in a constructive way," he said.

Others Take Part

The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Herman Gore, pastor of the Southern Mission Baptist church of St. Louis. The Rev. Henry Douglass Sr. introduced several old citizens of Wellston who led the long fight for the new school.

Remarks were made by Mrs. Cora Washington, president of the Wellston Parent Teachers' association, by Lawrence Carrol, president of the Wellston Community Welfare association and by members of the Wellston board and other school officials. Benediction was given by the Rev. J. F. DeClue, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church of Wellston.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, IMPROVEMENT OF

NORTH CAROLINA

Leakesville, N. C. News
January 26, 1939

WILL LET CONTRACT ON SCHOOL

T 28 C

Contracts for Construction of New Negro School to Be Awarded Tuesday.

The proposed new negro high school for Leaksville promises to be one of the finest in this section of the state. Estimated cost of the new building is $80,000, bids for which are now being received and will be opened next Tuesday at which time contracts will be let to the low bidders on the project.

J. M. Hopper is the architect for the new school. The plans as approved call for a modern structure, combining many features that were not included in the old building which was destroyed by fire last fall. The building will be of one-story construction with gymnasium and auditorium, library and home economics department, together with a large number of classrooms. It will be much larger than the old school.

It is planned to get the work under way immediately after contracts are let so that it may be completed in readiness for the opening of the fall term next September.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
September 28, 1939

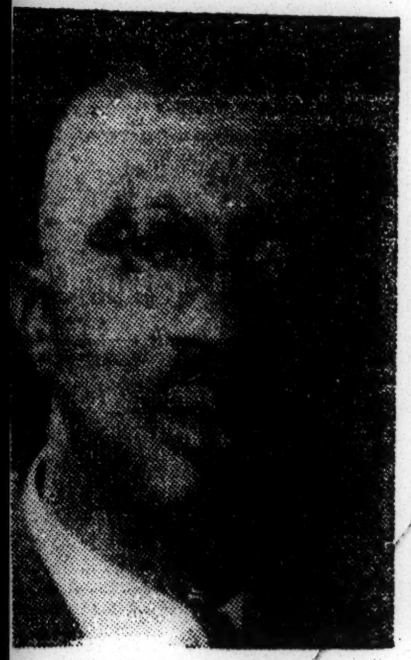
264 SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR NEGROES ERECTED

RALEIGH, Sept. 27.—(AP)—Two hundred and sixty-four negro school buildings have been built costing $3,073,544 in North Carolina in the last five years, W. F. Credele, schoolhouse planning director for for the State Department of Public Instruction, said today. Eight hundred and thirty-seven other negro school plants in the state were improved or landscaped in that period, at a cost of $610,993.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, IMPROVEMENT OF

OHIO

Elected To Education Board



LUTHER T. LYLE

JOHN J. PHILLIPS

CINCINNATI—For the first time in the history of southern Ohio two Negroes have been elected to a Board of Education.

Luther T. Lyle and John J. Phillips were leected to the Woodlawn Board of Education on November 7, by a vote of 433 to 368 over the two incumbent members.

Lyle, a local business man, has taken great interest in civic affairs, and is a past president of the Civic Welfare Club.

Phillips, a teacher and a home town boy, has been actively engaged in organizing consumer cooperatives, NAACP work, and other civic affairs.

Woodlawn, a small village of about 2,500 inhabitants, is situated just north of Cincinnati. It holds the most unique position of being the only village in the state of Ohio having a Negro population comprising more than 65 per cent of its total.

Lockland, just south of Woodlawn, with its 20 per cent Negro population, has the largest percentage of Negro population of any city in the state of Ohio.

EDUCATION- 1939
COMMON SCHOOLS, IMPROVEMENT OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
September 17, 1939

BUILDING TOTALS $27,600 IN WEEK

Construction Permits for 4 New Structures Are Issued in City

Permits for four new buildings in Spartanburg, involving an expenditure of $27,600, were issued during the past week at the office of George Abenathy, city building inspector.

An increase inb uilding repairs, noticeable during recent months, continued tobe evident during the past week with a number of repair jobs being listed for permits.

New building permits follow:

Alexander negro elementary school on South Dean street, $14,-500.

Conversion of residence at Pine street and Lucas court into an apartment house; Mrs. Paul Simpson, owner; $7,000.

Construction of house at Mills avenue and Palmetto street by Cecil O. Smith, $3,700.

Construction of new store building on Trade street by R. Skalowski, $2,400.

Shelbyville, Tenn. Times
June 23, 1939

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRESS IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee Public Schools See Vast Improvement in Quarter Century School Plants and Equipment, Teachers' Training, Salaries, Libraries, Transportation—All Share in Forward Move.

By ANDY HOLT

Executive Secretary Tennessee Education Association.

(Written especially for Bedford County Times)

One probably can best appreciate Tennessee's public school system by comparing its present status with that of twenty-five years ago. The past quarter of a century has seen wonderful progress in consolidation, transportation, supervision, libraries, higher education, teacher training, teachers' salaries and school term.

Tennessee's public school system now consists of 5,764 elementary schools, 602 high schools, the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, the University of Tennessee Junior College at Martin, State Teachers College at Memphis, Murfreesboro and Johnson City, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, Austin Peay Normal at Clarksville, Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes at Nashville, Alvin C. York Institute at Jamestown, Tennessee Industrial School and Tennessee School for the Blind at Nashville, and Tennessee School for the Deaf at Knoxville. These institutions last year had a combined enrollment of over 650,000 students.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1914 indicates that 5,179 of the county elementary schools were of the "one-teacher" variety. An effective program of consolidation throughout the years has reduced this number to 2,084 during the past school year.

From Wagons to All-Steel Buses

In 1914 an average of 1,626 students were transported to school daily in 88 "public wagons." Last year 122,039 students were transported daily to our elementary and high schools, most of them in modern, steel-bodied school buses. A law enacted by the recent legislature provides that by 1943 all-steel-body buses must be used exclusively for transportation of children.

A quarter of a century ago only a few of the state's largest cities had elementary school supervisors. Last year over half of the counties employed elementary school supervisors of superior training and experience, and present indications are that it will not be long before every county will have access to the valuabe services of these "master teachers."

State Superintendent Sam Thompson in 1914 pointed with justifiable pride to the fact that elementary and high school libraries of Tennessee included a total of 187,398 volumes. At the present time public school libraries contain over 500,000 volumes. At the present time public school libraries contain over 500,000 volumes of books adapted to the interest and ability of elementary and high school students.

Total enrollment in all of the state's institutions of higher learning in 1914 was approximately 3,000; last year enrollment in all of these institutions exceeded 10,000 students.

It seems hard to realize that within the brief span of twenty-five years the number of elementary teachers in the state with more than two years of college work to their credit increased from 591 to 4,924, or 562%. In 1914, 8,460 of our teachers had only high school graduation or less; last year this number had decreased to 1,077.

Teachers Salaries Increase

We rightfully deplore the fact that the average salary of women teaching in the county elementary schools last year was only $620.00, but this sum seems fabulous when compared to the average of $239.00 received by the same teacher in 1914.

The average length of the elementary school term twenty-five years ago was 110 days; last year the average term was 159, an increase of almost 50%.

Similar progress has been made in the curriculum, equipment and buildings of our public school system, and today Tennessee's public schools rank among the best in the entire South.

the temperature readings in the lowlands drop from 10 to 20 degrees at night and in the hill and mountainous sections of the state the drop is from 15 to 25 degrees as the twilight comes on.

Variety in Tennessee is further expressed in the fact that some 200 species of trees can be found in the state ranging from southern hardwoods in the valleys and basins to northern conifers on the mountains. Shrubs and flowering plants are also found in extraordinary variety.

In some sections of Tennessee because of inaccessibility and slow transportation, groups of settlers in the early times, became detached and marooned living practically alone in mountain coves and on mountain sides. Here an indigenous craft and culture with its own language, music, art, and architecture; and also with its own morays, folkways, and folklore sprang up.

Paradoxically as it may seem, these secluded mountain regions are now rarest treasure houses for tourists, sightseers and research students. In these communties one hears rare and interesting words, phrases, and forms of expression which reach back even to the period of Elizabethan English. They definitely and truly speak "old English."

In Tennessee the spirit and habits of three centuries, 18th, 19th and 20th wind back and forth among old handcraft shops and modern factories. Paths of red men, white men, and black men criss-cross as the three go about their daily chores. Some are attending the spindles of most modern factories—the last word in technical skill—while others are harvesting their crops with a cradle, hauling their fuel on a "slide," grinding their sorghum in the old fashioned way and replenishing their larders with fish and game.

The physiography of Tennessee would be deprived of half its significance were one to overlook the fact that two important river systems—the Tennessee and the Cumberland with their tributaries—drain water sheds in general structure parallel to each other and both parallel with the east-west axis of the state.

The Tennessee River and its tributaries is now being developed for a potential navigation of 752 miles. When present projects are finished the navigable surface of this river with 9 different impounding dams will constitute immense flat water areas which someone has called "The Great Lakes of the South."

The Cumberland River has a possible 9 foot channel for 516 miles, most of which is in Tennessee. The Mississippi River constituting the western border of the state presents a water front of 191 miles. It is believed that a new era of navigation in Tennessee is possible and that river service in form and extent yet undreamed of may break current wastage and find absolutely new practical uses for the flowing stream. Tennessee is the leading producer of pyrites; holds second place in the national production of three very important products, viz., ball clay, phosphate rock, and aluminum ore. Tennessee holds third place in the production of zinc ores and sulphuric acid. Tennessee holds fourth place in the production of barite and silica. In mineral resources Tennessee ranks high in the nation's economic brackets.

Tennessee has twenty-six billion tons of coal in reserve; she has eight hundred twenty-five million tons of iron ore in reserve; she has eight hundred twenty-five million tons of phosphate in reserve; she has over a billion kilowatt hours of electric energy available. And lastly, Tennessee has an estimated army of four hundred thousand persons as a labor reserve available at any time.

Tennessee has some of the finest quail shooting territory in the South. Tennessee's wild boar hunt is one of the most thrilling sports in America. Tennessee has miles and miles of good fishing streams. Tennessee has exceptionally fine fishing lakes. Tennessee is noted for her fox hunts. Tennessee has two federal and two state fish hatcheries. Tennessee has the largest state-operated quail hatchery in the world. Tennessee is one of the most charming and complete recreational areas in the South and is, in fact, the identical playground which nature fitted out for the future.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Gazette
May 25, 1939

New Building Dedicated To Negro Education

With County Superintendent Joe Brown presiding, dedicatory exercises were held Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of the new building of the Bedford County Training

School for the purpose of dedicating this building to Negro education.

Attesting their interest, a large group of white people were present to join in extending congratulations to the Negro citizens of Shelbyville upon the acquisition of such a splendid building for their use as a school and community center.

State Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan, a native Bedford Countian, born and reared near Unionville, gave the principal address, speaking upon the power, privilege and responsibility of citizens in a democracy, and stressing the theme that education was vitally necessary to save the nation from the insidious threat of dictatorship.

Two musical numbers "Travelin' On" and "Ezekiel Saw the Wheel" were presented by a mixed chorus.

Rev. N. J. Warren gave the Scripture reading and prayer; R. R. Vance, State High School Supervisor, spoke briefly on the responsibility of citizens to so co-operate with teachers in their efforts to present the curricular activities to the pupils in an efficient manner to make the building of the best service to the community.

Ed Turner, supervisor of Negro Education, outlined the state's program for the development of Negro education.

Frank McCall, resident engineer for the PWA, expressed appreciation of the splendid co-operation of all concerned in the construction of the building.

Mayor G. H. Hulan extended congratulations upon the completion of this structure and expressed appreciation for the hearty co-operation of everyone who had a part in the project.

Representing the Bedford County Court, John B. Hall and W. E. Gant, stated their pleasure in having had a part toward consummating the project.

W. J. McGill, chairman of the City Board of Education, made a brief resume of the history of getting the project started and the many steps necessary to bring the project to completion.

W. L. Parker, chairman of the County Board of Education, reviewed the progress of education in the county, praised the building program and paid a tribute to the high attainment of Prof. B. O. Duggan in the educational field.

Representing the Negro citizens of Shelbyville, Dr. Stanley Davis, feelingly expressed the deep appreciation of the race in receiving recognition of their needs by the city and county and gave assurance that their gratitude would be shown in improved conditions, both educationally and morally, in striving to attain a higher standard in keeping with the material facilities placed in their charge.

S. J. Green, principal of the Murfreesboro Colored High School, expressively spoke upon the inter-racial relations of the races in cooperating to produce better citizens and better living conditions.

Mose McKissick, of McKissick and McKissick, architects, in a genial and pleasant manner gave reminiscences of his boyhood relations with young white men and how such friendships with these and other white people had aided him in his career as an architect.

Bain Stewart, State Director of Personnel, representing the governor, summarized the great advantages of education for both races in harmonizing their relations toward each other and in the development of the community and the state for better citizenship.

Supt. Joe Brown spoke of the advancement of education in the county and presented the building into the care and keeping of the principal, S. W. Harris, who accepted, with the assurance that both teachers and pupils would strive to prove themselves worthy of such consideration by the white citizens of the county.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
August 28, 1939

Hayes School To Be Dedicated

Dedication services for the Roland W. Hayse School, colored county school located on Riverside Drive, will be held Tuesday at 1 p.m., Marshall Clark, county school superintendent, announces.

Clark said he had written to Roland W. Hayes, Negro baritone for whom the school was named, asking him to appear on the program, but that he had not received a reply.

Hayes is scheduled to give a concert Wednesday night in the Memorial Auditorium.

A tentatitve program has been arranged in event Hayes is able to come here a day ahead of schedule, T. D. Upshaw, Jr., principal of the Booker T. Washington School, said.

Henderson, Tenn., Independent
November 9, 1939

National Educator Speaks At Jacks Creek Dedication

"It's not the school building alone, but what teachers themselves do with it after it is built that is the important thing," Dr. Arthur G. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, Washington, D. C., declared in the principal address at the dedication of the new Jacks Creek colored school last Friday.

Dr. Wright added that from what he had learned of the colored teaching force and patrons of Chester County, he had little doubt that the progress and influence of the school would be in keeping with the new building. He praised especially the enterprise of the Jacks Creek colored patrons in raising $600 in the past year to further education.

Of this amount, $400 went to purchase the school lot. The building itself cost approximately $2,500, excessive of labor, which was furnished by the NYA. The Anna T. Jeanes Fund for the advancement of colored education contributed $500 through Dr. Wright and the Southern Foundation.

Other guest speakers included W. E. Turner and Dudley S. Tanner, directors of negro education for the State Education Department. County Superintendent of Schools R. E. Henson traced the progressive strides made by the colored race in the county, and Superintendents Kit Parker of Madison and Ira Powers of Henderson County also spoke briefly.

Miss Shelley T. Northcutt, special Jeanes Fund supervisor for 15 Southern states and former colored school supervisor here, presided at the meeting. Jeanes Fund supervisors from Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Chester counties were in attendance, as was also Director Clay of the state's negro school planning division. Mrs. Carrie Mae Denny, Jeanes Fund supervisor for Chester and Henderson counties, assisted in planning the occasion.

Entertainment features included songs by the Lane College Glee Club, a chorus by the Gibson-Rosenwald school pupils, and a solo by H. B. Nolen, Gibson-Rosenwald principal. All colored schools were dismissed at noon to permit teachers and pupils to attend the exercises.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
December 22, 1938

ontracts Awarded For Addition To Jefferson Colored School

Barnes Lumber Corporation Submits Low Bid For Construction; Plumbing Contract To Waynesboro Firm; Electrical Work to Omohundro

The City School Board, in special session yesterday afternoon at the McGuffey School building, awarded contracts for construction, plumbing and heating and electric work for the addition to the Jefferson High School (colored), known as PWA Docket Va. 1287-F; extended by one day the holiday recess in the public schools of the city; and adopted a resolution authorizing the building committee of the board, with the approval of the architects, to appoint a clerk or clerks of work for both the white and colored school projects.

The Barnes Lumber Corporation, submitting a low bid of $46,869, was awarded the contract for construction of the addition to the colored high school. The contract for plumbing and heating went to Harry H. Brown, of Waynesboro, who submitted a low bid of $10,250, while the contract for electrical work was awarded the Omohundro Electric Company of this city, which submitted a low bid of $1,945.

Sealed proposals from ten were submitted and opened at yesterday's board meeting. Five turned in bids for construction, plumbing and heating and electric work, as follows: Barnes Lumber Corporatoin, $59,557; Charlottesville Lumber Company, $61,545; R. L. Deal Construction Company, High Point, N. C., $72,350; Failes & Martin, this city, $66,155; the Wilson Company, this city, $63,336.

The bids for construction work only were as follows: Barnes Lumber Company, $46,869; Charlottesville Lumber Company, $48,650; R. L. Deal Construction Company, $59,400; Failes & Martin, $52,735; the Wilson Company, $50,756.

Plumbing and heating bids submitted were: W. M. Bailey, this city, $10,638; Barnes Lumber Corporation, $10,660; Harry H. Brown, $10,250; Failes & Martin, $11,275; W. L. Lacy, this city, $11,875.

Bidders for electrical work only were: Barnes Lumber Corporation, $2,028; Failes & Martin, $2,145; Omohundro Electric Company, $1,945; Ritchie Electric Company, $2,216.

A petition, signed by two-thirds of the pupils at Lane High School asking that the Christmas holiday recess be extended one day, was read and the request granted. The schools will close this afternoon and reopen on Tuesday morning January 3.

The chairman of the board read a letter from Jesse B. Wilson, co-chairman of the general committee planning for celebration of the President's birthday here, to raise funds to combat and treat infantile paralysis, requesting that permission be granted to ask every school child to give one penny. The board went on record as willing to have the cause presented to the school children, but decided that contributions should only be voluntary.

A hint by Dr. A. G. A. Balz that the funds appropraited for the new white high school would not be sufficient for the erection of a gymnasium, created some surprise among board members, and brought forth a vigorous retort from W. Towles Dettor and Harry Robinson, who declared that the gymnasium was an essential part of the project and should not be abandoned.

W. Allan Perkins, chairman, presided at yesterday's meeting Other members present were: Randolph H. Perry, R. A. Watson, W. Towles Dettor, W. V. Johnson, Harry Robinson, W. H. Snyder, Hope Gleason, Dr. A. G. A. Balz, and Lee Hawkins.

EDUCATION-1939
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

A.M.E.

A. M. E. BISHOPS TELL HOW QUICK ACTION SAVED WILBERFORCE

By G. James Fleming

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) —How Wilberforce university came near being seriously crippled or wiped out was revealed for the first time last week, as Bishop D. H. Sims was commended by his A.M.E. colleagues for having saved the Ohio university by quick thinking and action.

What the threat was and how it was stalled was told on Tuesday when the executive committee of the bishops' council received newspapermen in interview. The bishops present were S. L. Greene, Little Rock, and W. A. Fountain, Atlanta, in addition to Bishop Sims.

It was just a few weeks ago. Wilberforce had submitted its needs. In the legislature everything seemed to say that the over half a million dollars needed for the next two years would be appropriated and approved by the governor.

State Assemblyman Chester K. Gillespie had attacked Wilberforce's president, Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, but nothing had come of his efforts. Many friends had risen up in the university's defense, and the North Central association had admitted the institution to grade "A" rating.

Hear of Proposed Slash

Out of the clear, rumblings began to be heard to the effect that Governor Bricker was going to slash the proposed appropriation. It was not just a rumor; the governor had decided to cut the Wilberforce money to the bone—so much so that Wilberforce could not have functioned, it is said.

Whatever would have been the official reason given, the real motive lies deep in the past political activities of the governor and the university president. They are on different sides of the fence politically, and Dr. Walker has been outspoken against the things that the governor holds dear and vice versa, it is stated.

Word came to Bishop Sims of the slash. So serious was the whole business and such was the need for speed that the bishop had to get audience immediately with the governor. His words and plea alone were not enough, so he had to turn to Pennsylvania's Governor Arthur H. James as an intercessor.

Governor James induced the Ohio executive to give audience to the A. M. E. bishop, who was accompanied by Bishop Greene, "but all the credit is due to Bishop Sims," Bishop Greene declared.

What Bishop Sims said and what arguments he gave, only those present know, but Governor Bricker was won over and the $550,000 for Wilberforce left in the appropriation bill and the bill signed.

If Wilberforce had not received this money, its entire educational program would have been deeply shattered, to the extent that it would have undoubtedly lost its "A" rating. Thus, Bishop Sims is also being praised for saving the rating of the school.

Defend Dr. Walker

When questioned as to the fitness of Dr. Walker, who formerly pastored St. James Episcopal church, Cleveland, and about the recent dismissal of six professors at Wilberforce, the bishops were united in warmly defending the Wilberforce head.

They said: (1) Dr. Walker is a capable administrator and his efficiency has been noted by the North Central association which rated Wilberforce. No evidence that Wilberforce suffers for having a clergyman as president.

(2) Dr. Walker is putting all his talents into Wilberforce and is not using the presidency as a stepping stone to the bishopric. Indeed, Dr. Walker has declared in public that he is not a candidate, and does not intend being a candidate for the episcopacy.

(3) Of the faculty dropped, only one man—Dean F. H. McGinnis—was dismissed. The other five were given leaves with pay as high as $1,000 to study in the fields in which they were teaching. These are eligible for re-employment when they have brought up to date.

(4) For the men giving leaves there was, and is, no idea of penalizing them. Rather, they are the men who were pointed out in the North Central report as teaching subjects for which they were not prepared, instead of the subjects in which they had majored. The bishops agreed that this was not the men's fault, but the fault of past administrations, with for instance, a man who specialized in sociology, teaching nothing but philosophy.

Board in Authority

Despite a strike at Wilberforce during the past year, this threat to its appropriation and the dismissal of six teachers, the bishops' council did not take any official action on this school, since only the board of directors has authority over the institution.

Wilberforce is the premier educational center of the African Methodist Episcopal church, but its major support comes from the state of Ohio, which the school serves through certain departments. For years this division of sponsorship and support has been evident at the school where "the state side" has come to mean the campus, departments and teachers which are in the best connection are the most well equipped and are the best paid.

Whether the men dropped from Wilberforce will bring suit or take any other legal action is not yet known, but there was general feeling here that the bishops—and especially Bishop Sims—will be able to steer the ship of state out of all troubled waters. The ex-Wilberforce teachers involved, in addition to Dean McGinnis, are George F. David, head, department of sociology; M. L. Kiser, head, department of Latin; Lindell C. Ridley, head, department of philosophy; Harry B. Baker and Mary Pyrtle, both of the music department.

EDUCATION- 1939
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

MANCE, TWO-FACED, PROMISED Bishop's Friends One Thing, Does Another

Journal

Reporter Finds Bishop Williams, Kicked McGill Out, Garrett And Miles Befriended Late Prexy.

4-2-39

Dr. Miles Refuses To Comment

Savannah Ga.

(BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Columbia, S. C.; The strike at Allen University has ended, but the group responsible for the strike are still at work trying to rule the AME church in South Carolina or ruin it.

I was sent to Columbia incognito by the Publisher of these papers to get at the bottom of the Allen University situation; to write the truth no matter who it might involve. I shall endeavor to carry out instructions to the letter.

Just who started the Allen University strike, and how and why was it started?

I shall endeavor to answer these questions fully. However, before doing so I shall have to make cursory excursions into the realms of history.

My first digression will start with Dr. E. H. McGill. As pastor of Emmanuel in Charleston Bishop Noah Williams ended his annual conference leaving Dr. McGill without an appointment. We are not necessarily concerned here with the motive back of the Bishop's overt act. However, Dr. McGill was in a ough spot, and he went to Columbia to confer with two men whom he considered his friend—Dr. T. J. Miles and C. G. Garrett. While there vere others in South Carolina who claimed his friendship Dr. McGill went to the men whom are now catalogued as his enemies.

Journal

Dr. Miles and Garrett contacted Bishop Davis, and personally took Dr. McGill to North Carolina where he was made Presiding Elder over the Greensboro District.

Sometime later. Dr. McGill, dissatisfied with his work in Greensboro and a little homesick, returned to Columbia. He went direct to the Miles home. He was a sick man. He poured out his troubles to Miles and Garrett. "I want to come back home," he told them.

The two friends called in Bishop Flipper; they told of Dr. McGill's desire to return to South Carolina—the Bishop was adamant, but Miles and Garrett pleaded. McGill was brought back and made presiding Elder over the Greenwood District.

Savannah, Ga

While presiding over this district new ties were made and those ties were made by the very Negroes, pastors and preiding elders, who helped to end his usefulness in South Carolina under Bishop Williams. Now the reason these wolves in sheep clothing wanted the friendship of McGill was because of his known academic attainments They were members of a clique of church politicians who have always opposed Miles, Garrett and their friends.

The reason that they suddenly developed a love for McGill was prompted by their desire to dictate the policies and control Allen University. McGill was presidential material and they were confident that their nefarious desires would be realized if they succeeded in getting McGill elected which they did.

Dr. Miles and Mr. Garret, at first, were inclined to get on the McGill band waggon despite the fact that Dr. McGill was supported by their enemies. However, being loyal administration men they supported the candidate favored by the Bishop but they went to Dr. McGill and explained their position

When Dr. McGill took sick and was rushed to John Hopkins hospital Baltimore all of the presiding Elders were called for a council meeting. Bisohp Flipper knew of the serious financial condition of Allen University; he knew that a business genius would have to be installed immediately in order to be able to keep the school open until June.

The Presiding lders, themsleves, aware of the seriousness of the situation, made the motion seconded it and Dr. Dent was elected acting president.

Now, who started the strike and why? Some of those presiding elders—the group that supported McGill got busy. The election of Dent meant the end of the group who put McGill in office. But that was not all. Several men in South Carolina aspire to the Bishopric. Adams. Penbow, Spears etc. would like to be elevated. But there is not a man in the state who can be elected from South Carolina as long as Dr. T. J Miles is a candidate.

The Allen University strike was a direct slap at the Miles candidacy. Dr. Miles is chairman of the Executive Board and upon his shoulders rest the future of Allen University. A good strike at Allen would have far reaching consequences and would so the agitators figured, eliminate Dr. Miles from the Bishopric picture—this would give Adams the foremost candidate of the opposing faction, clean sailing.

To accomplish this wild dream, Dr. R. W. Mance, a physician of Columbia, a Rev. Clark four members of the school faculty and the opposing Presiding Elders and Lay members employed schemes that the devil himself would not have thought of.

Certain students were contacted and agreed to stage the strike using their love for the late prexy as the basis for the demonstration against Dr. Dent serving the school. Every kind of lie was concocted and disseminated about Dr. Dent to the extent that the city police refused to interfare. These schemers used Dr. McGill's death to capture the sympathy of the public and while the public was shedding crocodile tears, the Adams faction, supported by the faculty spurred the students on until no sane adjustments could be made.

All kinds of statements were issued to the newspapers, but Dr. Miles the direct object of attack, refused to issue one statement for publication Dr. Mance issued damaging statements about both Miles and Garrett, but they said not one word in self defense.

The strike was not ini-

tiated out of respect for McGill, or because Dent was not capable but it was agitated to elimintae Miles as a candidate for the Bishopsic and at the same time keep certain facts from the public concerning illegal borrowing and spending of money at Allen University.

At one clip $4,000 was borrowed and spent without the executive Board and trustees knowing about it. Bishop Flipper paid this $4000 back to the Victory Savings without even a murmur.

The Executive Board met last Monday and Dr. Dent resigned. O. Daniel, the dean whom it is said just joined the AME church. a few days ago. is now presidetn, he is alleged to have dismissed the classes—declared a holiday out of respect for Dr. McGill without as much as mentioning it to Dr. Dent, who was acting president.

After the meeting Monday a little band of strike agitators assembled at the home of Adams to report that the dirty work had succeeded. It is the aim of this faction to rule or ruin—they just about ruined the AME church in South Carolina.

EDUCATION- 1939
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
January 17, 1939

Allen University Educates Negroes

The establishment of Allen university at Columbia in 1880, marked the first attempt on the part of the negroes of South Carolina to maintain an institution of higher leraning. The school was named in honor of Bishop Richard Allen, founder of the African Methodist Episcopal church, the first church in America controlled and supported by negroes.

Under its first two presidents, J. C. Waters and J. W. Morris, the school made rapid progress. These men had studied law at the University of South Carolina, and established a law school at Allen. The first law class was graduated in 1884. Between this period and 1890 fourteen students were graduated with the LL. B. degree.

Graduates of Allen university are to be found throughout the United States. Two who chose the ministry were elevated to the highest post in the denomination of their choice. The late Bishop William David Chappelle, and Bishop Monroe Hortensius Davis, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, are both numbered among the university alumni.

Three men have gone from the presidency of Allen university to the A. M. E. bishopric. They were Bishop William David Chappelle, Bishop William Wesley Beckett, and Bishop David Henry Sims.

Since its establishment in 1880 eleven men have served in the presidency. Two of these were graduated from the school, William David Chappelle, who served 1897-1899 and 1904-1908, and Eugene Howard McGill, the incumbent. The president of the board of trustees is Bishop Joseph Simeon Flipper, of Atlanta. Bishop Flipper is senior bishop of the A. M. E. church.

Allen's present enrolment is slightly more than 300.

Columbia [illegible] State
January 14, 1939

Allen library to cost $30,000

Plans for the erection of a $30,000 library building on the Allen university campus this summer are underway, it was announced yesterday. Alumni of the Negro institution will be asked to raise ~~$5,000~~ of the money.

The executive committee of the alumni association will be held today for the formulation of plans for the alumni drive. J. T. Mims of Clinton is president of the association.

Presiding elders and ministers of the A. M. E. churches have arranged to collect stipulated amounts in their spring budgets for the library fund, it was announced.

Ground for the bulding will probably be broken in June and the drive for funds will continue over a period of two years.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE IS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT THE NEGRO CAN DO FOR HIMSELF

2-3-39 Globe

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, is a striking example of what the Negro can do for himself, if he will only try. With faith in God and confidence in himself he can do almost anything that other people can do for themselves. The men at the head of this institution, have discovered what is on the inside of the Negro, and are addressing themselves to the development of their discovery. They have thought through civilization back to the creation of mankind; and found that all men were created free and equal, and that it is up to men and races to find their places in the world of human achievements. That white men have forced themselves to the top, because they had spiritual vision, faith in God, and confidence in their own ability to reach what they visioned. You cannot beat the combination of faith in God and confidence in self. This spirit is invincible and will make the impossible, possible.

In reading the State auditor's report to Georgia General Assembly, we find that the State of Georgia appropriated in the last fiscal year, for the higher education of the Negro, the tremendous sum of $120,541.00. This sum was allocated to the three Negro schools neither of which ranks as an accredited junior college. These schools are located at Albany, Savannah and Forsyth, Georgia, and their combined student enrollment is around 650 boys and girls; and for the support of these three schools the State allocates only $120,541 annually. Whereas, the AME Church in Georgia budgets for Morris Brown College $100,000.00 more or less annually. This sum or budget is raised under the leadership of Bishop William A. Fountain, Sr., of the diocese of Georgia out of 92,000 members of his church in the State. This church raised for the year 1937-1938, $101,301.67. If 90,000 Negro Methodists can raise $100,000.00 annually for the support of one accredited college, what could the 500,000 Negro Baptists in the State under similar leadership raise for Christian education? What the Negroes in Georgia and elsewhere need to do, is to organize under consecrated leadership t oraise money for Christian education and the promotion of the kingdom of Christ on earth. Negroes fail because of the lack of honest and intelligent leadership. Morris Brown College under its present leadership is a clear and forcible example of what Negroes can do for themselves with proper organization and consecrated leadership.

It takes union and brains, faith in God and confidence in self to do a job like Morris Brown College. Morris Brown of course has received help from white sources because white people discovered that Morris Brown could take care of itself without their assistance, and good men like their Creator are always willing to help those who stenuously pray and work to help themselves. The Negro of Georgia could force the law officers to give them what they are entitled to for the education of their children, if they had organization and the courage to use the brains and foresight God created them with. But Negroes seem to have neither. They take whatever the white man hands to them laying down, much or little and show no fight. So far as our information goes, Georgia hasn't an accredited high school or junior college for the education of the Negro. But have nine accredited junior high schools for the whites at a cost of $750,000.00 annually, and there is not one Negro teacher in the service of the State with guts enought in his belly to call the attention of the public to the outrage. No physical training is provided for the Negro at the tax payer's expenses in the State, whereas the State spends more money for the two athletic associations at the Tech in Atlanta and the University in Athens, for the physical development of the white boys than it spends for the higher education of the Negro in the State.

The white man is not able to educate his children as he would have them educated, and calls on the state to educate them in every line of education except religious education. The Negro is less able to educate his children than the white man is to educate his; but he sits idly by, deaf and dumb and fails to enter protest against the white man taking 90 per cent of the money appropriated for higher education and giving the Negro youth only 10 per cent. He makes no effort to get his rights. He doesn't even let the white man know that he knows that his children are being robbed of their birthrights.

The State makes no provision for the legal and medical education of the Negro. It provides both these branches for the education of the white youths and various other branches of education are open to the white youth at the tax payer's expense and denied the Negro youth. These conditions will always obtained if the Negro does not raise up in manly righteous indignation and stop it. Of course it takes votes to do it, but much of it can be done without the ballot, because all the white folks do not stand for the outrages the politicians and grafters are inflicting upon a helpless law abiding people.

BISHOP'S BOARD VOTES FOR BIG FOUNDER'S FETE

Celebration Scheduled For Salisbury, S.C., On February 10

By JAMES CLAIR TAYLOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10 —Reports revealing more than $135,000 raised by the several departments of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church during the six months ending December 1, 1938 were made to the winter meeting of the Board of Bishops, convening in Warner Temple last week.

The bishops voted to make the Founder's day celebration at Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., February 10 more effective than last year when $59,000 of debt was cancelled on the college.

News of the death of Dr. William Harvey Goler, president-emeritus of Livingstone college, saddened the council, which in addition to the Board of Bishops comprises the Boards of Christian Education, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Commissioners on Pension Plan and the Ministers and Laymen's association.

Bishop Joseph C. Martin of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, with residence in Memphis, delivered an inspiring address on home missions.

Bishop William Walter Matthews of Little Rock, Ark., presided and Bishop Lynwood Westinghouse Kyles of Winston-Salem, N. C., was the secretary of the board.

The retiring chairman, Bishop Cameron Chesterfield Alleyne of Philadelphia, delivered the sermon. He spoke to the subject of "Modern Discipleship."

Other prelates in attendance of the meeting were Bishops John Wesley Wood, Indianapolis, Ind.; Paris Arthus Wallace, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Benjamin Garland Shaw, Birmingham, Ala.; William Jacob Walls and John William Martin, Chicago; Elijah Lovette Madison, Pittsburgh, Pa., and William Cornelius Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.

The board will meet in Detroit, Mich., August 9 to 11, 1939.

Morris Brown's Founders

Eugene L. Perkins, left; James R. Stroud, seated; and William E. Lane, right, were the first students to enter Morris Brown College when the liberal arts course was offered in 1894. During the year Perkins dropped out and went to work in New York City, where he died. Stroud and Lane completed the college course in 1898 as the first college graduating class. Both went to Howard University Medical College.

Shortly after completing the medical course, Dr. Lane returned to Atlanta to practice and later moved to his native home, Columbus, Georgia. He died in 1907. Dr. Stroud passed the New York Medical Board in 1908 and settled in Jersey City, New Jersey. He now enjoys an elaborate practice, being the sole survivor of that epoch-making freshman triumvirate of 1894. He returns to his alma mater this week and Thursday morning at 10 o'clock will deliver the 54th Founder's Day address.

Thursday night at 8 o'clock, the Department of Music, using the College Symphonic Ensemble, radio-famed quartet, women and men's glee clubs, a capella choir, and individual soloists, will present a musical extravaganza titled "Wings of Songs", under the direction of Earl A. Starling and E. Wayman Hathcock.

The prgram to be staged at Big Bethel A. M. E. church is one of the greatest such presentations in the illustrious history of the institution's music department.

—WELBORN J. WILLIAMS

EDUCATION- 1939
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

A.M.E.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
October 3, 1939

Negro School Mortgage of Million Paid

Church to Burn Mortgage on Edward Waters College at Big Ceremony.

A $1,000,000 mortgage on Edward Waters College, a negro institution here, which was recently amortized, will be burned at 8 o'clock tonight with fitting ceremonies after a barbecue and a number of speeches during the afternoon.

The college was founded by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which has 60,000 members in Florida, who raised over $300,000 towards liquidating the debt.

Bishop H. Y. Tookes, a Floridian, and educated at Edward Waters College, now the presiding bishop in Florida and chancellor of the college, will preside over the impressive ceremonies.

Several thousand persons are expected to participate in the event, with a number of them from different parts of the United States.

Bishop J. A. Greggs of Kansas City, Kan., will deliver the principal address.

Has Large Membership.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1816 in Philadelphia, and has 800,000 members. The college here was named after the founders of the church.

Invitations have been issued to all denominations to attend the affair.

The first of a series of events leading up to the burning of the mortgage in Durkeeville stadium will be a barbecue at 1 o'clock on the campus, when Dr. W. F. Foster, Dr. W. P. Mitchell and T. P. Duhart will speak.

An assembly at 3 o'clock in the B. F. Lee Seminary will be held to hear Prof. J. R. E. Lee, who will make the principal address of the afternoon.

Presiding elders, pastors, trustees, the faculty of the college, laymen and pioneers of the institution will march with hundreds of students and visitors to Durkeeville Stadium at 7:30 o'clock for the main event.

Bishop William Fountain of Atlanta and several others, including Bishop Gregg will speak at the stadium.

Mortgage On Edward Waters Is Burned By Bishop Henry Tookes

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
10-4-39

10,000 Floridians Cheer As They Watch Historic Ceremony

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(ANP)—A crowd estimated at more than 10,000 persons, including leaders of Florida's clergy and laity as well as hundreds of visitors from other states, swarmed over the campus of Edward Waters' college to attend the recent mortgage-burning ceremony at the college, and to honor Bishop Henry Y. Tookes, presiding prelate of the Florida diocese, under whose leadership the institution has become debt-free.

Following the tragic death in an auto crash of the late Bishop R. A. Grant, Bishop Tookes was assigned to the Florida diocese and at once set himself to the task of liquidating all bonded indebtedness of the college. With his 29 presiding elders and 800 pastors, the entire state was organized and all efforts centered on the work at hand. Their big task was completed on October 3.

DR. LEE SPEAKS

Outstanding speakers were heard throughout the day-long celebration, among them being Dr. D. E. Williams, State agent for Negro education, President J. R. E. Lee, President Florida A. and M. college, and many others.

The feature of the mortgage-burning celebration was the torchlight parade, with Bishops Tookes and Gregg leading, which took in the business sections of the city, the music being furnished by the Florida A. and M. college 35-piece band.

The mortgage burning program was held in Durkey stadium, one of the finest in the southland. The principal address was by Bishop J. A. Gregg of Chicago. Other speakers on the program were former Governor Martin, Drs. George Singleton and John Clayborn.

HONOR BISHOP TOOKES

Music for the occasion was furnished by the chorus of 200 under the direction of Mrs. Lillian Sutton. Several musical numbers were also given by the band from the ate college, directed by Prof. Cortez.

Florida AME church leaders paid high tribute to the leadership of Bishop Tookes and his accomplishments at Edward Waters. During the celebration, the bishop said he is planning for the building of additional dormitories that will be in keeping with this growing school.

Realizing it will be impossible for Bishop Tookes to reach his goal by the next general conference, many declared it is the desire of the people of Florida, led by the delegates, that he be returned to this diocese for another four years. institution. Dr. C. S. Long, Jr., is president of the college.

Jacksonville. Fla., Times-Union
October 19, 1939

WATERS COLLEGE BURNS BONDS

Success of the management and trustees of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville's institution of higher learning for members of the negro race, in progressing to the point where they were able recently to burn a million dollars worth of bonds is worthy of the attention and commendation of the people of this city and section. Burning of the bonds was made the occasion for a fitting celebration that brought distinguished members of the race here from many distant places to share in the joy the event afforded students, alumni, faculty, officials and supporters of the college.

Needless to say the White people of Jacksonville and Florida likewise derive pleasure from the knowledge that the leaders of the negroes have succeeded so well with this educational institution in which the youth of that race may fit themselves for the greater responsibilities and higher things of life. They see in Edward Waters College the training ground for potential leaders among the negroes who have gained such eminence as Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee, Dr. Robert R. Moton who succeeded Booker T. Washington, the founder, in the presidency of Tuskegee; Dr. J. R. E. Lee, head of the Florida A. & M. College at Tallahassee, and others who have brought such great distinction to themselves and members of their race.

The outstanding traits of these men has been the ideals of service to their people. No people ever had leaders more sincere in their purposes than were Booker Washington and Dr. Moton. They devoted their lives to efforts to educate negro youth, and to bring about a better understanding between the white people of the South and the Nation and the negroes. That they achieved much is evident from the successes and high places in negro affairs that have come to the graduates of Tuskeegee.

As much may be said of Dr. Lee of Florida A. & M. A fact not generally known about him is that when he came to Florida some 15 years ago to assume the post he has so ably filled since, he gave up a position that paid him considerably more than he received here. He did so because he saw the greater opportunity that was open here for service to his people. That his dream has been fulfilled is attested by the magnificent successes that have attended his administration of the affairs of the State insitution.

So it was with teachers and leaders wherever negro institutions of higher learning are functioning. It is true of Bethune-Cookman at Daytona Beach, Edward Waters College here, and all others. Virtually all of them operate under difficulties, but they are making headway. They are teaching negro youth to become better citizens, to take their places as leaders of their people, and to assume their full share of responsibilities wherever life's future activities may take them.

And every negro youth should find inspiration in the outstanding achievements made by Dr. Carver of Tuskegee. They should understand that his record attests the fact that the people of the United States pay tribute to those to whom honors are due, regardless of race, creed or color.

Dr. Carver has just been awarded one of the Roosevelt Medals for 1939 as a recognition of his achievements as a scientist. Here is a man born of slave parents, and who once was bartered for a race horse, who saw a vision of service to his people. He educated himself, returned to Tuskegee, where he has been for more than 40 years, and has gained world-wide fame for the spectacular achievements he has made in his laboratory. With the lowly peanut and sweet potato he has created nearly 400 useful products which have found everyday use. Yet he has many time refused financial profit to himself from his discoveries and inventions. In reply to such offers he says that they belong to mankind.

The Roosevelt Medals are given each year in fields associated with the career of the late Theodore Roosevelt, who was a great friend of Booker Washington. People of the South, who are familiar with Dr. Carver's work, feel that the award this year was fittingly bestowed. They feel that Dr. Carver is a great American, but above all else a great Southerner. They see in his record an example of service for every negro youth to strive to emulate.

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A.M.E.Z.

A.M.E. Zion Ministerial Alliance To Inquire Into Livingstone College Situation

By CLEVELAND G. ALLEN

The AME Zion Ministerial Alliance of New York and vicinity which meets every Monday morning at the Mother Zion AME Church, Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor, at its meeting held Monday, Feb. 21, voted to make an investigation of the complaints that students are making against the administration at Livingstone College. Speakers at the meeting declared that the situation at Livingstone College is becoming grave, and that the attitude of the students towards the administration is one that requires immediate attention to ascertain the real cause of the lack of interest and indifference on the part of the alumni of Livingstone. The ministers of the Alliance stated that something is wrong with the administration at the institution that would produce such a bitter reaction on the part of the alumui towards the institution. It was stated that the alumni of Livingstone are very indifferent toward appeals that are made in the churches for the institution, and show no loyalty for their Alma Mater.

Rev. B. C. Robeson pastor of the Mother Zion Church who has a number of graduates of Livingstone College in his church, stated that students of the institution had come to him complaining of the autocratic attitude of the administration, and that their credits and diplomas are withheld. if they have not fully paid all of their debts, when the students about to be graduated are not allowed to make any arrangements with the faculty to meet these obligations. This attitude on the part of the faculty according to the alumni handicaps former students of Livingstone from entering other colleges to continue their education, as they have no statement from the institution, showing that they were students at Livingstone. Rev. Robeson said that this attitude on the part of the alumni and students is hurting the influence of Livingstone College. Rev. R S. Oden, an alumnus of Livingstone and pastor of the St. Catherine AME Zion Church in New Rochelle, defended the policy of Livingstone and said that the administration had always been co-operative with the students by helping them to complete their education. He said that he felt that the complaints that were being made by the alumni were not justifiable. He said that he was in favor of an inquiry being made to get the real facts in the case. Rev. P. K. Fonvielle, pastor of the Centennial AME Zion Church, in Mt. Vernon, and whose brother wrote the Livingstone Alma Mater song, said that an investigation should be made and a study of the situation gone into with a view of knowing the real facts in the case. He felt that a misunderstanding has come about between the alumni and the institution which could be adjusted if the matter was gone into carefully.

Rev. B. J. McClellan. pastor of the Hood Memorial, AME Zion Church, said that he received many complaints from the students and the alumni of Livingstone against the administration, which had made it difficult for him to get support from them when appeals were made on behalf of the institution. Rev. Naomi Fisher also spoke of the disgruntled attitude of the alumni which was bringing about an unpleasant situation. Rev. W. O. Carrington, president of the Alliance, and former Dean of the Theological Department, said that the Ministerial Alliance was greatly interested in the problem that has arisen at Livingstone College, and would make an effort to get the real facts in the situation. Rev. J. G. Collins, pastor of the AME Zion Church in Williamburg said that the matter which has come up regarding Livingstone College should be gone into carefully. The Alliance plans to hold hearings on the matter, and the alumni and members of the faculty are invited to communicate with Rev. W. O. Carrington, president of the Alliance. and pastor of the First A ME Zion Church in Brooklyn. According to the information which has come to the writer the religious influence at Livingstone is not being emphasized, and that the institution is not preparing the leadership to carry forward the program of the church. The report that the matter is of grave concern to the connection is the opinion of ministers here.

Livingstone College

Kentucky Ministers Hear Bishop Walls Pledge To Support Educational Plans of the Denomination —Bishop Says Ignorance Will Not Run the Church of Today.

By WILLIAM H. FERRIS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4—Over a score of ministers of the Louisville and Madisonville districts of the Kentucky A.M.E. Zion conference met April 17th, in the Stoner Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, Rev. E. R. Michael, pastor. The purpose of the meeting was to make reports of Easter Day general claim offering, and perfect plans for the Youth Council and Ministers institute.

Bishop Walls made a powerful appeal for the Youth Council and the Ministers Institute. He stated that modern preaching is sometime so superficial and vague that it cannot really reach the people. He thought that a live Ministers Institute would breathe a breath of a new spiritual life into the people. He said: "You cannot run the church now unless you meet to study."

The Bishop stated that the Youth's Council and the Ministers Institute will meet July 11th to the 14th in Madisonville. The Bishop said, that "youth needs a social outlet."

And then Bishop Walls electrified the brethren as he said: "Some people believe that civilization means shrinking and that progress means individuality and disorganization.

"Some statesmen in democracies are not thinking about the great questions, which are agitating the world today but are thinking about getting elected or re-elected. If the dictator nations believed that the American people have not lost the rugged courage of the early days and will stand behind their leaders in a crisis they would be slow to offend her."

Then speaking of Livingstone College, Bishop Walls said: 'Livingstone College is in the soul of the A. M. E. Zion church. The cultural soul of the A. M. E. Zion and the cultural objectives are centered in Livingstone College.

"Great nations have institutions, which are shrines that were created by their money, their services and their blood.

"I am not working for Livingstone College because I want glory. I am working because I cannot help myself. If other denominations build Wilberforce, Shaw and other universities and the A. M. E. Zion church permits Livingstone College to die, a century from now there will be no A. M. E. Zion church.

"Ida Wells Barnett was ignored while she lived but now a splendid apartment is named in her honor. The reason Livingstone College will live is because J. C. Price lived, worked and died for her and as long as his spirit hovers in the skies and the sturdy oaks of Salisbury, N. C., Livingstone will live."

Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, said, that Bishop Walls was not a bishop who desired money, for he was born in Zion, made sacrifices for Zion and was instilling his spirit into Kentucky. Rev. Hughlett's speech was warmly applauded and was endorsed by Presiding Elders R. A. Carroll and B. N. Henning ham and Rev. J. L. White and the brethren, who to a man expressed their confidence in Bishop Walls.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald
February 10, 1939

Fairview School To Be Baptist Seminary

COLORED BAPTISTS MOVE TO ESTABLISH RELIGIOUS SCHOOL FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS HERE.

Definite steps were taken here Thursday at a meeting of colored Baptist leaders hel dat Shiloh Baptist churel for transferring title to the Fairview property of the G. S. & W. High school to the General Missionary Baptist convention and the conversion of the plant into a Theological seminary. Col. D. E. Griffin was employed as local counsel to arrange the legal matters of the enterprise and clear up the titles to the property and effect the transfer.

Plans were made for holding a four weeks training school with the present facilities which include a dormitory and academic building, to begin about April 1. Future plans call for the construction of a new building to replace the one destroyed by fire several years ago and to construct an adequate road running from the vicinity of the colored high school to the school property south of the AB&C railroad.

The seminary will be available to young ministers, missionaries and church and Sunday School leaders.

Dr. L. A. Pinkston ,of Augusta, president of the convention, presided at the meeting and after a brief address named trustees for the new institution which includes fifteen from the state at large and ten from as many counties in the vicinity of Fitzgerald. Dr. D. D. Crawford, executive secretary of Atlanta and Rev. J. H. Gadson, educational secretary, of Macon, made keynote addresses.

Other prominent church dignitaries present included Revs. J. W. Mapson, Bainbridge; J. T. Saxon, Macon; J. P. Pearson, Waycross; J. M. Benton, Dublin; G. P. Haynes, Albany; W. M. Davis, Douglas; and Sarah L. Fluker, of Waycross, president of the Woman's convention.

Colored religious leaders foresee a spiritual and social awakening for colored people throughout the state as a result of the activities of this new institution.

The Shiloh Baptist church and its pastor, Rev. L. T. Sanders, were hosts to the convention. This meeting resulted from the offer of the site here and its acceptance at a meeting of the general convention last November.

Former Hampton Star Athlete Rises To Presidency Of Georgia Baptist College

By J. B. DAVIS

MACON, Ga., Feb. 10 — Down in Macon, the city that lies only six miles from the geographical center of the state of Georgia, Hiawatha R. Harris, a former son of Hampton Institute is carving a name for himself in the educational hall of fame.

He went to Macon and became a member of the faculty of Georgia Baptist college in 1935.

He was highly recommended by his alma mater for his ability to do the right thing, the right way, at the right time. What better recommendation could anyone ask? We will turn back the pages of time to 1929 and allow you to see him as a student.

"Hi," as he was known while wearing No. 29 jersey on the football field, became a star when his school, Hampton, met Lincoln university one afternoon in New York City.

During the four years that he played under Coach "Gid" Smith, he starred as a halfback, quarterback, and was captain of the "Big Blue and White."

In one particular game his antics with the ball were so spectacular, one sports scribe said that he did more tricks with the football than a monkey could do with a mile of rope.

His athletic activity included baseball and basketball, at each of which he was equally good. The Hampton Script, a student publication of the school said this of him on the evening of his graduation: "Hi's graduating may not be mourned, but certainly his years here will be remembered."

One of his prize possessions that he has among his souvenirs is a photograph of Marshall Petain of France, General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the United States army during the World war; Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute and himself dressed in military uniform.

We will leave Virginia and go down in Georgia where he has laid aside that No. 29 jersey and the name of "Hi" which is an abbreviation of his given name, Hiawatha, and is known throughout the state as Prof. H. R. Harris, business manager and acting president of Georgia Baptist college of Macon.

While serving as football and basketball coach under Rev. J. H. Gadson, who was president of the school, he taught practical mathematics and English his first two years at the college. His football teams lost only two games during the two seasons and his basketball teams lost only three games during the same period. In 1936 he became general administrator of the school. In 1937, he designed, superintended and completed Comer's cottage and Porter building.

The snowball of his success has continued to roll until it has reached huge proportions. Through his efforts the school now receive the aid of state funds for home economics and agriculture. One of his greatest achievements since being in Georgia was securing the assistance of Mercer university.

Mercer instructors help with the summer courses. This has saved teachers who have to take extension work, approximately $12,000 within the space of three years.

Harris has traveled more than 100,000 miles back and forth over the state working for the school. He is very active, a member of Mt. Moriah Baptist church in Macon, one of the members of the planning committee of the State Teachers association, speaker on the Georgia Public Forum project of the NYA, and treasurer of the Committee of Macon Hospitalization.

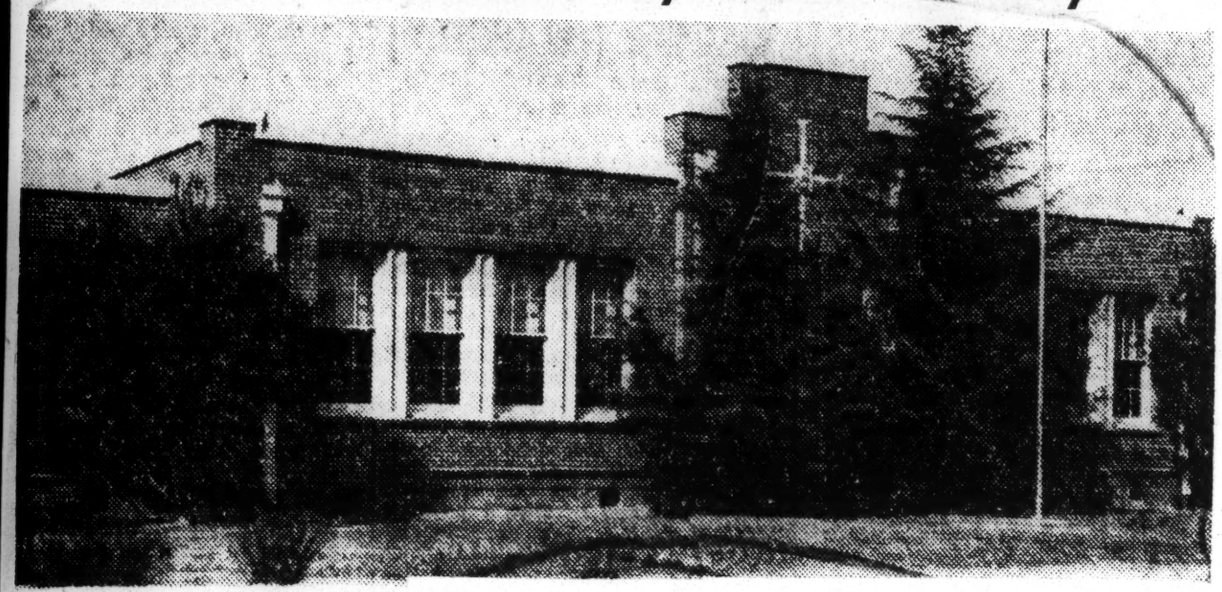
BAPTISTS PRESENT BONDS TO INSTITUTE

The Chicago Baptist Ministers' conference at a meeting held Monday at Progressive Baptist church, presented two bonds to Dean H. M. Smith of the Chicago Baptist Institute, toward the purchase of a new home at 3816 South Michigan avenue. Nearly 300 ministers were present for the occasion and to hear St. Clair Drake in a discussion on local organizations. Rev. E. J. Cole, president of the conference, is shown making the presentation to Dean Smith, who stands at left.
—Photo by Gushiniere

EDUCATION- 1939
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

CATHOLIC

Scene of Attack By Priest on Boy



It was in St. Monica Catholic School, Raleigh, N. C., shown above, that the Rev. O. T. Carl, Catholic priest and instructor, is said to have struck a young Negro student with a violin, breaking the instrument and cutting the boy's head. When questioned, the priest admitted striking the boy, William Lee. The school is attended by several Negro children in the grammar grades.

EDUCATION- 1939
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

D.C.

Nannie Burroughs Eulogized !

HER SCHOOL A RACE MAKER, A PREJUDICE BREAKER !

In our nation's capital, on a picturesque site known as Lincoln Heights, there is a monument dedicated to the task of developing Negro girls, not just to exist, but to live in accordance with their aspirations, desires and abilities.

Standing at the helm of this great institution is its President, Miss Nannie Helen Burroughs, who said to us, "Girls you are in a race. Don't let them leave you. The greatest handicap the Negro has is himself and no race will rise above its women. Remember fashion is eating the very heart of intellect from us. Talents must not wither! Genius must find a place! Virtue must remain! Girls, Jesus realized if His kingdom would ever be established, if the standards of righteousness and morality would prevail, women must play a very important part. So you are chosen. Your place in the sphere of human activities has always been underestimated. Serve! Your race needs you!"

About 25 years has passed since we were privileged to sit in the Chapel room and feast on such lectures. I am married now and my oldest daughter is nearing 23, but the memories of this character building institution are as though they happened yesterday.

The National Baptist Training School gives not only a thorough training and teaches such courses as music, commercial, dress making, millinery, domestic science, beauty culture and etc., but it aims to build a life around your chosen field that will automatically demand respect. Miss Burroughs says, "the Negro has talents second to none, and in many instances he excells others, but as a race we have failed to accept a few facts. Thus, the hope of any people depends upon willingness to accept the Bible as a guide. Our personal appearances should be born of bodily cleanliness. Our homes sanctified by sanitation. An example we must be for those we desire to lift. We have men and women of our group that are on a par with those of any respected group, but they are in the minority It takes the majority to win."

Miss Burroughs, when you said: "We have something on Lincoln Heights too sacred to be desecrated by confusion and too valuable to be thrown away by differences of opinion," you put it far too mildly.

We have there a school that tends to develop the highest, best and noblest aspirations obtainable for true womanhood. Here the Negro girl can get every essential necessary for the elimination of the ambulance down in the valley. When its Faculty places its stamp of approval upon you, you are not only prepared to build that necessary fence at the top of the cliff, but you build it. As a product of this institution, I invite your criticism, may you be friend, foe, next door, or distant neighbor. I have tried to prove that building a fence at the top of the cliff is best and surest.

Interested readers, and would be contributors, is there a nobler contribution than to place women in the fields of service, who truly can, and do live lives that prove a blessing at home and abroad? After all, these are the only contributions that are eternal.

ANNA W. FRENCH LOCKER.

Name Bi-Racial Board At Burroughs' School

By DANIEL W. CHASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—At a special meeting held at the National Trade and Professional School for Women and Girls, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president, a bi-racial board of northern and southern white women was named. This new board will cooperate with the colored trustees in the expansion of the work of the institution.

The following white women, all nationally known and prominently identified with religious and educational work, were named to the board of trustees: Mrs. Orrin R. Judd, president of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society; Miss Alice W. S. Brimson, Executive Secretary of the Woman's American Home Mission Society; Mrs. Taul B. White, of the University of North Carolina; Miss Blanche Sydnor White, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Union Baptist General Association of Virginia; Mrs. Eugene Leering, Baltimore, Maryland, who is particularly interested in the education of women and girls in the useful arts; Mrs. William McMurray, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. George A. Ross and Mrs. O. E. Howe, both of Washington, D. C.

The institution has for the past twenty-five years of its existence had a board of all colored trustees. Miss Burroughs states that the change is being made in keeping with Christian ideals of cooperation that are receiving new emphasis in missionary and education work on the part of both white and colored Christian workers through the North and South.

INDEBTEDNESS TO BE WIPED OUT

The program of the new board of trustees calls for the wiping out of the entire indebtedness of the institution, and a new dormitory to accommodate one hundred more students, and the creation of a scholarship fund which will offer partial aid to fifty girls.

The program further calls for modernizing the curriculum so as to meet the definite needs of colored women and girls for training in Christian useful service, professionalized household management and business. Those making substantial contributions will have their names enrolled in a "Book of Gold."

Miss Burroughs has made the founding of this institution and the carrying it on to successful ends, her life work. It has never been a side issue with her; she has never sought salary, either from the Government or other sources for employment, but has stuck religiously to 'fitting women and girls for the service that means most.' She believes in work, and believes in vital character life—living the correct life here and now. With a determination seldom witnessed, she carries on, with this thought foremost—"THIS ONE THING I DO!"

In the matter of aid to students, Miss Burroughs expresses the belief that students should not be helped fully, but should be given partial aid and encouraged to further help themselves. "By helping an individual too much," says Miss Burroughs, "you very often help him to become helpless." It is thought that the 50-50 basis will in a measure help to develop one's initiative.

EDUCATION- 1939
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

EPISCOPAL

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 30, 1939

$700 Fund is Sought For Voorhees School

Negroes Trained for Trades at Episcopal Institution Located at Denmark

A campaign to raise $700 to supplement student tuition fees at the Voorhees school for negroes in Denmark, founded in 1897, is now under way.

The school academic work meets requirements of the state education department of South Carolina and the National Rating Association of Southern Colleges and Secondary schools. It has held ratings in these associations for many years.

In the high school, the program of half a day for trades and half a day for academic work is designed to make young people self-supporting now rather than for attendance at college. Cooking, sewing, carpentry, masonry, general shop and agricultural training are taught.

Three years ago, the principal of Voorhees made a survey of the school graduates and a careful check showed that not a single graduate was on relief in the state.

Macon, Ga., News
June 24, 1939

SHEPARD AWARDED $10,000 LAW FEE

Fort Valley Lawyer to Be Paid for Professional Services for Negro School

Judge Malcolm D. Jones of superior court today awarded C. Leighton Shepard, Fort Valley attorney, a fee of $10,000 for professional services rendered the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school, Negro college operated by the Episcopal church.

Mr. Shepard sought a fee of $10,000 for legal advice which he contended might have been instrumental in saving the school many thousands of dollars. At a hearing before Judge Jones a half dozen Macon lawyers were asked to state what they thought the services was worth. Opinions ranged from $350 to $15,000.

'Hire' by School

Mr. Shepard was employed by the school as counsel in a transaction in which the church will turn the school over to the state for operation as a part of the university system.

Mr. Shepard was represented by Harry S. Strozier of Macon, and George Culpepper of Fort Valley. Gen. Walter A. Harris, of the firm of Harris, Harris, Russell and Weaver represented the church's interests.

EDUCATION- 1939
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

PRESBYTERIAN

Chester, S. C., Reporter
May 29, 1939

Board Says That Brainerd Institute Closing Is Final

The following letter from Miss Edna R. Voss, Secretary Unit of Educational and Medical Work, Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A., to Mr. James I. Hardin, President of the Chamber of Commerce, seems to indicate that the die is cast in connection with the closing of Brainerd Institute, as announced in Thursday's Reporter, and the Board sees no possible chance to continue the school:

This is to acknowledge your telegram of May 20 from the Chester Chamber of Commerce in regard to the closing of Brainerd Institute.

In the name of the Board of National Missions and of this Unit, I wish to express our sincere appreciation for this message which shows so clearly the fine backing which the community of Chester has given Brainerd and the place which the school has won for itself through its service to Negro boys and girls.

Because of our feeling of appreciation it is doubly hard for me to have to write that it will not be possible for the Board to re-consider its decision to close Brainerd at the end of the present school year. Actually the closing of Brainerd is only one of a number of adjustments which the Board is being forced to make as a result of its financial situation. The Board closed the last fiscal year on April 1 with a substantial deficit due to a falling off in contributions from its supporting constituency. Because of general world conditions it was not felt that any substantial increase in gifts could be expected during the new year and that a reduction in services was, therefore, a necessity. As a result the Board voted to close three of its schools, of which Brainerd is one, and to reduce its program at a number of other stations. The action on these retrenchments was taken with deep regret and only after thorough discussion showed that no other course was possible.

May I ask you to express to the members of the Chamber of Commerce the appreciation of the Board of National Missions for their message and the deep regret of the Board that its services in Chester through Brainerd Institute can not be continued.

Greenville, S. C. News
June 5, 1939

Negro School May Be Kept By State

CHESTER, June 4.—A committee, composed of John E. Nunnery, Chester county superintendent of education, Prof. Myron E. Brockman, superintendent of the Chester public schools, James I. Hardin, president of the Chester chamber of commerce, Dr. John McSween, pastor of Purity Presbyterian church of Chester, and Angus H. Macaulay, attorney, were in Columbia Friday to discuss with James H. Hope, state superintendent of education the possibilities of operating Brainerd Institute, prominent negro institute of Chester, as a part of the public school system of the state, provided the consent of the board of missions of the Presbyterian church in the United States to use the property can be obtained. It is believed that the consent can be had to operate the school in this manner, if a suitable plan can be worked out with the authorities at Columbia. A committee of negro citizens likewise went to Columbia Friday. It was decided at the meeting at the Chester chamber of commerce to send a representative to the meeting of the board in New York city this month at which final decision is to be made regarding the closing of Brainerd Institute, which has been in operation since 1868

Adventist Schools Produce Many Noted Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12—(ANP)—The recent case of segregation in the dining hall of the Emanuel Missionary college of Michigan has served to call attention to the unique product of Seventh-Day Adventist schools where they concern the American Negro.

Despite small numbers, the schools have sent forth an astounding number of nationally known Negroes. Though most of these are no longer connected with the denomination, they owe their education more or less to their former connection with this religious group.

In the field of popular music, the names of Percival "Tiny" Parham and of Arthur Wetsel are best known. Among the stage and screen figures are Midge Williams and Connie Harris. In literature, Anna Bontemps and Richard Wright are prominent. In education, there are Dr. Wilfred Nathan of Atlanta university and Dr. Eva Dykes of Howard. While in the labor movement, there is Henry "Hank" Johnson of the CIO. They are also prominent in medicine.

Also recalled by the recent segregation is the fact that the first white Adventist preachers in the South sometimes had to flee hidebound communities because their teachings were so progressive where the Negro was concerned that they aroused the ire of the natives. Members say that the experiences of Pioneer Edson E. White in these fields reveal a character whose zeal for racial tolerance was on a plane with that of the most zealous Quaker.

The denomination also traditionally opposes war.

7th Day Adventist Schools Produce Noted Negroes

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Adventists Deny J. C.

President Klooster Says Emanuel College Practices No Discrimination

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich.—Reports that discrimination exists at the Emanuel Missionary College of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church were emphatically denied by J. Klooster, white president, in a recent letter to Miss Gladys L. Wilson, 3764 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, although it was admitted that colored students eat at the same table.

Professor Klooster said, in part:

"Our colored students have their own tables in our dining room, but as far as all other public services are concerned, they are at liberty to sit anywhere they choose. . . . I must state emphatically that there is no race prejudice against colored in this institution. . . . Had there been such prejudices, it would have been a simple matter to exclude colored from the campus."

Blames Race Itself

Regarding the president's letter Miss Wilson said, in part:

"Usually, colored people take the initiative in segregating themselves," said Miss Wilson, "and are quick to shower abuse when others follow in their wake. In my personal experience, this has been observed repeatedly in public schools, colleges, and universities. . . .

"We like our own company," she continued. "This is evidenced by the fact that the pale, Nordic-appearing members of the race who, because of economic advantages, work as white, instead of living entirely among the other group, continuously risk their sole means of support to 'come home to their own.'"

Adventist Group Hits Jim Crow Segregation In SDA College Deplored

Atlanta World
Atlanta Ga
1-28-39

CHICAGO—(ANP)—General disapproval of Emanuel Missionary college's (Berrien Springs. Mich.) segregation policy and the "little Munich accord" by Oakwood Junior college (Huntsville, Ala.) head, was voiced by Adventist churchmen and former constituents last week.

The Associated Negro Press also contacted those involved in the controversy—President H. J. Klooster of Emanuel college (white), who reputedly defended his segregation policy in the dining hall of the school; Prof. J. L. Moran (colored) president Oakwood Junior college, who reputedly furthered the segregation plan at Emanuel, and the Rev. Thomas H. Allison, pastor, Shiloh SDA church, Chicago, whose reported comment on the matter was: 'It seems to be characteristic of the 'New Negro' to talk much and do little."

Adventist constituents who have protested the jimcrow policy at Emanuel regarded it as significant that neither President Klooster nor Rev. Allison answered ANP's request for a statement. Seeking "more light" on the subject, President Moran's letter to ANP stated in part: "Since we work with all races and peoples, we cannot be drawn into the side lines to issue statements or answer questions without having more information... For instance, it would be necessary to have a copy of the letter which you received from President H. J. Klooster; letters or direct statements from alleged denominational constituents who claim to have obtained information from H. J. Klooster; the name of the individual alleged to have sent you the copy of the story which you so kindly sent to me. Also, if possible, a copy of the original story. . ."

Requests for statements were also [illegible] H. Lawrence of [illegible]napolis, W. D. Forde, Battle [illegible]k, L. H. Bland, Detroit and [illegible] Jarreau, Milwaukee, concerning discrimination at Emanuel college, but no replies have been received.

These ministers all preside in the district over which Rev. Allison has supervision.

Prominent Chicago Adventists issued the following statements:

Arna Bontemps, author and Rosenwald fellow: "In some quarters race relations seem to improve with time. In others they tend to grow worse. No effort has been spared to consolidate gains, however, and segregation and kindred evils, even in so small a group as Seventh-Day Adventists, should not be passed unnoticed. Nothing like the present Michigan situation ever occurred in the Angwin, California, school which I attended. I sympathize with Negro students at Emanuel. The part played by Negro leaders in the affair is, of course, embarrassing. I apologize for them. A public explanation, on their part, would seem to be appropriate."

Rev. Philip A. Jonnson, Elder First SDA church Evanston, Ill.: "The Northern Negro youth of today will never submit to such treatment without a challenge. It is incompatible with, inconsistent with and greatly at conflict with the teachings of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, upon whom this, denomination is founded."

Rev. Owen A. Troy, former pastor Shiloh SDA church, Chicago, now working on his doctor's degree at University of Chicago: "It is extremely unfortunate that our youth have had to submit to the soul-embittering effects of prejudice and segregation. While not seeking to defend either the reported discrimination practiced at our Michigan denominational college or the dictatorial agreement entered into by the Oakwood Junior college president and Northern white college presidents, I can say from experience that these evils will be corrected when brought to the attention of our world conference officials at Washington."

Mrs. Joan C. Snowden, prominent clubwoman, SDA lay leader and publicity director Shiloh church, Chicago: "The Berrien Springs matter, to my mind, is most

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Georgians Seeking Full Educational Benefits Under Lloyd Gaines Ruling

Say There Should Be No Compromise With High Court's Ruling

ATLANTA, March 2. (ANP)—There should be no compromise with the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines' case and Negroes should receive full benefits under the ruling either through admission to the state university system or by having built for them a separate but equal educational system, Negro members of the special committee on education of the Georgia Interracial Committee declared in special meeting Tuesday.

Just what will be recommended by the committee will not be known until after a meeting on March [illegible].

Negro members include C. A. Scott, John Wesley Dobbs, B. T. Harvey, E. L. Brooker and college presidents Forrester B. Washington, J. W. Holley, B. F. Hubert, M. S. Davage and Rufus E. Clement.

Three Negroes Write For Educational Journal

NEW YORK (C)—Three colored scholars have articles in the current Journal of Educational Sociology, 26 Washington Place, adjacent to New York University. The writers are Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, who is editor of the special (January) issue under the general head of "The Education of an American Minority"; Dean Horace Mann Bond of Dillard University, and Dr. Fred D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Johnson writes on "The Social Setting of Negro Education"; Dean Bond writes on "Education and Guidance for the Negro." Dr. Fred McCuistion, white, of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, writes on "The Support of Public Education in the United States, with Special Reference to Negro Schools."

Writes Open Letter To A. U. President

To the Editor:

Please public this open letter to President Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.:

My dear Sir:

On February 21, 1939 before an Educational Committee, congregated by the Interracial Commission of Georgia, I listened to your six point plan by which you thought the 17 Southern States might carry out the decision of the United State Supreme Court recently handed down in the famous Lloyd Gaines case in the state of Missouri.

Mr. Charles Evans Hughes Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, wrote that decision which was plain, even to the wayfaring man. He said, in that famous decision, in substance, that states, which maintain separate Educational Systems, were allowed only two alternatives . . . (1) Admit Negro students to the State University Systems, as they now exist, or (2) Bring the Negro schools up to a plane of equality, in every particular, with the White schools as they now exist.

Concurring with Chief Justice Hughes, in this decision, were six Associate Supreme Court Judges, among whom was Mr. Justice Hugo Black, a native of Alabama and a former United States Senator from that state. Mr. Black is quite familiar with racial and living conditions in Alabama and the Southland.

Notwithstanding the fact, that these seven erudite Supreme Court Judges, with every available kind of information at their finger tips; and, after very careful and deliberate consideration of every point and aspect involved, both immediate and remote, left the 17 Southern States with but two roads to travel; you rush forward with six different possible avenues of escape from the justice involved in this decision.

You say in your first point, "That the Southern States may admit the Negro to their universities;" but, in the same breath, you qualify that statement by saying, "That will probably not happen in your time and mine." When asked to clarify that statement, you said, "In our lifetime."

When you make the statement, President Clement, that Negroes will not be admitted to graduate schools in Southern State Universities in our lifetime, you simply say what no Negro leader or Educator should ever express, even if he thinks it . . .

Atlanta University Sir, has given to the world men and women like James Weldon Johnson, Walter and George White and Lieut. Flipper, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Richard R. Wright, Miss Lucy Laney, and many other illustrious leaders. These men and women had high ideals instilled into them everyday. They were taught to expect and look for the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution and its Amendments.

This Supreme Court decision has nothing whatever to do with social equality. No sensible colored man is concerned about that. Booker Washington, in his famous Atlanta speech of 1895, holding high his hand, paved an avenue for us to travel along that line, when he said, "In our social engagements we can remain as separate as the fingers." There is absolutely nothing social about a Negro's riding in a Pullman car. He is simply seeking first-class travel and the opportunity to rest at night. You ask for that privilege and get it, do you not? Negro boys are not asking to eat and sleep at these state universities. They are simply asking for the opportunity to get an equal type of education now denied them. Some want to be Doctors and a few would like to be lawyers and Civil Engineers without the penalty of being forced to go North to do so.

Very truly yours,

John Wesley Dobbs, President, Atlanta Civic-Political League, Atlanta, Georgia.

Educational Inequalities

By WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE success attained to date in the fight against educational inequalities is far greater than we dared hope for when the campaign began. But it is more evident each day that we have merely scratched the surface. Equally apparent is it that enormous gains can be made if only courage, militancy, intelligence and funds are put into the struggle which may conceivably do more than any other thing towards determining the future status of the Negro in America.

We Negroes have known since the Civil War how we have been robbed not only of our just share of public state funds for education but also of federal moneys sent into the states for educational purposes. Most of us have been content to "talk at the big gate" about these thefts.

But we have seen during recent months that, as in the case of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the University of Missouri case, we can win and, to the amazement of most of us, get a remarkable degree of support from the enlightened South.

MAIN BURDEN RESTS UPON THE NEGRO

It becomes increasingly evident, however, that ninety-four per cent of this fight must be made by Negroes themselves. The big educational foundations are reluctant to make a frontal attack on this system or to be associated in any fashion with it.

In the meantime, private philanthropy which made possible the establishment and maintenance of schools like Hampton, Fisk, Atlanta, Tuskegee, Talladega, Dillard and other schools, both white and

WALTER WHITE

colored, is slowly but surely drying up.

What, then, faces the Negro in his search for an education? Like other Americans he has got to depend in the main on securing his education from tax-supported institutions. Unless the present gross inequality is wiped out or materially lessened it will mean inevitably that the Negro in the future is going to be even less well prepared than he is now for the increasingly competitive life of an industrial civilization.

PRESENT EFFORTS TO BE VIGOROUSLY FOLLOWED UP

The NAACP's program has been clearly defined and seems to be well understood. In the matter of teachers' salaries we shall continue action in courts of law and of public opinion wherever there are differentials in the salaries paid white and colored teachers and wherever individual teachers have the courage to serve as litigants.

Especially gratifying has been the growing determination on the part of state teachers associations, as in Virginia, Alabama, and Maryland, not only to make an uncompromising fight but also to furnish the funds for legal action and for other expenses.

It is quite distressing to hear that one or two of the states, among them North Carolina, have not followed suit but have been willing only to "appeal" to state educational authorities to reduce the differential.

ANXIOUS TO BROADEN SCOPE OF CAMPAIGN

But the fight typified by the University of Missouri and the University of Maryland cases for equal and the same educational opportunity on professional and graduate levels for Negroes as for whites will be vigorously followed up.

But we of the NAACP are anxious to carry the fight into other fields such as equalization of school buildings, textbooks, bus transportation, and length of school terms. The United States Supreme Court has said that there is no violation of the Fourteenth Amendment if separate but equal accommodations are provided for the two races.

Our position is that, if the South in its poverty, is determined to maintain an expensive dual system of education, then it will have to pay for it. We have the courts of the land with us; we have a growing body of public opinion on our side. If those who are to benefit from this struggle will supply the means to make the struggle, we can within the next few years revolutionize the educational system of the South so far as the Negro is concerned.

This will benefit not only the Negro but the South and the country as a whole. There must not and there will not be any compromise. Unless the children of the race can have the very same educational opportunity given anyone else we are going to be in an even more deplorable and disadvantaged situation than we are in today.

TEACHING TEACHERS

By A. H. GORDON, A. M., Litt. D.

Here in Atlanta and at many other centers of "higher learning," white and colored, all over the United States teachers are gathering to begin a period of study in "Summer Sessions."

Uppermost in the minds of most of these teachers, whether they are enrolled at Harvard University or some small and comparatively unknown school of the "Deep South," is the gathering of additional "credit hours" so as to present a record of "formal education" and professional training which will improve the grade of certificates they hold and consequently put them in position to apply for a more satisfactory position or get better pay in the position they already occupy.

The atmosphere of the summer school is therefore shot through with the spirit of commercialism. Teachers are out to get the maximum value in credit hours for the money and time they spend in school. The tragic thing about the matter is that the majority of these teachers seem to care little or nothing about whether they learn anything of value or not since they get the "credits."

These teachers who are gathered are neither worse nor better than others who are not in summer school. Many who are not in summer school are not enrolled because they have reached the top or the highest point professionally they can aspire to.

Some are not in Summer Sessions because they have not the money to go to some large and expensive University attendance at which would add to their "prestige" even if nothing of any particular use is added to their knowledge or professional skill.

The point is, most of those at home are not less selfish and commercially minded than those in school.

Then, too, those who instruct the teachers who are pupils are, for the most part, "on the job" because such service is required of them on their regular pay or because they can by this additional service over-time work as it were, increase their small annual income.

We have in our summer schools a situation in which teachers whose primary aim is to make some additional money trying to instruct other teachers whose primary purpose is also to get in position to make some more money. It seems that "Education" would be an unwelcome visitor in these summer schools for teachers. This is in many instances, perhaps the majority of cases, the unvarnished truth about the matter.

But some education does take place in Summer Sessions. It happens because it is impossible for active minds to come into association with other active and better informed minds without absorbing something of value. If one gets out in the rain he will inevitably get wet.

Then, too, when great teachers face classes they forget for the time being at least, that their main personal problems hinge around economics and, caught up by the inspiration of the hour assisted by some careful preparation carried out sometime in the past, these teachers touch the minds of these other teachers and together their minds "go places, see things, gather wisdom."

The Summer School, then, is like any other school, merely a situation created by the social order in which it is possible for active minds to educate themselves in spite of the distractions and difficulties of every day life before and after school hours.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Leaders Should 'Harmonize' With High Court Ruling--Thomas

Atlanta World - Atlanta, Ga.
2-5-39

Urges Youths To Continue Applying For Admittance

"Individual Negroes who are qualified and have a desire to do so, should continue to make application for admission to universities in all the southern states where equal provision is not made for them to secure training in the state otherwise," Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Secretary of the National Urban League, said Saturday.

"If refused admission, suits should be instituted with sufficient frequency," he added.

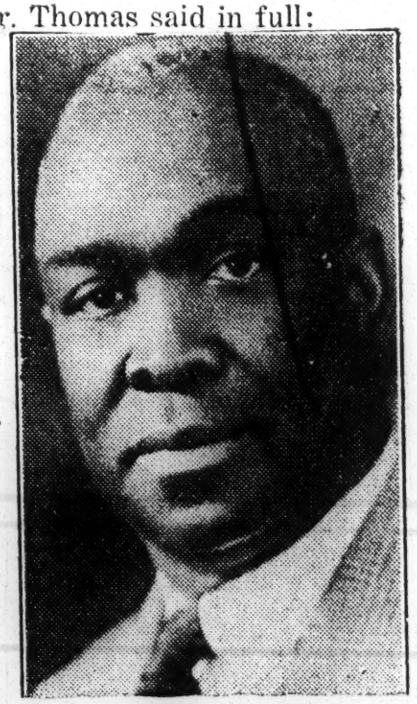
Directing his comment to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the state of Missouri versus Lloyd Gaines, Mr. Thomas said in full:

"Perhaps no single majority opinion of a tribunal where the welfare status of Negroes formed the basis of consideration has been fraught with more far-reaching significance for the millions of Negroes living in the separate school zones than the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State of Missouri versus Lloyd Gaines.

TRAVELED THRU SOUTH

"Since this decision was rendered, the writer has traveled in several southern states and has been very much interested in the anxiety expressed by white citizens, especially those connected with State Departments of Education relative to how the mandate of the Supreme Court shall be met in these several states.

"In Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma, Negroes have been asked to appear before white committees or to associate themselves with interested white persons where an attempt is being made to work out a program acceptable to Negroes and agreeable to the white people in the light of "separate but equal" educational opportunities for the former.



JESSE O. THOMAS

The acute significance of this situation imposes upon Negroes a responsibility and offers them an opportunity which Negroes have not had perhaps since the days of Reconstruction, certainly not since the middle Nineties. Most of the decisions Negroes have been called upon to make in the past half century have dealt with local situations and involved the welfare staus of Negroes in a municipality, county or state.

MUST FORMULATE PROGRAM

"For the first time in a great many years we are now called upon to formulate a program or adopt a policy calculated to condition the educational fortunes of Negro children in seventeen southern states indefinitely. Because whatever is accepted by Negroes in one state is apt to become the pattern for other states. On this account, it is important that Negro leadership shall harmonize its position with the decision of the Supreme Court and what it contemplates.

"Already it has been reported that some Negroes have gone into these conferences and led off by saying, "We realize that the University of Mississippi or of Texas or of Georgia is not going to admit Negroes to their graduate and professional schools. Any Negro who knows this KNOWS TOO MUCH. It may actually work out that this might be true, for the moment, but NO NEGRO has any business knowing it in advance.

"Frequently, I have similar experiences with red caps at railroad stations. I asked the red cap to take my suit case or hand bag—he knows "I belong in a Jim Crow Car," and so with the speed of Jesse Owens, like a Martin to his gourd, he makes a leap toward the Jim Crow Car. Any red cap who knows where the Negro passenger belongs, like the Negro leader, KNOWS TOO MUCH.

SHOULD PROTEST

"If the officials of the State Departments of Education steadfastly refuse to admit Negroes to do graduate work in those state universities, the Negroes may have to accept this decision momentarily, in which event it should be done over his protest.

"A lot of changes are taking place in the mass culture today, in the light of what is going on in the world about us. Negroes and white people in Maryland prophesied interracial disaster when Murray was insisting upon being admitted to the Law Department of the University of Maryland. Mr. Sidney Holland, a very prominent white citizen there, told me of the nervousness and anxiety expressed to him by a number of his white friends, who were sure that an interracial tragedy would result if Murray insisted on complying with the decision of the Supreme Court of Maryland, in his case. Murray entered the University of Maryland's Law School and not only didn't meet any hostile attitude on the part of the students, but soon became one of the most popular students on the campus.

"We have talked a good deal in the past about the extent to which ignorance has been responsible for interracial misunderstanding. We could prove that if we get the element of the two races on a graduate level to demonstrate how their education had lifted them above the underbrush of littleness and antagonism. There would be relatively so few Negroes applying for admission to the different State Universities and they could be so completely absorbed that their presence would scarcely be observed.

DECISION IS CLEAR

"Fortunately the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Missouri versus Gaines made it clear that Gaines was seeking his personal rights in the premises. This is significant.

"Negro leaders, then, going into these conferences ought to make it clear that whatever opinion they may register is their personal opinion and they have no authority or right to commit the race to any decision they may make. Individual Negroes who are qualified and have a desire to do so, should continue to make application for admission to universities in all the southern states where equal provision is not made for them to secure training in the state otherwise. If refused admission, suits should be instituted with sufficient frequency as to make commitments by these Negroes who KNOW TOO MUCH, ineffective and non-operative.

"In justice to the children of the on-marching generation, both white and colored, there is only one logical position for Negro leaders and that is to make it clear to these interracially-minded white friends that the Supreme Court has made its decison and they are standing by the decision of the Supreme Court. If the white citizens insist on circumventing the decision of the Court and Negroes find themselves helpless to do anything about it, they could at least have their records clear, and though feebly, make a protest.

WOULD BE INSPIRATION

"It would be an inspiration to the grandchildren of tomorrow to read the records that their grandfathers voted to stand by the Supreme Court's decision and accept anything to the contrary with protest. To do otherwise, it would hang like a weight of humiliation over the heads of their grandchildren to discover that their grandfathers, when called into interracial conferences opened the discussion by evidencing their superior knowledge of what could or could not be done.

"No member of the group can do quite the irreparable injury to the race today as the one who comes into interracial conferences KNOWING TOO MUCH."

SURVEY REVEALS SHIFTING COST IN HIGHER LEARNING

Student Revenue Goes Up as Endowments Fall.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

Financial trends in higher education, indicating a decided shift in the base of support and a more restricted field for the privately endowed universities and colleges, were outlined yesterday in a report by Trevor Arnett, retiring president of the General Education board and a trustee of the University of Chicago.

Trevor Arnett.

With endowment income as well as additions to capital markedly curtailed by the trend of economic conditions since 1930, the cost of education in privately controlled higher institutions presents new problems, the report shows, with respect to the division of this cost between the student and the social groups which sponsor the programs of higher learning.

Study Presents Statistics.

The study presents statistics covering 47 state institutions, 39 private universities, and 107 private colleges. The chief trend to date is for revenue from students to go up and revenue from endowments to go down. There is still a gap to be filled if the peculiar American institution, the private college, is to continue. This problem is being met by a militant effort to broaden the base of gifts, by special alumni drives, church support stimulation, and appeals to the average American pocketbook.

Universities and colleges all over the country are taking stock of their resources and prospects, determined not to yield before the increasing state and federal subsidies to education, which, they feel, would ultimately bring the threat of political control over education.

This situation has resulted in many colleges having "salesman," or student counselor representatives, on the road and branch offices in the big cities, with competition for students growing keener.

The University of Chicago, which started in 1891 with a budget under half a million dollars a year, now spends in excess of ten millions a year. Its endowment of 70 millions has increased, according to Harvey Daines, controller, but the interest rate has been reduced 20 per cent, from 6.1 per cent to about 4 per cent. The experience of the University of Chicago indicates that the day of large gifts is on the decline.

Survey Covers Ten Years.

The period covered by the Arnett report is from 1927 to 1937. The depression peak was not reached in the colleges and universities until 1933-1934.

"Enrollment at first increased, then decreased and later increased," the report states. "The proportion of students attending state institutions continually increased, a fact of especial significance to the endowed institutions. In a few instances student fees were reduced because of the depression, but the trend was toward increased fees. At the close of the period, for example, fees in the state institutions were on the average 20.6 per cent higher, in the endowed universities 10.9 per cent higher, and in the endowed colleges 11.8 per cent higher than they were at the beginning. The largest absolute increases were made by the endowed institutions."

Student fees, the report shows, totaled $190,570,000 for state institutions; $441,472,000 for private universities, and $184,838,000 for private colleges. The percentage to current receipts is 16.9 for state institutions, 45 per cent for private universities, and 53.4 per cent for private colleges.

Federal Aid Increased.

An interesting section of the report shows that federal appropriations to these institutions increased from $5,747,000 in 1927-'28 to $12,912,000 in 1936-'37.

Endowment income, which ranks next to student fees in private institutions, is analyzed as follows:

"The trend was upward for the institutions as a whole through 1930-'31. Then the composite effect of the diminishing rate of income received on investments and other unfavorable facts of the financial depression reduced income year after year through 1933-'34, notwithstanding the large additions made to endowment.

"In 1930-'31 the total endowment income received by the three types of institutions amounted to $48,441,000. By 1933-'34 it had dropped to $41,741,000, a shrinkage of 13.8 per cent. Thereafter the effect of additions to endowment and of improved productivity helped to offset the diminishing income, and the amounts received increased. In 1936-'37 the total obtained was $47,408,000, but this was still 2.1 per cent below that of 1930-'31."

Gift Figures Compared.

Gifts to state institutions for 1930-'31 were $2,877,000; to private universities, $9,596,000, and to private colleges, $2,265,000. In 1936-'37 gifts totaled $2,973,000 to state universities, $8,405,000 to private universities, and $2,219,000 to private colleges.

That the shrinkage was not greater, Dr. Arnett says, testifies to the great regard in which the public holds higher education. Recovery was most uniform among private colleges.

"Whether there will be any improvement in return on investments in the near future is problematical," the report states, "but there is some reason to be encouraged with respect to additions to capital, for in 1936-'37 the total amount added to both types of institutions was more than double that of 1933-'34.

"However, the indications are that such institutions will have to be financed more largely than heretofore by receipts from other sources, or their scale of expenditures will have to be reduced."

Lawyer Attacks Graduates Of Mixed Schools

Never Saw One Amount To Anything, He Says; Favors Separation

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. (ANP) — There is at least one Negro in Tennessee who objects to the recent suits filed by colored students for entrance into the state university in accordance with the Gaines decision. That Negro is P. L. Harden, well known local attorney.

Not only is Harden opposed to these suits but also he objects to "mixed" schools and declares he has never seen a graduate of such an institution amount to anything. He is against the NAACP spending funds in the Tennessee fight.

"I think we ought to have educational facilities equal to those of any other citizens, but we must realize we have two separate and distinct races in this country with the Negro a special subject," the barrister told the Associated Negro Press.

The Negro In Education

The never-ending fight for equal educational opportunity by Negroes in Southern States moves forward on two fronts with most encouraging results.

With the great increase in Negro high schools in the south and the thousands of graduates from these schools within the past decade together with the hundreds of graduates from colleges over this area it was inevitable that Negroes everywhere should demand the opportunity for graduate schools in their own states, with excellent universities operated, of course, with public funds.

Even before the successful Supreme Court decision in the Gaines-University of Missouri case, other efforts, notably in Maryland, had been made in this direction. That educational authorities in the South, where so great emphasis is laid upon Christianity, should so woefully neglect and disregard this simple and just demand is, indeed, a very sad reflection on their sense of fair play.

Equally glaring in its utter disregard of the common decencies of democracy has been the practice of paying Negro teachers only 50 to 60 percent of the salaries paid white teachers for the same certified qualifications and work. In a decision by Judge W. Calvin Chestnut of the United States District Court of Maryland the Anne Arundel county board of education has been restrained from paying lower salaries to colored teachers than to whites. Walter Mills, of Camp Parole, who brought the suit, is to be commended for his courageous step in the face of the fact that a Negro teacher who attempted to fight this discriminatory practice in Norfolk, Va., had been dismissed, even thought the case was lost.

This determined fight now aggressively prosecuted on all sides indicates that Negroes are definitely committed to the task of breaking down the barriers to higher education in the state universities of the South and that the discriminations in the matter of pay shall also cease.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to be highly commended for its championing of these causes and we rejoice in the fuller victories which undoubtedly shall be achieved.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Written by P. L. Harden, Tennessee Lawyer, Articl Said, 'No Negro who Finished from Mixed School Amounts to Anything'—Mixed School Graduate Don't Like It.

A storm of controversy has arisen over an article published in The Courier by P. L. Harden, a colored lawyer of Jackson, Tenn., protesting the efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. to get Negroes in mixed schools in southern and borderline states.

Mr. Harden apparently believes that colored people should go to colored schools, but what brought on the thunder clouds was his statement "No Negro who finished from mixed schools amounts to anything."

H. Wendell Winslow, Gary, Ind., member of the International Writer's League and the American Poetry Circle, writes argumentatively. A fellow lawyer, Joseph N. Birch, II, Flint, Michigan, blasts and Eugene Woodson, Springfield Illinois business man, mildly rebukes.

The letters in their entirety follow.

To the Editor:

I am writing in regards to the article in the December 2 issue in which Attorney P. L. Harden so bitterly objects to the recent suits filed by colored students for entrance into the State University.

I agree with Mr. Harden that we should have educational facilities equal to those of any other citizen, but I think Mr. Harden is very inconsiderate in making such an assertion on mixed schools.

Regardless of where or how we receive our education, we only get what we go after in a legitimate way. If Mr. Harden will read some of the many books on the Negro's life during his leisure time. I am sure he can find some worthwhile Negro who received his education in mixed schools.

As a business man and a member of the N. A. A. C. P., I want to see my race get justice in all of its undertakings.

Yours truly,
Eugene Woodson
Springfield, Ill.

To the Editor:

With much disgust, I read the article concerning one Attorney Harden of Tennessee. Being an attorney, it surprised me to know that there is one in our chosen profession who possesses so little knowledge. If Mr. Harden is an example of the average colored lawyer in the South, I can understand why our people fare so badly in the courts in that section.

It is evident that the Tennessee lawyer has chosen the wrong profession and as a graduate of both a white and a colored university, I must take an exception to the statement that Negro products of white colleges are all failures. Should Mr. Harden come to Michigan, I will gladly introduce him to many successful colored graduates of white colleges. In the meantime I would suggest that the Jackson, Tennessee lawyer dispose of his law books and get a banjo as it is evident that he is "the ghost of Uncle Tom."

Very truly yours,
Joseph N. Birch
Flint, Michigan

To the Editor:

An open letter to P. L. Harden of Jackson, Tenn.

Being a graduate from the primary and high schools (white) Logansport, Ind., Barnes college (white), Chicago, Ill., and being a member of the International Writer's League and the American Poetry Circle (white), I modestly resent the morose statement, viz.: "No Negro who finished mixed schools amounts to anything," made by a P. L. Harden, a lawyer of Jackson, Tenn.

Such a statement is unfair, biased and entirely untrue and proves, beyond a doubt, that the lawyer's knowledge and information is sadly limited. Such a person is a detriment to true democracy; a menace to the race and a stumbling block in the pathway of the progress of the N. A. A. C. P. whose efforts, fights and victories are inimitable.

The time has come when black Americans should stop striving to become a distinctive group in America. America is composed of many races, hence all laws which pertain to the general welfare of Americans, includes black Americans. The chief duty of black Americans is to put forth more time and energy to become CONSTRUCTIVE and PRODUCTIVE and to know what they want; be prepared to receive that which they want and be able to hold that which they receive.

Obviously, my distinguished lawyer friend does not know the meaning of democracy. Democracy is a government OF the people, BY the people and FOR the people. The whole is great in proportion to the greatness of ALL of its parts. It is impossible to have a true democracy when a part of the people are denied their DIVINE and CONSTITUTIONAL rights.

Democracy is that government in which are inscribed the PRINCIPLES and RIGHTS which have been divinely bequeathed to ALL mankind and who preserves, in the fullest possible measure, those principles and rights.

Democracy is that government whose goal is UNITY of purpose; UNITY of efforts, UNITY of thought and all efforts are put forth and all advantages are taken to achieve that goal.

Mr. Harden might be five years ahead in law but he is 40 years back in his black American history. Space will not permit my giving names and addresses of black Americans who are graduates of mixed schools and who are known from coast to coast. If it is not too expensive, Mr. Harden might make a trip to Nashville, Tenn., and have the honor of meeting Dr. Garnett, Dean of the Theological Seminary of that city and to prepare you for the shock, I might add, that Dr. Garnet is a graduate of Oberlin colege (white) Oberlin, Ohio.

Sincerely,
H. Wendell Winslow
Gary, Ind.

Minister Says College Graduate Fail In Solving Race Prob

By SADYE BROWN

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 8—Choosing as his subject, "The State, the Church, the University and the Future," Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, where the Federation of Negro College clubs was holding its first annual college clubs' day last Sunday, blasted the Race intelligentsia for its lack of sincerity in helping to solve the many problems facing the masses of our group.

Reverend Robinson, who is president of the local Lincoln university club which is affiliated with the Federation, congratulated the member-clubs on their purpose of mutual betterment and active participation in community affairs.

He said that the Federation would bring about a long felt need of a closer understanding of and larger activity in various problems facing the Race.

Offer Criticism

Representatives of 16 affiliated clubs appeared on the program in various speaking, musical and other numbers. The invocation was given by Rev. S. Joel Loyd, representing Benedict club, followed by opening remarks by Ashton Kitchens New York-Tuskegee club, who served as master of ceremonies Sylvester Yates, New York-Hampton club, gave a brief history of the work done by his club in laying down the ground work of the Federation.

ing WPA jobs and emphasized the

Leslie Furlong, Shaw club, criticized the vicious discrimination of the Race by the local WPA administration, pointed to the necessity of united and concerted efforts on the part of Harlem to preserve remainneed of greater demands for supervisory representation comparable to our population and training.

Dr. A. C. Miler, president of Virginia seminary club, answered the question of "Why A Federation?" by pointing out need of such an organization in helping to solve social, civic, economic, and political problems facing the Negro locally and nationally. He said that while studying in Edinburgh, several years ago, he attended a meeting of the Federation of Scottish Universities graduates. and decided at that time that there ought to be a similar Race organization in the United States, and that knowledge of the recent organization of this Federation answered that need.

Work Summarized

E. L. Dimitry, president of the Federation, summarized the work of the organization in the closing remarks, outlined its six point 1939-40 program, and pointed out that two important scheduled events: the presidents' get-together, and the Negro College Clubs' day, on this occasion, had been carried out.

The remaining calendar include: 1, a cooperative scholarship dance participated in by affiliated clubs; 2, a high school seniors' conference, during May, not only to persuade high school graduates to attend college, but attend Negro colleges; 3, a summer teachers educational conference, open to summer students at local colleges and universities, during July; 4, a Federation day at the New York World's Fair during August, pla[illegible] or which include the appearance of the college presidents of several affiliated clubs; 5, a closer participation in all community activities for racial progress; and 6, a series of joint recitals, concerts, debates and forums, sponsored by the Federation and using talent from member-clubs.

Education, as It Affects Negro, Described in Speech

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — An interesting word-picture of American education as it affects Negroes, North and South, was given recently by Doxey A. Wilkerson the address being part of the American Teachers Association observance of education week.

Wilkerson, well informed on the subject of education is a member of the faculty of Howard university, is now engaged in a study of "The Negro in America" under auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and has recently completed a study for President Roosevelt's advisory committee on education. Excerpts from the Wilkerson radio speech:

Three-Fold Process

"The theme for this week's national observance is "Education for the American Way of Life." What does this theme imply for the Negro in American education? Attention is here called to three important considerations. They relate to the education of Negroes in the South, the education of Negroes in the North, and the education of white Americans, about Negroes throughout the United States.

"First, with regard to the education of the 9 million Negroes who constitute one-fourth of the population of the South. Some 2,500,000 Negro youth are enrolled in schools in the southern states. They are required by law to attend segregated Negro schools. For the most part these schools are ramshackle, outmoded structures which are sorely in need of replacement. Public elementary and secondary schools are kept open for terms that are from one to two months shorter than those for white schools in the same communities. Teachers in these schools are greatly over-loaded.

20,000 Teachers Needed

"Some 20,000 additional Negro teachers would have to be employed to reduce the pupil-teacher loads in Negro schools to the level for white schools in the same communities. The salaries of Negro public school teachers average about $500 per year, just about one-half as much as the average salaries of white teachers. In many communities with sizeable Negro population, there are no public high school facilities for Negro pupils; and there are practically no public facilites for the graduate and professional education of Negroes in the entire South. On the elementary and secondary school level, the Southern states spend approximately $50 per year for white pupils in average daily attendance, as compared with $20 per year for the average Negro pupil.

"Second, regarding the education of Negroes in the North. Approximately 500,000 Negroes go to school in the Northern States. For the most part they attend mixed schools. In some sections, however, —for example, certain communities of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey,—Negroes in the North are required to attend separate schools. Further, there is a tendency in some sections of the North toward the spread of school segregation. Educational opportunities for Negroes in the Northern states are by far more adequate than in the South. Yet, even here one observes practices which are hardily in accord with what we like to think is "the American way of life."

Northern Problems

"To check the spread of school segregation, with its implications of social-civic "inferiority," and the division between white and black Americans which it tends to perpetuate and extend; to eliminate the subtle and unwholesome distinctions which are commonly made in the curricular programs of white and Negro youth; and to further the integration of Negro children into the full life of the school—these are among the requirements of our democratic ideal for the education of Negroes in the North.

"Finally, for white and black Americans in the schools of our nation at large, there is pressing need for instruction which bears a definite social orientation towards interracial understanding and good-will. Negroes, themselves, learn very little in school about the role of their people in American life. White youths learn even less; and, what is worse, their schools often help them to acquire clearly un-American attitudes of racial intolerance.

"Organized efforts toward interracial understanding and good-will within our schools and without, is a requirement of enlightened self-interest for all Americans, regardless of race. Every success toward this end is an important blow at reaction which, even in America, severely threatens to undermine the civil liberties and the representative political institutons of us all.

"As our Nation observes American Education Week of 1939 let us bear in mind that these considerations, regarding education for and about Negroes, are vital to The American Way of Life."

Columbia S C State
December 15, 1939

THE WPA IN EDUCATION.

The policy of the WPA is, and has been, to respect local determinations; to co-operate with, and not to supersede, local self government. The WPA has had money, and has announced from time to time conditions under which the available money would be allotted, but it has not originated projects, and will not.

Local officials, representatives of their communities, decide for what purposes the WPA money will be used, their decisions limited, of course, by the general congressional and WPA definitions of appropriate projects. If the sponsor—a unit of government or a public institution—asks for a leaf raking or weed cutting project, if there is no other work requested, and if WPA is due to hire a number of relief workers in that sponsor's community, a leaf raking or weed cutting project may be carried out. But if the sponsor asks for some kind of work that has enduring value, and if the kind of work desired comes within WPA's specifications, the more useful project will be approved. It is the policy of the WPA to favor the socially useful projects of enduring value.

All of that explanation is a preliminary to a compliment to South Carolina's sponsors of WPA projects. There have been projects of only temporary value in this state. Local sponsors have not always manifested good judgment. But figures for the state as a whole and for the nation as a whole, show that South Carolina's sponsors have requested and received more dollars for educational purposes, in proportion to total WPA grants, than have the sponsors of the nation at large. Over the nation, one dollar in every sixteen expended by the WPA has gone for educational aims; but in South Carolina one dollar in every six has been used for educational aims.

In South Carolina the WPA has participated in the erection of 409 new school buildings, in making additions to 71 school buildings, and in repairing 947—a total of 1,427. At the moment, with WPA assistance, 205 new school buildings are being erected, additions are being made to 34, and repairs to 402—a total of 641 current educational building projects. The WPA contribution to all these projects has cared for and is caring for the major part of the cost.

The WPA also has been busy in phases of educational work not directly associated with construction. For example, teachers employed by the WPA have taught 23,423 white persons and 29,331 Negroes to read and write. That is a total of 52,754. The number of white persons taught to read and write is equal to about three-fifths of the white illiterates of 1930; and the number of Negroes is approximately one-fifth the Negro illiterates in 1930, when the latest census was taken.

Other phases of the WPA's activities in the field of education include the serving of hot lunches to undernourished school children, traveling libraries, vocational education, agricultural education, general adult education, homemaking and parent education, workers' education and first aid education.

All this work has taken one dollar in every six, or approximately $9,500,000 of the more than $53,500,000 spent by the WPA in South Carolina since the inception of its program in August, 1935, and through September, 1939. Approximately half of the money spent for educational purposes has gone for new buildings or for improvements to existing buildings.

The State presents these comments and facts for the information of the general public, and for special consideration of those who claim that WPA has been only a money scatterer without regard for values. It is clear to The State that blame for "fool projects" must be accepted, or at the least shared by local sponsors.

P. S. The WPA is likely to continue its work for years to come. There will be hundreds and thousands of new projects. What will your community get out of this program? The answer, with some qualifications, is this: It will get what it asks for.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Problem Takes Cool Head To Handle

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The recent flare-up on Howard university campus, during which co-eds charged that Mrs. Alida P. Banks, acting dean of women, demanded that they stay out of two popular eating shops—the University and Hollywood Grills—has served to focus nationwide attention on the trials and tribulations that beset college deans both men and women.

It is generally accepted that the problem faced by administrative officials of colleges and universities in the matter of disciplining students is growing daily in significance and is a matter that should claim the thoughtful attention of parents interested in the welfare of their children while away from home.

Crux of the situation at Howard stems in the fact that of the women's student enrollment of 932, only 258 reside in dormitories. This, according to Dean of Women Banks, means that the other 674 women are primarily not subject to the rigid rules of the dormitory girls, because they are living with parents or close relatives who are responsible for their conduct outside classrooms.

Dean Banks said that the welfare of the young women under her supervision was her prime consideration, that she felt it her duty to "guide them right, that they might live right."

She was attempting, she said, to set up a worthwhile social and educational program in the university dormitories, but that a few, who had no knowledge of dormitory life, were inciting others against her regulations. Referring to the eating places mentioned, she said she had not banned them, had merely suggested to the students to be more careful of the eating places they patronize.

Greenville, S. C. News
March 29, 1939

Negro Youth Group Will Hold Meeting

The negro youth council will hold its regular meeting tonight at 8:30 o'clock in the Phillis Wheatley library. The subject for discussion will be "Vocational Opportunities of Negro Youth."

Local persons representing various professions will be present to discuss requirements in their fields. Attention will be called to the books on vocations which have been placed on special display at the library.

Games will be played during the meeting and refreshments will be served.

Social and Economic Status of 28,000 Pupils Cited In Survey

Points Out Need of Vocations In Upper Class Rooms

THE Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, has just reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes on the first national survey ever made of vocational education and guidance opportunities for Negroes in the United States. Five hundred "white collar" workers on the relief rolls participated in the survey in addition to approximately 40 professional workers.

John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, reports some of the significant facts revealed by this survey, which was conducted in 200 communities of 33 States and the District of Columbia.

In an endeavor to learn the occupational interests of Negro high-school pupils and factors which influenced their occupational choices, the social and economic backgrounds of 28,000 pupils were studied. Specific investigations were made to discover how many Negroes are participating in Federally aided vocational education programs, what they want to study, and what they are studying to prepare themselves for employment.

The survey report indicates that "approximately 55 per cent of the total number of Negroes, ten years old and over gainfully employed are engaged in occupations requiring little or no skill." It points out, however, that "it is well for Negro students, teachers, and counselors to know that Negroes are engaged in many highly skilled occupations, generally with success."

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

More than half of the Negroes in the United States live in rural areas. The study of vocational education in agriculture for Negroes shows decided enrollment increases. In evening classes in agriculture, there was an increase in the number of men enrolled of from 5,200 to 15,000 over a six year period. The enrollment of women in these classes increased from 500 to 3,100.

The study indicates that vocational agriculture is offered in a limited number of Negro schools. This is due to a lack of funds and in some instances a lack of adequate demand for classes. It is reported that in one State 80,000 Negro youth settled on farms after completing the sixth grade without any formal training in agriculture. The study reveals also that the majority of Negro children do not have access to vocational education opportunities in high school.

It is recommended, as a temporary measure, that vocational guidance and preparation be introduced in the upper grades of elementary schools for Negroes in order to benefit over-age pupils who drop out of school early, and in order to provide vocational preparation for pupils who otherwise would not receive it.

HOME ECONOMICS

There was an increase over a six-year period of more than 300 per cent in the number of vocational education classes in home economics for Negroes. This is significant, the Office of Education study concludes, "because the training that Negroes received in these classes can be put to immediate use in their homes." "Home making education for Negroes is of special importance. Its need is shown by the prevalence of poor health, inadequate housing, early marriage, gainfully employed mothers and infant mortality among Negroes."

Comparatively few Negroes however, study child care, nursing, hygiene and parent education. Few boys are enrolled in home economics courses, although large numbers of Negro men are engaged in occupations related to home making. More than 62 per cent of all gainfully employed Negro women are in domestic and personal service, as are 12 per cent of the gainfully employed Negro men.

The number of Federally aided courses in trades and industries offered in high schools for Negroes is limited in comparison with the total number of courses offered, and many of these offered relatively few Negroes are enrolled.

Among the courses attracting the largest number of Negro students in trade and industrial pursuits are auto mechanics, carpentry and wood work masonry, mining, shoe making and repairing, tailoring, industrial arts and mechanical drawing.

Relatively few students are registered in trade and industrial education classes in colleges. The possibility of increasing the opportunities for Negroes to receive vocational education in trades and industries should be explored.

TEACHERS

The Negro survey disclosed that many of the Negro teachers of vocational education are inadequately prepared and that the handicaps which their inadequate preparation places upon pupils may result in serious consequences for the individuals concerned.

Approximately one-fourth of the Negro teachers in public high schools had two years or less of college education. Salaries of Negro teachers of vocational education range from $1,060 to $1,871 per year, the lowest salaries being received by teachers of agriculture in rural areas.

GUIDANCE

The survey points out that the kind of home and its upkeep, the opportunities for study and healthful sleep and recreation, quality and number of books, magazines and newspapers available have a bearing on the pupil's ability to profit by the educational program provided.

This is shown by the fact that principals of high schools and university specialists in high school education ranked home conditions second in importance for guidance purposes in a list of eighteen items concerned with pupils' background.

In this connection, the survey indicates that slightly more than one third of the parents of Negro pupils included in this study owned or were buying their homes. Twenty-two per cent of the homes of pupils did not have electricity, 38 per cent had no bathtub, 26 per cent had no toilet, 53 per cent were without a piano and 32 per cent did not have a radio. Seven per cent of the homes did not subscribe to a newspaper.

Of the 28,000 pupils included in the social and economic background phase of the survey, approximately two-thirds supported themselves in part or entirely.

The survey report, prepared by Ambrose Caliver, Office of Education Specialist in the Education of Negroes, who directed the survey with the assistance of Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor of Negro high schools for North Carolina answers many other questions such as the following:

What happens to Negroes who graduate from high school and those who drop out before graduation? What occupational adjustments do they make? What relation is there between school and occupational adjustment? What are pupils' interests and in what activities do they engage?

RECOMMENDATIONS

Some significant recommendations made as the result of survey findings are as follows:

1. That Negro land-grant colleges take a more active leadership in promoting the occupational adjustment of Negroes;

2. That citizens in each community inform themselves concerning the vocational education needs of Negroes, acquaint themselves with the provisions of all Federal aid programs for education, and take the necessary steps to insure that Negroes receive equitable benefits from such programs;

3. That schools for Negroes institute programs of guidance for youth, and extension programs for the re-education of adults;

4. "That individuals and groups interested in the improvement of educational facilities for Negroes continue and increase their efforts to promote equality of educational opportunity and equitable distribution of funds without regard to race or color, especially with respect to Federal and State funds alloted to education."

The report gives detailed facts and statistics concerning vocational education and guidance of Negroes in high schools throughout the United States and in the following institutions of higher education and States:

Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Virginia Union University, Richmond Va.; Howard University, Washington D. C.; Morgan College, Baltimore, Md. Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; St Paul Normal and Industrial School Lawrenceville, Va.; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; Selma University Selma, Ala.; Simmons University, Louisville, Ky.; Howe-Roger Williams Instiutte, Memphis, Tenn.; Oakwood College, Huntsville, Ala.; LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Bishop Tuttle Training School, Raleigh, N. C.; Atlanta School for Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.; Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas.

STATES

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, George, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 3, 1939

NEGRO STUDENTS HEAR EDUCATOR

National Training School Head Urges Negroes To Go Forward With Ideas

"Do something, be somebody, and go somewhere," was the novel interpretation of the philosophy of Jesus made yesterday at Shaw University by President Nannie H. Burroughs of the National Training School for Women and Girls of Washington, D. C., as she addressed 500 student representatives and friends at the vesper session of the College Students Christian Conference, which convened at the local school yesterday.

The school head's address was the concluding event of the conference, which began yesterday morning with addresses by Dr. Sherwood Eddy and Assistant Chaplain J. Oscar Lee of Hampton Institute and continued in the afternoon with four group sessions, led by President J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville State Teachers College, Dr. O. S. Bullock of Raleigh and W. J. Kennedy of Durham.

The vespers speaker informed the audience in the outset that she would make no apology for the Negro on the basis of the fact that he was a minority group, for "minorities rule the world and have continued to do so since civilization began."

Urging the students to have faith in their ability to provide new ideas and new ideals, the speaker declared that, "only after you have become imbued with the faith of the religion of Jesus Christ shall you have a humanity glorified, and a social justice in a world now beset by prejudices, bickerings, and economic and political hazards, caused by people who lack faith."

Using Mahatma Gandhi and Jesus Christ as examples, the educator insisted that "the men who are prepared through their religion to face the hardships and tragedies of life are the men whose philosophies change the ways of civilization."

Vincent Tibbs, a senior at Shaw, presided over the conference. Prayers were offered by Dean John L. Tilley and the Rev. John H. Clanton. Music was furnished by the Shaw University Choral Society, under Director Dorcas Boddie.

Institutions represented included: Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia; Fayetteville State Teachers College; Bennett College, Greensboro; North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; Shaw University; St. Augustine College; Winston-Salem State Teachers College; Johnson Smith University, Charlotte, and Livingstone College, Salisbury.

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4-3-39

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Florence, Alabama—Times
September 5, 1939

Negroes In Need Of Help To Gain Education, Plea

A plea for the people of the Tri-Cities and Muscle Shoals area to do whatever they can toward helping negro children attend school, either by providing aid for the children or employment for their parents, was sounded today by Rev. J. S. Benn, pastor of the negro Bethel A. M. E. church, Sheffield, speaking for the negro ministers of the district.

Rev. Benn called attention to the "Domestic Servants Training Agency" being sponsored by the negro churches of the district, phone 446, Sheffield, where persons having help in the form of employment or otherwise are requested to call.

"From my personal observation the white people in the Tri-Cities and the Tennessee Valley have a deeper sympathy and a more brotherly fellowship toward their colored brother than is to be found in many sections of our state," he said.

"The historic eugenics of the difference in spirits in the several sections of the same state should be interesting for one to read.

"The impression from my observation has provoked an interest and an untiring effort on my part, to seek the historic background of the people of the Tri-Cities and the Tennessee Valley that more of my group might make their contribution in furthering that fine spirit of fellowship which permeates the white people in the Northern section of the state of Alabama.

"So, often, a state stagmi misrepresents many sections of that state; it is also true with races and nations. What may be true of the part may not be true of the whole.

"Less than two weeks ago, an evangelist whose home is in the state of New York, came to Florence to conduct a revival meeting; arriving in Sheffield in the early morning by train, she took the bus for Florence and told the driver the address she wanted to locate. This driver was kind enough to go out of his way to locate the address for this stranger. When I saw her, she told the story of her recent experience and said, 'I didn't know we had such nice white people in Alabama.' A few days later she had reason to visit the business section of Florence and said that the business courtesy was unbelievable. This person has not ceased to praise the good people of the valley while here.

"Now the above named incident and hundreds of similar acts se to be the natural characteristic of many of our white people of the valley.

"In many sections of this state, as well as in many southern states, we read of race differences, misunderstandings and the like; but, seldom do I hear or read of such troubles affecting the races in the Tri-Cities or this section of the state. I believe that this condition can be attributed, for the most part, to that deeper sympathetic spirit, interest and fellowship on the part of many of the white people for their colored brethren.

"School bells all over the nation will soon peel out for students of all grades to return to their class rooms and resume their work in preparing themselves for citizenship in this great commonwealth. Some of these students have no earthly means of entering school this winter except through the white people making jobs for them. Some of these boys and girls are willing to work to help themselves through school if they can get something to do. The negro new thought movement is appealing to the many 'big-hearted' white friends in the Tri-Cities and the Tennessee Valley for jobs for these student negroes and their parents that they might at least have a chance to become good citizens. Every day they are asking the Domestic Servant Training Agency to find jobs for them that they might pursue their education. Call 446 Sheffield and help them," he concluded.

EDUCATION-1939
DISCUSSION

B. T. Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois Educational Philosophies Rapped

Morris Brown Theological Dean Says Ideal Doctrine Would Be Happy Medium between Other Two

By LUCIUS JONES

Unveiling futile aspects of the respective educationa philosophies of the late Booker T. Washington, historic founder of Tuskegee Institute, and of Dr. William E. Burghardt DuBois, erstwhile militant editor of the CRISIS magazine, advocates of the outstanding schools of Negro thought, which he declared as diametrically opposite views, Dr. Charles Leander Hill, deep-browed, erudite, and eloquent dean of Turner Theological Seminary at Morris Brown College, held a capacity throng at the First Congregational church spellbound Sunday afternoon, January 1, as he delivered the annual Emancipation Day address for the Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MAGNIFICENT SPEAKER

The scholarly gentleman, following in the wake of such illustrious public speakers as Howard W Thurman, [illegible] Henderson, Marshall L. Sheppard, and William Holmes Borders, predecessors who likewise scaled oratorical heights in heaping grandeur upon an august occasion, rightfully assumes his place among the foremost orators of Atlanta history. His Emancipation Day message was strictly a masterpiece.

If anything, Dr. Hill, Sunday was a component of the chief speaking virtues of all his predecessors. He plumbed the philosophical depths of Thurman, courted with the proverbial outspokenism which was Henderson, tempered his philosophy with the practical approach of Sheppard, and dovetailed with Borders in the view that all of us have a relative part in the "flying of the kite".

RINGING OVATION

Following the masterful address he brought after a fitting introduction by Prof. E. Luther Brookes, president of the Atlanta NAACP Branch and presiding officer of the occasion, rightfully assumes his sustained ovation of fully 20 seconds, another almost as long and equally as genuine as the first — a response matching Thurman at his best.

It is significant that it was in Atlanta that both Washington and Du Bois sounded the educational philosophies which, in years to come, were to place them at the helm of the race as founders of its two outstanding schools of thought. Washington's great 1895 speech, which has come to be known as the "Atlanta Compromise", and Du Bois' famous address of 1912 here were the bases by which their respective educational views later received international attention.

WASHINGTON'S PHILOSOPHY

"The philosophy of Mr. Washington", said Dean Hill, "may be described as advocating three things: 1, industrial education; 2, conciliatory measures to court the favor of the southern white man; and, finally, submission and silence and soft-pedalling as to civil and political rights".

"It was a common sense philosophy", the speaker went on. "The Negro, he said, must concentrate with his hands upon the cultivation of the useful arts; for what advantage is there in knowing the glowing hexameters of Homer or Vergil the Antigone of Sophocles, the philosophy of Plato and Parmenides, if one is confronted with the problem of biological survival? . . . Thus Mr Washington reasoned: let us advocate industrial education; let us make friends with the Southern Whites and court the favors of the north, even though such action may be interpreted as submission and silence".

MUST NOT BE PERPETUATED

Washington's philosophy was sound for the time in which he lived, opined the modern scholar, but "it cannot and must not be made a philosophy which is to be perpetuated by us, nor one which is to be regarded as the way out of the blind alley and **cul de sac** of our present Twentieth Century dilemma in America. The Negro must do more than work, eat, and save money. In this respect, Mr. Washington's philosophy is too narrow For I may have a job, eat regularly, and have money in the bank and still be a slave". (The statement received a heavy applause).

DU BOIS' CHALLENGE

Approaching his treatise on Du Bois' views, Dean Hill said, "If Mr Washington's philosophy was one of compromise and submission, then Mr. Du Bois' philosophy is one of challenge".

"The new philosophy of challenge", Dr. Hill expounded, "was dynamic and provocative. In it Mr. Du Bois criticized and condemned the philosophy of Mr Washington. Instead of submission, Du Bois advocates challenge in place of gentle acquiescence, he advocates resistance. Instead of seeing our salvation in industrial education, Du Bois advocates cultural education. Instead of begging and overworking philanthropy, Du Bois favors fighting for our rights, but fighting within the framework of our present economic system". Continuing, the speaker said, "The type of education advocated by him is that education which will enable the Negro 'to rise above the smoke and dim blue air'. It is not enough to foster industrial education alone, as Mr. Washington has done, for that, Mr. Du Bois thinks, banishes the Negro to a servile realm. He recognizes the value of industrial education as a method for a close knitting of the Negro to the great industrial possibilities of the south" but reasons that "it is unsound to induce Negroes to believe that if their stomachs are full, it does not matter about their brains."

PEACEFUL FIGHT

"Moreover", reasons by Mr. Du Bois as quoted by Dean Hill, "as the Negro relates to the economic order, he is to fight for his full rights, but must be careful to see that his methods are peaceful and within the framework of our present economic system".

CONDITIONED PHILOSOPHY

"But," criticized the scholarly NAACP guest speaker, "as was the case with Mr. Washington, so with Mr. Du Bois: his philosophy is largely conditioned by his New England culture and background. If his is so, the approach which these two men have made to the problem has been largely sectional and subjectivistic".

Dean Hill considered it out of the question to submit with Washington and not enough to fight within the framework of our present economic system with Du Bois. He suggests that America must transvaluate its values and that if the economic system is wrong, it is up to us to right it. "We must", in the quest for a correct and just economic system where men, regardless of race, creed, or color get for their work what they are entitled to, "be mindful of the fact that we must continue to hammer against the present system until it crumbles", asserted the speaker.

CONCEPT OR PROGRESS

In constructing the fabric for his masterful address on "The Idea of Progress and the Negro in America", Dean Hill shelved rhetoric and empty oratory to draw a vivid concept of progress according to the social philosopher. He paraded the viewpoints of St. Simon, Fourier, Godwin, Lacombe, Condorcet, Lessing, Hegel, and the more familiar Herbert Spencer—chief among the social philosophers—and such psychological sociologists as Dilthey, Windelband, Rickert, Simmel, Troeltsch, and Croce.

It was pointed out that to properly conceive progress, it would be necessary to adequately define civilization. He defined it and cited an array of figures showing the Negro's material worth in 1866 over against his material worth in 1936 to weigh what progress had been made. He admitted that, in the light of the imposing statistics, the Negro had come a long way, but warned that there is much yet to be done.

PRESENT SYSTEM DEHUMANIZES

"True progress", he asserted "even in the material sense, cannot be achieved as long as any industrial system exists which dehumanizes man for the sake of turning out material possessions".

"27" CLUB AWARD

The occasion was amplified by fine music by the Liberty Baptist Church Choir No. 2, the presentation of the "27" Club award to Henry David Dodson by Atty. T W. Holmes, a glowing summary of the work which the NAACP has done and praise for those nationally and locally who made it possible by President Brookes, a successful financial appeal by Atty. A. T. Walden in which the record-breaking sum of $203.73 was raised, a reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by Raphael McIver, and organ offertories by Lawrence C. Mann, director of the Liberty Singers.

Invocation was raised by the Rev. D. T. Babcock, while benediction was made by the Rev. W. W. Stephens. At intervals, the audience sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the National Negro Anthem.

GAVE GOD THE CREDIT

Mr. Dodson received a great hand for his response to the honorary plaque presentation. He attributed his success to "God's guidance".

Forrester B. Washington, retired president of the Atlanta NAACP Branch, among others, was lauded by Mr. Brookes in his remarks of appreciation to the audience for its strong physical response to the program. From the assembly, Mr Washington received a big hand.

In Rural Alabama

By THOMAS JEFFERSON FLANAGAN

CHRISTMAS DAY dawned beautifully upon this writer in the black hills of rural Alabama. Here is the wreckage of a poor school system, in many instances poorly taught and lasting only a few months in the year. We find here the remnants of that old time religion, the happy-go-lucky banjo pickers around the country stores where the people come into buy the necessities of life with their hard money accompanied by little "tokens" that represent so many mills of taxes on each sale.

We find here as in our native Georgia, wide spaces of depopulated areas, once the scenes of good farms and peaceful homes. There are on every hand those uninviting features which saw service in depopulating our farms. The resettlement and homestead plan might work well here.

These people have not had as good school facilities as we have enjoyed in the State of Georgia. The community leaders in many sections we have visited have passed, leaving behind them no young men to take their places.

The impression is left that something must be done for the whole of our rural South. While in the biting cold we do not find Miss Perkins problem of inducing the people to wear shoes, there is on every hand a task for our leaders.

The people still hover around the depression complex. It will be some time before thy can be induced to leave the old flesh pots of panic that wilted their souls and humbled their pride.

The people in our rural areas must be reclaimed. We cannot fool ourselves into realizing a strong comeback with our rural people forgotten.

The next generation will take for a special study the salvation of our rural areas. Our rural people have furnished the foundation of the republic, the sinews of our commerce—they are the salt of the earth.

The best teachers and preachers obtainable should be sent to such sections as this to reclaim our people, who on the majority are slowly plodding along in the old horse and buggy ruts.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 4, 1939

School Board To Consider Equality Issue

By James Free

The delicate question of what is to be done with Negro students who, encouraged by the United States Supreme Court's recent decision that a State must provide "equality" in educational privileges to white and Negro law students, might seek to enter Virginia State colleges, will come before the State Board of Education when it meets here January 26, it was learned yesterday.

While no action may be taken, it is possible that some form of general policy for State institutions to follow will be adopted, reliable authorities said.

Most educational authorities here believe that the simplest solution to the problem lies in establishment of the required graduate and professional instruction at the State College for Negroes in Petersburg.

Whether such a school exclusively for Negroes would offer "equality" in educational advantages, as compared with State colleges and universities for whites, is problematical, officials admit.

Seen As Compromise

As complicated as the problem of Negro college applicants might become, Southern educators consider it simple in comparison with the confusion that would arise should Negroes, following the "equality in education" principles to other fields, take to the courts the matter of unequal per capita costs for Negro and white children and unequal salaries for Negro and white teachers.

This would pinch virtually all States having more than a smattering of Negro population. Few, if any, States pay Negro teachers as much as white teachers performing similar tasks.

Virginia's position in this respect is better than most Southern States. Negro teachers averaged $537 as against $847 paid to the average white teacher in Virginia public schools in the 1936-37 school year, according to the annual report of the State Board of Education. Per capita educational costs, on the same comparative basis, were $14.12 for Negro students and $28.58 for white pupils.

Norfolk Teacher Sues

A Negro teacher in a Norfolk elementary school has filed a suit in Circuit Court there, seeking to force local educational authorities to pay her as much as white elementary school teachers receive. The case is still pending, thus indicating that a general legal battle over unequal teacher salaries and per capita educational expenditures is not beyond the realm of possibility.

Until the recent Supreme Court decision, Virginia educators thought that the matter of Negro applicants for State colleges had been settled by the Alice Jackson case in 1935. She applied to the University of Virginia for the right to take its post-graduate modern language course. Her application was refused, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that it would fight the issue in court. When the State authorized financial aid for Negroes to go North to school, the case was dropped.

Dr. J M. Tinsley, president of the N. A. A. C. P., announced recently that the organization plans to fight further for equal opportunities for Negro students at some future time, but is occupied at present with other business.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court in Washington yesterday refused to reconsider its decision that a State must give equal educational advantages to white and Negro students.

Reconsideration was sought by the University of Missouri, which, under the decision, must admit Lloyd L. Gaines, St. Louis Negro, to the University of Missouri Law School or provide equal advantages at a Negro school.

Savannah, Ga., Times
January 8, 1939

Southern Educators Gather For Meeting

Government officials and foremost educators from all over the south will attend the sessions of the Council on Rural Education to be held at the Administration Building of the University of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga., today and tomorrow. The Council is sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The morning of the first day will be devoted to reports on the state of education in the South by Drs. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social science at Fisk University; J. E Brewton of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn and Horace Mann Bond, Fisk University.

A discussion of teachers colleges is expected to occupy the afternoon of the first day. All of Saturday will be devoted to a discussion of ways and means of improving the teachers college and the rural school, and through them the quality of life in the rural South.

During the past four years the Julius Rosenwald Fund has appropriated $450,000 for rural education, chiefly for building up a few centers for the preparation of rural teachers, two state colleges for white teachers at Statesboro and Carrollton, Ga.; a state college for Negro teachers at Grambling, La.; Tuskegee Institute for Negro teachers in Alabama; and two institutions of Southwide influence, Peabody College for teachers (white) and Fisk University (negro) at Nashville, Tenn.

The biennial report of the Fund recently published, criticized at length the methods and facilities in the United States for educating teachers.

"The preparation of the rural teacher," said the report, "should take into account the peculiar problems he is to face. His education should include studies in rural life and intensive experience with country children under

—rural conditions, and some acquaintance with agriculture, handicrafts, and health.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Office of Education Reports on National Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance of Negroes

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14 (Special) The Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, has just reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes on the first national survey ever made of vocational education and guidance opportunities for Negroes in the United States. Five hundred "white collar" workers on the relief roll participated in the survey in addition to approximately 100 professional workers.

John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, today reported some of the significant facts revealed by this survey, which was conducted in 261 communities of 33 states and the District of Columbia.

In an endeavor to learn the occupational interests of Negro high school pupils and factors which influenced their occupational choices, the aptitudes and economic backgrounds of 28,000 pupils were studied. Specific investigations were made to discover how many Negroes are participating in Federally aided vocational education programs, what they want to study, and what they are studying to prepare themselves for employment. The survey reports indicates that "approximately 55 per cent of the total number of Negroes, ten years old and over gainfully employed are engaged in occupations requiring little or no skill." It points out however, that it is well for Negro students, teachers, and counselors to know that Negroes are engaged in many highly skilled occupations, generally with success."

Vocational Agriculture

More than half of the Negroes in the United States live in rural areas. The study of vocational education in agriculture for Negroes shows decided enrollment increases in evening classes in agriculture there was an increase in the number of men enrolled of from 5,200 to 15,030 over a six year period. The enrollment of women in these classes increased from 500 to 3,400. The study indicates that vocational agriculture is offered in a limited number of Negro schools. This is due to a lack of funds and in some instances a lack of adequate demand for classes. It is reported that in one state 80,000 Negro youth settled on farms after completing the sixth grade without any formal training in agriculture. The study reveals also that the majority of Negro children do not have access to vocational opportunities in high school. It is recommended, as a temporary measure that vocational guidance and preparation be introduced in the upper grades of elementary schools for Negroes in order to benefit over-age pupils who drop out of school early, and in order to provide vocational preparation for pupils who otherwise would not receive it.

Home Economics

There was an increase over a six year period of more than 300 per cent in the number of vocational education classes in home economics for Negroes. This is significant. The Office of Education study concludes, "because the training that Negroes received in these classes can be put to immediate use in their homes." "Home making education for Negroes is of special importance. Its need is shown by the prevalence of poor health, inadequate housing, early marriage, gainfully employed mothers and infant mortality among Negroes." Comparatively few Negroes, however, study child care, nursing, hygiene and parent education. Few boys are enrolled in home economics courses although large numbers of Negro men are engaged in occupations related to home making. More than 72 per cent of all gainfully employed Negro women are in domestic and personal service, as are 12 per cent of the gainfully employed Negro men. "Since so large a percentage of Negro workers are employed in these occupations, and since the demands in personal service occupations are increasing in number and complexity, the school, through some egonomics instruction or some other ageney, should definitely address itself to the task of preparing persons for effective adjustments in these occupations," it is suggested.

Trades and Industries

The number of Federally aided nurses in trades and industries of ged in high schools for Negroes i mited in comparison with the tota number of courses offered, in many of those offered relatively few Negroes are enrolled. Among the courses attracting the largest number of Negro students in trade and industrial pursuits are auto mechanics, carpentry and woodwork, shoemaking and repairing, tailoring, industrial arts and mechanical drawing. Relatively few students are registered in trade and industrial education classes in colleges. The possibility of increasing the opportunities for Negroes to receive vocational education in trades and industries should be explored.

Teachers

The Negro survey disclosed that many of the Negro teachers of vocational education are inadquately prepared and that the handicaps which their inadequate preparation places upon pupils may result in serious consequences for the individuals concerned. Approximately one-fourth of the Negro teachers in public high schools had two years or less of college education. Salaries of Negro teachers of vocational education range from $1,067 to $1,871 per year, the lowest salaries being received by teachers of agriculture in rural areas.

Guidance

The survey points out that the kind of home and its upkeep, the opportunity for study and healthin sleep and recreation, quality an number of books, magazines an newspapers available have a bearing on the pupils' ability to profi by the educational program provided. This is shown by the fact that principals of high schools and university specialists in high school education ranked home conditions second in importance for guidance purposes in a list of eighteen items concerned with pupils' background. In this connection, the survey indicates that slightly more than one-third of the parents of Negro pupils included in this study owned or were buying their homes. Twenty-two per cent of the homes of pupils did not have electricity, 38 per cent had no bathtub, 20 per cent had no toilet, 53 per cent were without a piano and 32 per cent did not have a radio. Seven per cent of the homes did not subscribe to a newspaper.

Of the 28,000 pupils included in the social and economic background phase of the survey, approximately two-thirds supported themselves in part or entirely. The survey report, prepared by Ambrose Caliver, Office of Education Specialist in the Education of Negroes, who directed the survey with assistance of Harold L. Trigg, State Supervisor of Negro High Schools for North Carolina, answers many other questions such as the following: What happens to Negroes who graduate from high school and those who drop out before graduation? What occupational adjustments do they make? hWat relation is there between school and occupational adjustment? What are pupil's interests and in what activities do they engage?

Some significant recommendations made as the result of survey findings are as follows: 1. That Negro land-grant colleges take a more active leadership in promoting the occupational adjustment of Negroes; 2. That citizens in each community inform themselves concerning the vocational education needs of Negroes, acquaint themselves with the provisions of all Federal aid programs for education, and takes the necessary steps to insure that Negroes receive equitable benefits from such programs; 3. That schools for Negroes institute programs of guidance for youth, and extension programs for the re-education of adults; 4. "That individual and groups interested in the improvement of educational facilities for Negroes continue and increase their efforts to promote equality of educational opportunity and equitable distribution of funds without regard to race or color, especially with respect to Federal and State funds allotted to education."

The report gives detailed facts and statistics concerning vocaitonal education and guidance of Negroes in high schools throughout the United States and in the following institutions of higher education and States:

Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina; Bennett College, Greensboro, Nrth Caolina; Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia; Howard University, Washington, District of Columbia; Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland; Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina; St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Virginia; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia; Selma University, Selma, Alabama; Simmons Universitq, Louisville, Kentucky; Howe-Roger-Williams Institute, Memphis, Tennessee; Oakwood College, Huntsville, Alabama; Le-Moyne College, Memphis, Tennessee; Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia; Lane College, Jackson, Tennesee; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Alabama; Bishop Tuttle Training School, Raleigh, North Carolina; Atlanta School for Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia; Prairi View State College, Prairie View, Texas.

States:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indinia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

—Union-Review.

Should Public Schools Seek To Provide Vocational Training Or Broad Culture?

BY M. P. GRAY
Executive Secretary, Department of English Teachers, Alabama Education Association

WHAT would you have your boy or girl know after leaving school?

Is it better for him to have sufficient vocational training to step right into a job, or to have a broad, general knowledge and culture that will make him pretty much at home wherever he lands?

While this question is raging among the pedagogs, it is necessary that parents take sides, too. In a democracy they have the final say-so.

On a recent program of the Town Meeting of the Air, Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, champion of the cultural viewpoint from the University of Chicago, came to grips with Dr. L. H. Gulick, advocate of the vocational side from Columbia University. At least some members of the audience of school administrators meeting in Cleveland swung in behind Dr. Gulick to bombard Dr. Adler with questions designed to show that the chief aim of education should be to prepare for a vocation.

It is quite natural and customary, after some rapid advance in any field, for the leaders to reconnoiter and see just what they have gained. And many times the different wings of thought will accuse each other, if there be any deficiencies.

This reconnoitering and accusing are going on in the field of education. There is no need for alarm, but there is strong need for careful measuring and orienting.

Those who are seeking to attach purposes and aims to education are pretty well divided into two camps: (1) those who want education to have a utility value; and (2) those who want it to have a cultural value. The first group would have the student step out of school and be ready to grab a job (if the job is there), to be thoroughly acclimated socially, and be politically grounded in the democratic form of government. The second group would have the stuent at graduation be well informed on the chief literature, philosophies and history of the world, and have a broad knowledge of the natural sciences.

The utility group believes that a graduate of our schools should be trained for the present, since he has to live in the present. The cultural group maintains that a student who is acquainted with the trials and aspirations of the past will be a better citizen of the present; that, since no education can train specifically for the unpredictable future—economically or socially—it is therefore best for the student to have an all-round training.

Recently the New York State Board of Regents, headed by Owen D. Young, conducted a sweeping inquiry into the status of their school system. Their report, just off the press, is causing widespread comment. Dr. Gulick was director of the inquiry. It is pretty generally recognized that New York schools are among the best in the nation; yet the committee found much to criticize. While the committee seems to be imbued with the utility idea—that the school should prepare for making a living, rather than living fully—the report declares that training for a particular job does not assure the job. On Page 17 of the summary of the report, the committee says:

"This gap (between graduation and employment) is often two or three years long. During this period most of the special skill, learned with such effort in school, disappears. Even the best stenographer gets rusty in six or eight months, and in other trades the loss of skill is often more noticeable. Under these conditions, would it not be better to spend less school time on the skills and dexterities and more on the general scientific, elementary technical, and economic knowledge and understanding which would be of value in the vocation, and then to concentrate on the skills by doing special work just before taking a job, or just after finding a job?"

Pursuing the same idea, the report says on Page 22:

"Under such a plan, no time will be wasted on elaborate skills to be forgotten before a job is available, and much faster learning will result, since the boy will know better what he wants and for what purpose he wants it.

When viewed in all of its aspects, the problem becomes serious. An ambitious pupil prepares himself in the modern high school to step into a certain job. He is told this is an age of specialization; so he specializes. But, after graduation, he finds there is no opening in his trade. He shops around and finds an opening in some other trade, but he is not trained for it. He is pretty short on general knowledge and culture and, as a result, he finds it difficult to adjust himself to new conditions. If anyone doubts this being the usual experience of the high school graduate, let him investigate a little.

Is the graduate with the cultural training any better off? It would seem so. He has a broader base of knowledge and, therefore, is better prepared to "pick up" where he finds an opening.

But has it been established that the chief aim of life is making a living? All philosophy and all religion claim the contrary. Getting food and shelter, while plenty necessary, cannot be as important as the richness of the living. Consequently, the student of the cultural training will be better able to enjoy and judge literature, governments, philosophies of life, the arts, the social trends and all that make for the rich life of leadership.

Vocational education lends itself to good publicity for the school system. It is physical; pictures can be made of it. It is not so easy to photograph a class learning the beginning of trial by jury in the Roman government, or the early struggles of science against ignorance and bigotry. But it would be mighty important just now if all of our citizens knew well the history of our governmental and scientific progress. They would then be more likely to keep what we have attained.

Vocational education is, moreover, expensive. The small classes that are usually necessary and the expensive machinery add much to the total cost. It is true that the national government bears much of the load, but the expense is there still.

Shall we tear down our vocational schools? Nay, verily. But we must use them purposefully. The great vocational school in Denver has been showing the way for several years. Birmingham's vocational school at Paul Hayne is showing the way—train them as apprentices. There is no lost motion and forgetting skills before a job is found, if it is ever found. How wasteful it is for regular high schools to take the lion's share of a pupil's time during four years, denying him his heritage of cultural knowledge, then dump him out on a glutted labor market as a stenographer, bookkeeper, machinist! Every graduation-time sees hundreds of them walking the streets trying to find work.

Every employer knows that there is much about his business that he would like for his stenographer to know beside shorthand and typing. Would he not be willing to apprentice a girl with a good general education, pay her a small salary for six months or a year while she spends part of the day learning about his business and the rest of the day learning shorthand and typing at the vocational school? It would work likewise in the other vocations. This is what the New York regents recommend. Students can then stay in the general schools until they land an apprenticeship which has some guarantee to lead to a regular job.

How often have we heard employers say, "Send me a graduate who knows how to read and write and think straight; I'll teach him the few details about my business!"

This program is possible at less expense to the school and to the pupil. Its operation would assure less criticism about the failure of our American schools. And the graduates would be better able to adjust themselves in the aesthetic, social and political world around them.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Mania For Education Hits Colored Students Throughout United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enrollment in colored colleges and universities in 1938 shows an increase of 5 per cent over 1937, according to a survey by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, of Howard University. Dr. Jenkins' report includes the statistics of enrollment of 99 undergraduate institutions and seven graduate schools.

Ninety-nine institutions report a total undergraduate enrollment of 35,438 students as of October 1938. When this figure is corrected by including institutions for which figures for the present year are not available, it appears that approximately 36,400 undergraduate resident students were enrolled in Negro colleges and universities during the fall term 1938-39. This represents an increase of 5 per cent over the previous school year. More women than men are in attendance, the female enrollment constituting 57 per cent of the total.

4,458 GRADUATE

The 32 publicly controlled institutions report an enrollment of 16,138 students and 67 privately controlled institutions an enrollment of 19,302 students. A total of 4,458 graduates from four year courses is reported for the school year 1937-38, an increase of nine per cent over 1936-37. Sixty per cent of the graduates are women.

Seven Negro institutions of higher learning are now offering work leading to the master's degree. During the fall term, 1937-38, these institutions enrolled 478 students, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year. These institutions conferred 117 master's degrees during the school year 1937-38. Women students constitute 54 per cent of both the enrollment and the number of graduates.

EXPECT LARGER ENROLLMENT

The largest institution has fewer than 1400 undergraduate students and only four other institutions report a total undergraduate enrollment of more than 1000 students.

In the report, attention is called to the fact that enrollments for the entire year will be much larger than those reported here, since the survey covers only enrollment during the first semester of the 1938-39 school year. Further, approximately 3000 Negro students attend northern colleges and universities whose enrollment includes both whites and Negroes.

Unequaled Educational Opportunity For Negroes Shown By WPA Research Index

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The second volume of Index of Research Projects issued by the Works Progress Administration, in cooperation with the National Resources Committee and State Planning Agencies, includes the situation of the Negro as shown in the educational surveys made by State Planning Agencies in several Southern States.

Many of these research activities have been made possible by the assistance of WPA research projects employing trained white-collar workers taken from the relief rolls.

"The ratio of population to teachers in 1934-35 was 25.5 for white and 29.2 for Negro," the WPA Index reveals in its digest of the report of the Florida School Code Committee. Within the Everglade State the average monthly salaries for Negro teachers during the 1934-35 period was $51.44 a month, as against the monthly salary of $104.14 paid to white teachers.

Surveys in North Carolina completed in 1936 by the Department of Conservation and Development strike a more encouraging note in Negro educational welfare, according to the WPA Index. The number of accredited Negro high schools in the State increased from eleven in 1920, with an enrollment of 1,500 to 120 in 1934-35, with 25,000 enrolled. During the 1920-35 period the enrollment of five institutions of higher learning for Negroes increased from less than 100 to more than 2,000. The State of North Carolina maintains two standard four-year colleges for Negro students, in addition to three normal schools for Negroes, the Index points out.

South Carolina presented a less favorable picture for Negroes in the realm of education. Summarizing the findings of the South Carolina State Department of Education completed in 1937, the Index states:

"Overcrowding was found in 1,417 or 22.5 percent, of the white classrooms, and in 2,209, or 71.8 percent of Negro classrooms. The median age for public school buildings for whites was 14 years; that for Negroes was 16.5 years. Sixty buildings for whites and 204 for Negroes were at least 40 years old. The average number of classrooms per building for whites was five and that for Negroes two. Facilities for school lunches were found in 518 white and 319 Negro Schools. Oil lamps were found in approximately one thousand classrooms. Thirty-seven white and 1,327 Negro schools were using homemade benches, 153 white and 372 Negro schools homemade desks."

The Building Survey Report for the South Carolina State Department of Education also indicates that no heating facilities were found in 99 Negro schools. Steam or hot water heat was reported in 29 percent of white schools and in 45 percent of Negro schools.

The reports of these research projects contain many facts of general interest on the whole school situation. It is clear that in a good many States the educational facilities are inadequate for both white and Negro children. And it is where there are poor provisions for all children that Negro children suffer most from lack of educational opportunity.

An important feature of recent educational history is the construction, repair and modernization of school buildings by the WPA. In the last three years WPA workers have constructed over 2,200 new school buildings and have extensively improved and repaired over 22,000 more throughout the country. The picture given above of South Carolina conditions can be supplemented by the report of the United States Community Appraisal Committee in South Carolina, which says:

"Many who considered our educational future hopeless from the standpoint of physical facilities are now beginning devotely to hope that with Works Progress assistance every child in the State may, at not too distant date, have the opportunity of attending school in a publicly owned building that is comfortable, safe and adequate. To this end much has been done in the past two and a half years, but much remains to be done — particularly among Negro schools."

In addition to listing and summarizing the educational situation of the Negro in various States, the Index is a guide to information about the conditions of the Negro contained in the Planning Agency Project reports on health, institutional care, housing, farm management, population and migration, social problems and crime. In most instances the WPA Index points to the Negro as an integral part of the important problems awaiting social and legislative solution in the South.

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

INDICTMENT OF NEGRO EDUCATION
(From The Washington Tribune)

"Unfortunately there has been little or no original thinking in Negro education since the days of the famous Tuskegean."

These words from the pen of Kelly Miller are an indictment of Negro educators similar to that earlier one to which Carter Woodson devoted a volume, "The Miseducation of the Negro."

Both based their charges upon the findings familiar to the average high school graduate—the disparity between the educational program and the life into which he is graduated.

It was with this in mind that the Washington Tribune published an editorial in February, "Why the Diamond Jubilee?" The mere fact that Negroes in the District had received public schooling for seventy-five years hardly merited that elaborate and long-drawn-out celebration. As one teacher aptly put it, there may have been cause to celebrate seventy-five years ago. But today in consideration of the shortcomings of the system and its product we found nothing to warrant jubilation.

The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of public schools for Negroes in the District ended in a financial deficit for which some teachers suffered a seventy-cent tax.

There is, however, a greater deficit which only the school officers themselves can make up. A new course must be charted. The task is theirs. The inadequacy of education is a national problem. But reform or improvement must be effected locally.

The first step should insure proper disciplinary control in the classroom and the thoroughness of instruction now woefully lacking.

Without the formation of some constructive program for specific improvement, no matter how limited its scope, the Diamond Jubilee has been in vain.

Education a Means to An End

The next few days will find thousands of Negro boys and girls emerging from high school and college, and it is to them the Black Dispatch desires to talk. We fear that far too many of this number will wander out into life with the wrong conception of what they have achieved, and what they possess. In other words we feel that a vast number of this group will start out from the classroom under the faulty assumption that what they have received in the classroom is an end within itself. Formal training received in schools and colleges is a means towards an end, and unless this philosophy and outlook is transmitted to students they are embarking upon the sea of life illusioned.

Schools offer short cuts to knowledge. Thousands of people of renown who never saw a college have reached higher intellectual levels than the average university graduate. If this were more generally known it would perhaps take the stiffening out of the back of many people who falsely assume that the ability to talk well positively identifies one as being well educated, or perhaps a dignified poise and a well chosen taste for fine clothing is coincident with brains.

Some one has said that education is that influence which brings to the fore the best that is within us. Another suggests that education prepares us for complete living, and teaches us comprehension of real values.

Dr. George Washington Carver, the famed scientist at Tuskegee, says that education is understanding relations. In other words, one's capacity and ability to comprehend the related value which one thing sustains to another, evidences to Dr. Carver the actual cultural norm one has obtained or achieved.

All of the above definitions of education, in the judgment of the Black Dispatch enter into that composite something which identifies a developing process in the individual. Justification for existence rests first in personal discipline and secondly in making of one's self a useful unit in the social order where he finds himself.

The individual should first develop ethical and moral standards. By this yardstick, one of the fundamental props to our actual education depends upon the training in the home. Envy, spite, hate and prejudice are forms of ignorance. A man's first expression of intelligence and education is shown in his behavior. Education is that something which restrains people from accesses and intemperance. The man who has fully and completely disciplined himself will lead a normal life. It is entirely impossible to develop this sort of restraint outside of the school room, and the young boys and girls who are budding into womanhood should observe the control their parents have over their habits and daily living. We talked with a young man recently who said he could not stop smoking, although it was undermining his health. The young man a little later started talking about what he wanted to do in life. He wanted, he said, to be a great leader of men, but it apparently never occurred to him that during the course of human existence our first evidence of real leadership rests in our ability to control ourselves.

The most pitable person in the world is the young person who stands about and says "I can't resist this temptation or that." It doesn't make much difference what school you come from or how many letters are hung behind your name, if you have lost control of yourself in youth, you are no more in actuality than the driftwood sweeping downstream at flood tide. Education first of all will teach you how to control yourself.

After one has learned to control himself he is ready to approach the other problems of life, which Dr. Carver refers to when he discusses related values. Let us take the student back again to father and mother. Perhaps you laugh sometimes at your parents' inability to speak good English. They stumble over their words, and do many other things which you considers quaint and out-of-date. But that same father and mother, who you feel embarrasses you at times, has, without formal training in the school room developed enough knowledge regarding effective living and related values to provide the home in which you live, the clothes you wear, and the opportunity you have had to attend school.

Now, the young man or woman leaving school this week, who has not learned something about the methods his father and mother have acquired regarding sustained existence, is ignorant as compared to his parents. Even the lower animals learn how to feed and shelter themselves. It is therefore of primary importance that in the school room we learn about the fundamental economy of life—food, clothing and shelter.

The Black Dispatch believes that in every community one may find the picture we desire to draw for students coming from high school and college. Think for a moment: Do you not know some man in your community who has a lot of titles tied to his name, but who, so long as you have known him, has been as poor as a church mouse? Do you not know also in your town some man practically illiterate, but whose home is a model, who always has money and gets alone well.

The man with the titles can talk well, but he does not do well. The unlettered man has the capacity to comprehend related values in his community. Study well the two individuals we have described above. Usually the fellow who has the false notion about education has allowed himself to become haughty and vain. He thinks what he received in the school room is an end within itself, so he withdraws himself from his community, and like the church mouse, lives to himself alone.

But the other fellow is first of all an ideal social creature. People seek his companionship, because even though illiterate he knows that success in life is vested in making oneself a center; in being a centripital force, rather than a centrifugal influence. That old fellow you laugh at every day because of his broken English understands the difference between life in the abstract and life in the concrete.

Education then, is that something which gives direction and objectivity to existence. It clarifies one vision as to the way of life and living. If Negro youth comes this week from the school without knowledge of how, and what to do, to sustain existence, then Negro youth is proportionately ignorant. We say this in full knowledge that the majority of black boys and girls are today looking upon life with the thought that all of the frontiers of opportunity are gone. We realize that many assume because youth of other races are barricaded behind known values, there is no chance for them. Education should teach that the horizon of opportunity is only limited by the mind.

For example one hundred years ago railroad stock was more gilt-edged securty than government bonds. But the mind of man produced the automobile and paved highways, thus confiscating the value in railroads. Today we ride in airships and the moment some individual conquers the law of gravitation, all humanity will ride in the air, and we will abandon highways and automobiles.

The Negro boy and girl who leaves school with a job complex is in a measure poorly educated. Why should someone else make a job for you? Why should you not go out in life and make a job for someone else? Why can you not make two blades of grass grow where one grew before?

Finally, in the last analysis education is that something which teaches man to work. No man or race can reach idealistic heights without great labor. Education is self-discipline, it is patience, perseverance and the will to struggle; it is knowledge of real values and the vision which clarifies and solves the mysteries of life.

EDUCATION - 1939
DISCUSSION

Education: Is It A Luxury Or An Economic Necessity?

"But why educate more Negroes when people are already standing in line trying to get jobs?"

The question was overheard as the audience left the Birmingham-Southern College commencement exercises at which Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, was the principal speaker.

In the course of his address on the future of the South, Mr. Embree had discussed the fuller development of the Negro's economic potentialities as one of the steps to be taken.

The doubt implied in the question quoted above is held by many, not only in its application to the Negro, but to all groups. It arises from surface thinking—an impression that education is a luxury and that a community or state is able to provide opportunities for a fixed number of educated people.

Actually education is a necessity. It is not a racial problem, but a human problem. However, since it is often discussed in its racial aspects it might be well to consider here whether Alabama can "afford" a drastic increase in its educated Negro population.

Suppose for an instant that every Negro within a radius of 50 miles of Birmingham was equipped to produce, or earn, 30 per cent more than he or she is now producing. This would mean that every factory worker was 30 per cent more efficient than he is now. It would mean that every service employe was 30 per cent more efficient in performing his job. It would mean that every Negro school teacher and professional worker was that much better equipped to do his or her job.

In addition it would mean that every cook, maid or nurse was equipped to do her job more effectively. Could Birmingham use more Negro cooks and maids who have a knowledge of sanitation, who know how to prepare better meals more economically, who know more about caring for children?

When we say "earn" 30 per cent more, we do not mean merely receiving that much additional wages, but being *worth* 30 per cent more to their employers or as independent workers because they are adding that much additional to the world's wealth or contributing it in improved services. Basically, that is the only way the sum total of our wealth is increased—in the producing or processing of additional products or in providing services for those engaged in such tasks.

In considering what it would mean to this district if the approximately 350,000 Negroes within a radius of 50 miles of Birmingham produced 30 per cent more, it is easy to see the important role of education. It is impossible to educate the mass without preparing leaders in college.

Education should fit the individual not only to be of more service to himself, but of greater service to society. Unless it does the latter, it is not education. Furthermore, every man is either an economic liability or he is an economic asset—regardless of his race, creed or color.

Education should develop imagination and initiative. It should be preparing men and women to use our human and natural resources more effectively. The educated man does not become a drone in society. Consider any one of scores of Alabama industrialists who were educated in the state and have provided employment opportunities for others. They represent investments on the part of the public.

There is one plot of ground in Alabama which is less than six acres, but which today provides a livelihood for 238 people who are engaged directly in growing, processing and selling the products from that ground. Elsewhere in Alabama there are thousands of families who are living in poverty on 40 acres of land which is basically just as rich as the six acres.

In Mobile County, some of the most successful and largest nurseries are owned by Japanese. They are adding to the wealth of Alabama. From Baldwin County, several hundred thousand dollars worth of gladioli are shipped annually to Eastern and Midwestern cities.

Ability and imagination can utilize resources available in Alabama which otherwise would be worthless, or nearly so. Formal education is society's most effective technique for developing ability and imagination. As such, it is not a luxury but a necessity, regardless of race.

THE FUTURE OF OUR GRADUATES

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES throughout the country are having their graduation exercises and many Negroes are numbered among those who will receive diplomas or degrees. Some will specialize and take post-graduate work in some profession but the greater number will be seeking employment as teachers, clerks, bookkeepers, social service workers, etc.

Disappointment awaits many for despite the optimism of the New Deal, opportunity for the youth has not increased during the past decade. Their greatest opportunity, it seems to us, is in the Civil Service where bureauracy has increased the number of jobs ten-fold. A few racial insurance companies and newspapers will be able to absorb some but otherwise our own group will be unable to do very little for them.

In all large centers of Negro population little encouragement is offered them to enter business for themselves. Negroes eat and sleep and wear clothes and do all the things that other racial groups do, but these necessary services are supplied for them by others. There is a crying need for more race consciousness in these large centers and pioneers in the field of business among our group.

Is it not time for us to give serious thought to the fact that largely the solving of our own economic problems are up to us? Pride, confidence and a belief in our own capacity are essential elements. Spending millions with other races, without developing something of our own along the same lines, is a reflection on our own intelligence.

The press, the church and fraternal organizations should unite to provide a better place for our youth coming out of schools today. A living program is more essential with the young than a dying program.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
May 25, 1939

BETTER NEGRO SCHOOLS GIVEN

Five States Improve Facilities For Higher Education

ATLANTA, May 25 (AP) — The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was informed today the Gaines decision had prompted five states to take steps looking to the improvement of their facilities for higher education for negroes.

In the Gaines decision, the Supreme court last December held in effect that, unless a state provided equal opportunities for graduate and professional work in separate schools, a negro student had a right to attend a state university.

Reporting on a study he had made, Dr. Arthur Raper, director of research, told the commission at its annual meeting:

"In response to this decision, the North Carolina Legislature has just arranged to begin graduate work for negroes at the Negro State Teachers College at Durham, and at the Negro Agricultural and Technological College at Greensboro. The graduate faculties of the University of North Carolina and Duke University will assist in this work. xxx

"In Missouri, where the Gaines decision was handed down, the Legislature recently voted an expenditure of $200,000 to Lincoln university, the negro state school; in South Carolina, the Legislature has discussed the establishment of a 'chair of law' in the negro state college; while in Tennessee and Kentucky, official committees have been named to study the situation and make recommendations to the state legislatures."

Outlining the situation at the time of the decision, Dr. Raper said "nearly half of the negro students in the United States pursuing graduate work are in Southern graduate schools, largest of which are Howard, Atlanta and Fisk universities, and Mecharry medical school in Nashville."

"During this scholastic year," he continued, "some negro graduate work is also being offered at the negro land-grant colleges of Virginia and Texas, while Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, through legislative action, have provided scholarship aid to negro students to pursue graduate work in universities outside of these states.

"No graduate school or scholarship aid are available in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas. But in North Carolina and Georgia, recognized committees have studied the situation, and have recommended scholarship aid."

Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
June 4, 1939

Question for Educators

The prevailing opinion among white men is that their race is superior to the negro race, that white men are decidedly more capable than negroes. The News and Courier shares in that opinion, however it is not so unintelligent as to deny that there are negroes of exceptional abilities and attainments.

With this in mind The News and Courier is puzzled by a recent statement of Mr. Pinckney, the director of the WPA for South Carolina. He said, we believe, that of 47,000 persons on WPA work rolls were about 30,000 whites and about 17,000 negroes.

By the last census the whites in the state were 944,000 and the negroes were 793,000. Thus it appears that the ratio of whites to negroes depending on government for help was about three to two.

How about that? Why are fewer negroes than whites, in proportion to numbers, on relief?

The question should interest and concern our educators, Always the whites have enjoyed incomparably better schools than the negroes have been given. The people are mighty proud of the white schools. The negro schools and colleges have been starved—there is no doubt about that. Yet the educators have before them the disconcerting fact that a much larger proportion of the negroes than of the whites in South Carolina are taking care of themselves.

What does this indicate as to the results of ~~white school and college~~ education? To answer that the whites are shrewder, more adept, in getting on relief rolls would be to find the most damning verdict against the white schools and colleges that one could think of.

Surely it will not be said that getting on relief rolls is an aim of white education in South Carolina.

The Open Forum

Liberal Arts Course at A. and T. College Should Be Retained To Serve Double Purpose, Correspondent Feels

Editor, Journal and Guide: We note that the question of changes in the curriculum of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. removing the arts and sciences from that institution, has been referred to a sub-committee to "confer with educators on the feasibility of the change." But after all, the question should be referred to the patrons and friends whose support and sacrifices have made it the largest Negro institution in this commonwealth.

Excerpts from the annual report of Dr. F. D. Bluford as published in your last issue, clearly discloses the reasons underlying this suggested change; and an intelligent public should refuse to be hoodwinked in this matter. I would not have sent my son to A. and T. to learn to lay brick only, for I wanted him to be college-trained.

Some years ago there were any number of parochial and eleemosynary schools of high school level in North Carolina giving trades. The state absorbed most of these with its support on certain requirements for accreditment and most of the technical features were lost. Because of a student's inability to get trade work in high school it is an advantage if one can get this training while advancing in the field of higher education.

This can be done now at A. and T. which more than compensates for any form of duplication, for with limited opportunities, every Negro finishing college should have some form of manual training.

Several hundred parents, perhaps like me, await anxiously the report of that sub-committee praying that its report will permit A. and T. to continue giving its double service. Instead of such a course as suggested helping some other North Carolina College, it probably would send hundreds of students out of the state to school offering this same advantage. A. and T. is not duplicated in North Carolina.

—F. H. MEBANE

Pantego, N. C.

DR. SHEPARD AND HIS N. C. COLLEGE

The North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham will, this fall, inaugurate graduate courses in its liberal arts division. Duke university and the University of North Carolina are jointly cooperating in the development of this new phase.

The enlargement of the educational service of the institution was made possible by an act of the North Carolina legislature. This must be very gratifying to Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college, who fought for years to get adequate financial support from his state legislature. For twenty years his plea for state funds commensurate with the needs of his college was given no appreciable consideration. The opposition to his program was strengthened by the clandestine demarche of jealous administrators of institutions whose academic program was at variance with their claim and charter.

Shepard's educational statesmanship was far in advance of the mentality of his contemporaries. Had he agreed to change the curriculum of his school from liberal to agricultural, his request for supplementary, annual appropriations might have been granted with a smile. But he insisted that North Carolina needed a first class liberal college for the training of the black citizens of the state, and that there were many such citizens who had no interest in farming, shoemaking or tailoring; that the obligations of the state to its black citizenry went beyond the mere establishing of technical and agricultural schools. North Carolina, however, was not, then, interested in liberal college education for its minority group.

Despite discouraging handicaps, Dr. Shepard, with the untiring zeal and devotion that characterize men with prophetic vision, went ahead with the arduous task to which he consecrated his life. He labored hard to save the school from bankruptcy while performing unusual tour de force in raising the level of the institution to academic respectability and recognition.

We suspect, however, the belated act of the legislature was provoked by the judicial implications of the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case. To forestall any future injunction which would make it mandatory for the State University at Chapel Hill to admit Race students in its professional schools, North Carolina fortifies itself with a substitute measure, avoiding thereby the embarrassing experience of Missouri. Under the circumstances Shepard had no other alternative. The decision merely stipulates equal facilities within the geographical of the state. Thus, if North Carolina provides such facilities, be they at Durham, Greensboro or Charlotte, a Race applicant would have no legal grounds on which to force his admission into the University of North Carolina.

Of course, the ideal, sensible and economical thing would be for the state university, which is already well equipped for graduate studies, to forego its traditions of racial discrimination, and admit all qualified students who wish to pursue professional work. But, North Carolina is content to remain within the purview of the law so long as its traditions are upheld.

for financial and moral support with results that were more discouraging than inspiring. Against this background the N.A.A.C.P. has moved steadily onward in the march for unabbreviated recognition of the legitimate, natural rights of black America.

Its recent triumph before the Supreme Court of the United States for extending the blessings of higher education to qualified Race students of the state of Missouri, and the fight it is waging before Congress for the passage of an anti-lynch law attest to the sound militancy of its enlightened leadership and amply justify its continued existence in the sight of God and man. With the fate of democracy yet in the balance, the N.A.A.C.P. deserves larger support and greater sacrifice from us. Let us resolve to do our share."

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 3, 1939

Detailed Study of Negro Conditions in State Expected to Shape Future Educational Plan

By Jack Morris

An exhaustive survey of the social, economic and educational status of the Negro in Virginia—a study which may be the basis for one of the most progressive Negro education programs in the country—is nearing completion under the direction of the State Department of Education.

The $5,000 survey, started without fanfare when Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of public instruction, engaged Fred M. Alexander as State supervisor of Negro education for that purpose, has been under way quietly for nearly three years and is expected to be completed by next January 1.

"It will give us a basis on which to fashion the future program for Negroes in the State," Dr. Hall said yesterday in his first comment on the study.

"It will mean," said Mr. Alexander, "the balancing of our school program, which, as everybody knows, is now out of balance."

Investigate Negro Conditions

In an effort to obtain a unified picture of the conditions and needs of the Negro in Virginia, Mr. Alexander's investigators have been looking minutely into the social-economic conditions of Negro life, the Negro's educational conditions and opportunities, the vocational and occupational problem as it relates to the education of Negroes and the extent to which Negroes of the State are improvable and educable.

They also are making case studies of trends in interracial, intraracial and social relations and drawing up a list of recommendations for the Negro's education.

Under the study of social-economic conditions of Negro life, Mr. Alexander hopes to disclose the status of health, standards of living, opportunities for personal development and quality of citizenship of Negroes.

Improvement Sought

He expects to show that improvement of the Negro in these lines will be profitable to the whites as well and will increase the wealth and improve the quality of citizenship of all Virginians.

The effort of the Negro's economic condition and cultural level on each other and the relation of his economic condition to crime, delinquency and disease are being traced.

To do this, investigators are looking into the Negro population trends, family and marital relations, standards of living (housing, cultural conditions, health, income and food and nourishment), character-building organizations, community organizations (both economic and social), crime and its contributing factors, civic status, poverty and dependency and buying power.

Both the quantity and quality of educational facilities and opportunities for Negroes are being considered under the second section of Mr. Alexander's survey. The relation of the environment of children to their learning is being investigated with care.

Spot Map Prepared

One of the initial steps taken under this section was the preparation of a Negro population spot map for each of the State's 100 counties, showing the location and educational level of every child of school age in the county. Different symbols show whether the child is in school or, if not, whether he is of elementary or high school age and in what grade he was when he left school.

Tapping numerous sources of information, including school superintendents and other local school officials, the investigators are studying teacher-training, supervision, salaries and the like, school population, enrollment and attendance, school facilities (including the teaching load, length of term, equipment, libraries, teaching materials and the school plant), transportation facilities, school financial support, extension work, curriculum, illiteracy, educational attainment and utilization opportunities, enforcement of the compulsory education law, educational guidance, psychology of Negro pupils toward occupations and possibilities for advancement.

Vocational Problem Studied

In studying the vocational and occupational problem as it relates to the education of Negroes, Mr. Alexander proposes to answer such questions as:

"What occupations are now open to Negroes exclusively? In what occupations are Negroes being displaced by white people? What are the causes of the trends? What occupations that once were open to Negroes almost exclusively are now closed to them?"

One consideration here is to find what employers would extend employment to Negroes if they had adequate vocational training and could show ability to do the work well.

Another question is, "To what extent is the occupational problem a matter of race prejudice or a matter of ability to do the job successfully?"

Mr. Alexander is studying the occupational problem from the point of view of the Negro worker himself, as well as from that of the labor union and the employer and the Negro's relation to them.

Occupations Investigated

Specific items under investigation are actual occupations engaged in by Negroes, displacement of Negroes by whites, trends toward other occupations, present vocational offerings in schools, selective migration and counter movement and wages and income (including average earning and spending of Negro workers and farming oportunities for the Negro, child labor, trade unions, labor legislation and employment services).

Fred M. Alexander

Nears End of Study

In looking into "the improvability and educability of the Negro,' Mr. Alexander expects to assemble evidence from anthropology, biology and sociology to determine whether the Negro is improvable and educable to the point of becoming an economic and cultural asset to the State on a high level.

Considerable attention is being given to the achievements of Negroes in educational, economic and cultural areas and to the achievements of Negro school children in cases where adequate educational opportunity has been provided.

Evidence is being collected for the purpose of finding out little truth there is in such sayings as "all Negroes are slow," "all Negroes are lazy," and "all Negroes steal."

Will Cite Descriptions

In case studies of trends in interracial, intraracial and social relations, Mr. Alexander will give descriptions of actual situations in Virginia showing the prevailing attitudes of both whites and Negroes—in occupations, toward the education of the Negro and concerning the relation of the Negro group to the white group.

The attitudes of newspapers are included, as well as the attitudes of white organizations as evidenced by the admission of Negroes to scientific societies and other organizations.

From the information, assembled guides and techniques for improving race relations are being developed as a basis for future action.

"While this study is limited to Negro life," declares a prospectus of the entire survey, "a broad social problem rather than a race problem alone is being attacked.

Threatens Progress of State

"One-half of the population of Virginia is in a condition of economic and cultural poverty that is a menace to the other half and that threatens the progress of Virginia as a democratic State. In this group white people outnumber Negroes almost two to one. Further restriction of opportunity and isolation of the Negro are not the remedy. The answer seems to lie in co-operation of the two groups in solving problems common to both.

"Therefore, comparison of conditions of Negroes with those of whites will not be emphasized. Essentially the needs of both groups are the same.

"The outcome of the study will be a proposal to the State and to the school divisions of a sound educational program to provide for the needs of the Negro population."

To set up the general plan of the study and to suggest means for carrying the results in action, a committee of eight Virginia economists and sociologists was appointed. Members are Dr. T. R. Snavely, professor of economics, University of Virginia; Dr. W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist of Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Dr. Raymond B. Pinchbeck, dean and professor of economics, University of Richmond; Dr. Wilson Gee, professor of rural socialogy, University of Virginia; Dr. D. J. Blocker, professor of sociology, University of Virginia; Mary; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of sociology, Virginia Union University; William Cooper, director of extension, Hampton Institute, and Dr. Belle Boone Beard, professor of economics, Sweet Briar College.

Five working committees were appointed to make schedules, collect data and supervise other details, one committee for each section of study. They are:

Committee on social-economic conditions in Negro life in Virginia—Dr. L. P. Jackson of Virginia State College, chairman; Dr. Harry S. Roberts, also of Virginia State College; W. H. Barnes of Manassas Industrial School, Winston Douglas of Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk, and T. C. Walker of the WPA State headquarters, Richmond.

Educational Committee

Committee on educational opportunities and conditions—Eva C. Mitchell of Hampton Institute, chairman; K. P. Evans of Lunenburg County Training School, Mrs. Genevieve Whitehead of St. Paul Normal School, Bessie Jones of Hampton Institute and Edna M. Colson of Virginia State College.

Committee on the vocational problem as it relates to the education of Negroes—Dr. J. M. Ellison

of Virginia Union University, chairman; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, also of Virginia Union University, E. A. Gibson of Langston High School, Danville, and Major W. M. Whitehead of St. Paul Normal School.

Committee on interracial, intraracial and social relations—William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute, chairman; L. F. Palmer of Huntington High School, Newport News, and W. D. Elam of Parker-Gray High School, Alexandria.

Committee on organizing the field—H. D. Carpenter Jr. of the Negro Organization Society, Richmond, chairman; T. C. Walker of WPA State headquarters, Margaret O. Townes of Manassas, Rosa Lewis of Powhatan, Virginia Randolph of Richmond and H. D. Carpenter Jr. of Richmond.

In addition, WPA workers have been engaged in office and field work, and the data will be tabulated under a WPA project recently approved.

Even since the survey has been underway, Dr. Hall said yesterday, a number of steps have been taken for the improvement of Negro education in Virginia.

Last year, he pointed out, a uniform nine-month school term for both whites and Negroes was put into effect for the first time. Transportation facilities have been improved and "one after another" high school building for Negroes have been erected, he said.

Virginia State College for Negroes, Dr. Hall declared, "has grown by leaps and bounds and now has as fine a physical plant as there is in the State." A graduate education program is being developed there "as rapidly as the need and the economic ability of the State will permit," he said.

He gave these as examples of things to come under a program for which the survey may lay the groundwork.

Federal Aid For Southern Schools

Sooner or later the Congress of the United States will pass a measure intended to equalize educational opportunities in all the states. Bills to that end have been introduced at all the recent sessions, and both the Senate and the House now have bills pending on the matter.

It is inevitable that legislation to this end will pass. The trend of public thought lies predominantly toward action which will at least reduce the present great and growing inequalities existing among the states in their support of public education.

As long as states and local governments depended for revenue almost entirely upon the property tax, the inequalities in educational support could be blamed upon such fundamental difference as those of soil and other natural resources. But the tendency now is toward more public revenue from taxing incomes and the intangible forms of wealth.

One result of this shift in tax sources has been to give additional advantage to those states holding a large part of the corporate wealth of the nation. Such things as stocks and bonds are more unevenly distributed than the wealth of natural resources. Consequently it has come much easier for some states to contribute liberally to education than it has for others.

Out of this situation it is inevitable that the federal government will seek to equalize educational opportunities. This will mean taking tax money collected in the richer states and distributing it among the poorer states.

The principle is well established within the states. Alabama uses that principle. Formerly education was financed entirely by the community, but now the state equalization fund operates. Although the operation of the fund has not always worked out fairly, its principle is basically sound.

What Alabama is doing as between Jefferson and Choctaw Counties, or between Tuscaloosa and Cleburne, the federal government must do between Massachusetts and Mississippi, between New York and North Dakota.

Alabama and the rest of the South, of course, will stand to profit greatly through any federal program of equalization. The present position of Alabama in regard to educational opportunity is set forth in the current issue of *The Alabama School Journal* by Dr. Harl R. Douglas, professor of education at the University of North Carolina.

Using recent figures of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Dr. Douglas points out that the annual income per child of 6 to 17 years is only $1,018 in Alabama as compared with a national average of $2,481; the per pupil expenditure for education in Alabama is $28 per annum against a national figure of $74; the average annual salary for teachers in Alabama is $606 in contrast to the national average of $1,283, and the average length of the school term in Alabama is only 138 days while that of the nation is 173 days.

If the bills now pending in Congress are approved, Alabama will receive $4,155,157 the first year for educational purposes. By the end of six years the grant will rise to approximately $12,000,000. Alabama's apportionment will be among the largest. What these sums would mean to Alabama, Dr Douglas describes as follows:

Alabama would in the first year receive $4,155,157. If only one-half of this were spent upon increased teachers' salaries, it would result in an immediate increase in average annual salary of more than $100 per teacher. Five years later, Alabama's share would amount approximately to $12,000,000. A large share of this would be available for teachers' salaries. If two-thirds of it were spent for increased teachers' salaries, it would mean an increase in annual salary of more than $400 a year.

In addition to the increase in teachers' salaries with all that it means for better teachers, for better schools and for justice to the teacher, federal aid would also provide nearly $2,400,000 a year for more and better buildings, nearly $1,200,000 for adult education, nearly $500,000 a year for institutions training teachers, a similar amount for rural libraries and more than a hundred thousand dollars for the State Department of Education.

Surely in the face of these facts, and considering the justness of our cause, Alabamians should vigorously get behind the pending legislation and urge its passage.

Whites Slash Gifts More In School Fights

NAACP Secretary Says Race Must Bear Own Burden

12-16-39

DURHAM, N. C.—Because white philanthropists are less and less willing to spend money which may disturb existing conditions, the only hope of carrying on an uncompromising fight to gain equal educational opportunities for the race lies within the rank of the Negroes themselves.

This was the view expressed by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP in a speech delivered here December 7, before an education conference sponsored by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

FORCES LIQUIDATION

Pointing to the Rockefeller-sponsored General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation as examples of huge foundations whose 1938 annual reports show that more and more they are spending principal and not interest with a view to eventual liquidation of their resources for philanthropic purposes, Mr. White said that the nationwide drive to open the doors of higher education to colored in southern and border states is facing a crisis unless Negroes themselves bear a major portion of the financial burden.

"The same thing obtains," he said, "in the fight now being conducted by the NAACP to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers in the public schools of southern and border states."

Despite the fact that duplication of graduate and professional schools for colored is economically impossible in the poverty-ridden South, he said, that section of the country insists on the luxury of a dual education system in order to maintain the myth of Nordic superiority.

Mr. White decried the die-hard attitude of southern reactionaries who have sought, through scholarship laws to get around the problem of equalizing higher educational opportunities for colored as a short-sighted policy that has carried over into the field of industry and labor. The NAACP secretary said that these expedient measures will not solve the problem.

Although dealing primarily with education, Mr. White declared the whole fight for rights in every field must be assumed more and more by colored people themselves.

EDUCATORS AID JIM CROW

"A deplorable development growing out of the determination of the South to head off this educational program," he said, "is the attitude shown by the heads of several southern colored schools, who have sought to aid their states in evading the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case, by offering plans to have the states make their schools segregated professional institutions.

"A bright ray of light in the educational equality fight," he said, "has come from Kentucky, where the Governor's education committee went on record last fortnight as recognizing the legal right of colored citizens to attend the University of Kentucky, when such courses as they want are not given in colored colleges of that state."

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Opelika, Ala. News
May 30, 1939

Use Education As Torch, Negro Grads Advised

Tuskegee Registrar Speaker, Award Diplomas

Characterizing the education they had received as a torch and urging them to pass this torch along for the enlightenment of their race, Albert Turner, registrar at Tuskegee Institute, delivered a splendid commencement address to graduates of Opelika Colored High School Monday evening. Climaxing the exercises was presentation of diplomas by City School Superintendent R. B. Mardre to 11 high school graduates and certificates of promotion to 25 elementary school graduates.

The auditorium of Carver Hall was filled with a large crowd for the exercises. Musical features of the program were three selections rendered by the Opelika Colored School Chorus. Principal W. E. Morton presided and awarded the prizes. The speaker was introduced by J. A. Kitchens, Lee County Negro Farm Agent.

"You are finishing here only to begin," said the speaker, who holds a Rosenwald Fellowship for study in advanced science. "Some of you will begin in other schools, some in the school of life. You are about to begin work that must be done by your own initiative and not by the prodding of parents and teachers.

"If we would go onward and upward, if we would keep abreast of the truth, we must take a careful inventory of our stock in trade to see how our chances stack up against the future.

"In the world today, and particularly in the South, there is confusion, contradiction. We are living in potentially the wealthiest section of the country—yet we actually are poorest off.

"The paradox of the South is that while it is blessed by Nature with immense wealth, its people as a whole are the poorest in the country. In spite of our wealth of population and natural resources the South is poor in machinery for converting this wealth to the uses of its people. Its potentialities have been neglected and its opportunities unrealized.

"The South, with a reasonably healthful climate, is characterized by far too many preventable diseases. The effect of bad housing in the South can be measured directly in the general welfare as it lessens industrial efficiency, encourages inferior citizenship, lowers the standard of family life.

"For these circumstances and conditions you are in no way responsible—but if 15 years from now a commencement speaker can say these same things to your children, then you will be partly responsible.

"All of you know by now that the negro has his special problems which makes his position still more difficult in this confusing age. You have had some special equipment for helping the race and the nation in the solution of our problems. Each of you represents one of 100 negroes able to go to high school in Alabama. You may not have a searchlight to throw upon the road but here in this school you have at least received a torch.

"You can use your torch to light up the home and family life of the negro. In the large cities organized vice seems to gravitate toward the negro district and far too many negro homes have been converted into liquor dispensaries and lottery offices. In the rural sections the charge is that the negro is unmoral, never having learned a high code of social morality. These, along with charges of thriftlessness and shiftlessness, they say, are occasioned by the fundamental weakness in the negro's family life.

"Use your torch to teach the negro the ideals and traditions of family life, teach him to make some provision for the younger generation. Teach the negro that strengthening family life and planting certain ideals in the family doesn't depend upon education and wealth. Teach them to put beauty into their lives from the brooks, the flowers, the starry firmaments on high.

"Use your torch to light the negro's pathway to education. Literacy means nothing unless it can be translated in terms of usefulness to the individual and society. When you have further educated yourselves you can teach those less fortunate than you.

"Pass the torch on farther by helping to develop a better leadership for your race. Get rid of that class of dishonest men and women who imitate the genuine for their personal aggrandizement. Light the negro's pathway by preaching to him and to America that Democracy is the greatest fact of modern history. You can use your torch to make the negro a better citizen by illuminating his history with your torch.

"Use your torch to smoke out and then light up the church. Work for a church with better preachers, a church that teaches a belief in God.

"If you would be a torch bearer in the march of human progress you must hew to the line and follow a thorny path. In spite of oppression, prejudice and lack of opportunity, you can make of yourselves whatever you will, if you work!"

High school diplomas were awarded to eleven graduates as follows:

Florence Cecilia Barrow, Eloise Joyce Blandon, Sallie Mae Dixon, Orlena Louise Hawkins, Ruth Louise Hill, Catherine Clestine Lyles, Olivia Elmira Samford, Mildred Louise Smith, Hugh Benjamin Dawkins, Emanuel Trotter Jones, William David Mitchell.

Certificates of promotion were awarded to 25 elementary school graduates as follows:

Junita Duncan, Marshall Lyles, Ethel Willie Truitt, Cynthia Wallace, Annie Lizzie Bedell, Robert Hawkins, Cynthis Milford, Evelyn Finley, William Drake, Ruth Pollard, Inez Heard, Laura Jane Pollard, Odelia Floyd, Silas Ingram, Annie Kate Thomas, Joseph Harris, Lizzie Lee Jones, Gertha Dennis, Elliott Finley, Mary Comer, Annie Ree Avery, Pearlie Mae Melton, Eula Mae James, Walter Blandon, Cecilia Harris.

An Effective Spur

THE contemplated and actual action of certain southern states with respect to advancing the higher educational possibilities of Negroes, is a healthy sign of the effectiveness of the recent supreme court decision in the Missouri U. case. It reveals that, although the southern whites will not yield in their blind prejudices, they will, when spurred on by federal action, take steps to remedy some of the evils with which that section of the country is cursed. They do not intend to permit Negroes to attend the so-called "white" schools, but they do make assertion that the educational lot of the Negro will be bettered. And if they carry out these assertions, it is safe to say that the lot of the Negro in the South will be bettered.

Of course, it seems a shame now, just as it has always been, that southern whites cannot be democratic enough to permit the working out of a fully democratic program with respect to its Negro citizenry. But it is hard, we suppose, to get away from the age-old traditions of racial bias and color prejudice. The whites of the South are not just now being taught racial animosities. They have known them for hundreds of years. They may not actually believe that their treatment of Negroes is right and best, but they have followed their line of reasoning in this respect for so long a time until they are reluctant to make a change for the better.

The program of the South is now, and always has been, a very costly one. In regard to the higher education of the Negro, their program of establishing separate institutions of higher learning, rather than admitting those Negroes who seek such education to the already established state institutions, will prove a very costly item, and serve to further impoverish that section. But it seems that southern whites want to do things the hard way only, when it comes to dealing with the Negro. They are determined, despite the cost, to uphold their traditional prejudices and racial bias. It is a fearful price to be paying for something that is of no worth to them, and of still less worth to those against whom it is directed.

Columbia S. C. State
July 19, 1939

IF INTERESTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA PLEASE STUDY THESE FACTS.

The State has not seen a more arousing study of conditions in South Carolina than is presented in a Clemson bulletin, An Analytical Study of a Rural School Area, by Dr. Henry L. Fulmer. The facts are sensational! They call for revolution in our thinking and in our public policies that determine the purposes of public expenditures.

These are not Negroes Doctor Fulmer is writing about. They are white people, all of them. The State mentions this fact because so often when unhappy conditions are revealed in South Carolina and in the South, the matter is dismissed by some with the remark, "Oh well, you're talking about Negroes. Of course they pull our average down."

The population of the ten school districts studied by Doctor Fulmer is described in the bulletin as "almost totally white (98 per cent.) and descended entirely from pioneer American stock. They are peace-loving, church-going, law-abiding folk. . . . In religion they are Protestant, chiefly Baptist and Methodist. . . . There are 827 white homes in the study area. There are 451 tenant homes and 376 owner homes. There are in all of these homes 4,260 people. The cash income per family is about $325 a year.

"The section (Pickens county) is well adapted to the growing of apples and certain other fruits, but there are no apple orchards in the area, and most of the homes are without an apple tree. In fact 45 per cent. stated they produced no fruit of any kind even for home use. While the soil is capable of producing a variety of vegetables there are no vegetables sold from the farms. The majority of the families produce only a limited amount for home use, and 19 per cent. of the families stated that they raised no vegetables of any kind. . . . A very high percentage of families, especially among the tenant group, are without a milk cow. . . ."

Forty per cent. (43.9 is the precise figure) of these families spend less than $50 a year for clothing; and 80 per cent. of all the families spend less than $100 a year for clothing, even though the average family is made up of 5.2 persons. Eighteen per cent. of these families have a daily newspaper, 27 per cent. a weekly newspaper, and 24 per cent. have books or magazines in their homes. Of the youth of school age, 28 per cent. were not in school when the study was made.

"At present," again quoting the bulletin, "there are 32 youth from the area attending college, all of them from owner homes. . . . There is not to be found in the entire area one person who attended college and returned to the community to devote his full time to farming. . . . The great majority of these youth did not complete a high school course. . . . Almost one-fourth of all the parents of the area attended school only through or the equivalent of the first grade. . . .

"In practically all the schools of the study area, one or more relatives of the trustees are teaching. In one school the entire staff is closely connected with the trustees. In most of the schools, the same teaching force usually remains until there is a change of trustees. . . . Two principals stated that the trustees appoint teachers without consulting the head teacher or teaching principal under whom they are to teach.

"In the 11 elementary schools there are 36 teachers, of whom 11 are men and 25 are women. All of these teachers are natives of Pickens county and 32 of them reside in the study area. Twenty-seven of these teachers attended elementary schools in the study area and 15 attended the same elementary school in which they now teach.

"All of the elementary teachers in the area, except one, attended college one or more years; five attended only one year ,29 two years, and one was graduated. The institutions of college grade which these teachers attended are all located in or near the Piedmont section of the Carolinas. . . . Seventeen teachers have attended one or more summer schools, but 19 have taken no additional work since they began teaching. The average teaching experience of these elementary teachers is 5.2 years. . . . Fourteen have not traveled beyond the borders of South Carolina, and one has traveled only short distances from Pickens county. . . ."

Twenty-seven per cent. of all elementary pupils are absent from school each day, and in the course of health surveys it was found that more than 90 per cent. of all the school children had one or more major defects. . . . It was the opinion of the county health officer that a great many of these rural children were insufficiently and improperly fed. This, in his opinion, was the chief cause of their poor health."

From this digest of Doctor Fulmer's bulletin you can draw your own conclusions concerning what South Carolina must do to promote the common good.

Baseball is not played by electricity, yet some teams often need a new battery.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH 61

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
November 1, 1939

NEGRO EDUCATION PLANS PRESENTED

Dr. Harmon Caldwell Suggests Setting Up Regional Colored Universities

ATLANTA, Oct. 31. — (AP) — A southern educator today suggested setting up regional negro universities or subsidizing existing negro colleges with state funds as possible cation for negroes in the south. professional and graduate study in the south.

Discussing the question before the Southern University conference, President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University of Georgia said he believed the subsidization plan was "the best solution."

"For example, Atlanta has a fine university center for negroes," he said. "The state might give to a private negro institution a subsidy, allowing the school to expand and set up professional schools of law, medicine and dentistry. The state also might buy the services of those institutions."

The question was discussed in the light of a supreme court decision in a Missouri case requiring states to furnish negroes adequate studies for graduate study or admit them to their state universities and graduate schools.

On the recommendation of Dean F. C. Smith of the University of Tennessee, the educators authorized appointment of a committee to study the question of higher education fr negroes in the south. Caldwell was named chairman.

Dr. Francis P. Gaines of Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., was elected president of the conference, representing 41 colleges and universities in 13 southern states. Chancellor A. B. Butts of the University of Mississippi and Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern university, Memphis, Tenn., were named vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
November 1, 1939

ADVANCE STUDY FOR NEGROES UP

Educators Are Seeking Solution To Enable Graduate Work

ATLANTA, Oct. 31—(AP)—A Southern educator Tuesday suggested setting up regional Negro universities or subsidizing existing Negro colleges with state funds as possible solutions for providing Negroes with professional and graduate study in the South.

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Discussing subsidization of private Negro colleges, Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt University, asked if it would be possible for Tennessee to designate Fisk University at Nashville, as a university for Negroes and "subsidize" it for professional work. Fisk is one of the few Negro colleges in the South with a graduate school.

"Personally, I believe it would work," Caldwell replied. "Also, I personally believe it would be legal."

Money "Appropriated"

Dean Smith, of the University of Tennessee, asserted the Tennessee Legislature had "appropriated money for that purpose" and added "that not one penny has been called for to send them to Fisk."

Smith reported the University of Tennessee faced mandamus proceedings in court Monday seeking to force the institution to admit four Negroes in its graduate school and two in its law school.

Dr. John J. Tigert, of the University of Florida, said he did not agree to the "economic advisability" of setting up separate graduate schools for Negroes and whites. He added that Negro land grant colleges in several states had proved "a satisfactory solution."

Caldwell discussed separate schools for Negroes and whites, but termed it "an unfortunate solution."

"It would mean less financial support for white institutions and certainly a weakening of graduate schools."

He also suggested the possibility of separate divisions of university for Negroes, with an exchange of equipment, libraries and faculty.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
November 1, 1939

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 4. 1939

State Subsidies to Private Negro Colleges Proposed

The Chattanooga Times

A RECENT decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which in effect, requires the several States to provide for Negroes adequate facilities for graduate study or admit them to their State universities and graduate schools has led to a re-examination of an important aspect of education in the South. A few Southern States, including Tennessee, offer to Negroes an opportunity for graduate study; but in the South as a whole, facilities for advanced work and for training in the professions are unequal to the demand.

The problem which has arisen constitutes a tribute to both the Negroes and the whites. For the problem would not exist if the white people had not encouraged the Negroes by establishing an increasing number of schools in the elementary and high school classifications, and if the Negroes had not availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain an education. The Negro has made his own considerable contribution to the cost of maintaining schools for his race. The question which is now coming to the fore is how the leaders of both races in the South can best take the next step and provide facilities for graduate and professional work.

At a meeting in Atlanta of the Southern University Conference, the subsidizing of existing Negro colleges with State funds was suggested Tuesday as a solution worthy of study. President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University of Georgia said that a State might give to a private Negro institution a subsidy which would allow the school to expand and set up professional schools of law, medicine and dentistry. On the recommendation of Dean F. C. Smith of the University of Tennessee, the educators authorized the appointment of a committee to study the question of how best to provide higher education for Negroes in the South. The problem is regional. The action by the Southern University Conference gives rise to the hope that the problem will be examined in all its aspects and an early start made toward solving it in the best interest of all concerned.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
November 1. 1939

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Concord N. C. Tribune
Nov. 12-1939

STATE SUBSIDIES TO PRIVATE NEGRO COLLEGES PROPOSED.

The Chattanooga Times.

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Why Shouldn't School Teachers Marry?

Daily Record
12-11-39
Atlanta, Ga.

The question of the right of Atlanta colored women teachers to marry has received long and heated discussion. There have been many pros and cons offered in the argument, most of the discussions ending in bitter controversy.

The Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union decided to study the record as unqualifiedly saying that the teachers have the right to marry. The A. M. E. Ministers' Union decided to study the question following the last meeting, indication being towards reaction favorable to marriage of teachers. Other ministerial groups have indicated their willingness to see the marriage relationship allowed those who instruct in the city school system. This should dispel the idea of those who contended that the ministers of the colored group are the ones who are fighting for the marriage ban being continued against female teachers.

Recently, the Tennessee Supreme Court ruled that it was illegal for a municipality board to dismiss a teacher because she married. The Georgia Supreme Court ruled last year that the Fulton County Board of Education could not dismiss teachers because of marriage, resulting in reinstatement of several who went into the ways of matrimony and were fired.

And why not? Should not those who teach our children to live normal lives live what they teach? Is it not only fair that the home life so deeply emphasized in the city school system be allowed those who are in the school rooms doing their best to improve society and the community day in and day out? Can the best in interest, in production in results be expected out of teachers who are forced to live unnatural, abnormal lives? Have not the tragedies of the past, the results of the abnormal living, been enough to convince all that home life and home ties alone could have prevented the ill fates of those so affected?

Yes, school teachers should be allowed to live normal lives and marry, if they wish to do so. They should be given the opportunity to show the normal and correct way of living as well as to teach it from text books. Leaders, continue your fight in this direction. Let's improve the standards of the group by improving the standards of the home life and the school life.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

RAISING THE STANDARD OF CITIZENSHIP IN THE U.S.A. IS THE EQUAL EDUCATION OF ALL THE CHILDREN, NOT A PART OF THE CHILDREN

Globe 10-20-39

CITIZENSHIP and education go hand in hand, and one can not survive long without the other. The policy of education in the state must be broad and liberal enough, to cover all the children, without regard to race, color or creed; if the standard of citizenship is raised at all. As long as half of the children are educated, and the other half uneducated, the standard of citizenship will not be raised or the people enlightened. It is another case of Abraham Lincoln saying, "The Republic cannot endure, half free and half slave."

There is much noise being made in Georgia about Citizens Day, but the program does not include Negro citizens. The Negro is not considered a part and parcel of the thought, conscience, wealth, and citizenship in many sections of the country, and particularly in the South. The Negro is not in the minds of the white program makers when they make their programs; except to discriminate against him; and as long as these conditions obtain, there will be no improvement in the standard of citizenship in our country. Mr. Hughes Spaulding made this point clear, a few days ago in a speech delivered before the Rotary Club in Savannah, Georgia, when he said:

"Citizenship and education go hand in hand. We will cure our political sores when we have improved, by education, our boys and girls who will grow up to resent the political sores. The creation of improved citizenship is the duty of the schools. We are, in Georgia, slowly but surely destroying the schools. That is not a pleasant statement. It is a true statement.

"He took the school figures and showed that we have 730,000 children in our schools. If that number 270,000 are Negro children. One trouble with Georgia's citizenship level has been that we have not had the money to provide all our children with the proper school facilities. Especially have we not had it for the Negro children.

"Our white elementary school teachers received, on a 12-month basis, $62 per month and the Negro teachers an average of about $30 per month. In the high schools the pay was an average of $85 per month and about $60 in the Negro schools. That pay rate was set a year ago. It was the best rate the teachers of Georgia have ever had.

"We paid our teachers about what we pay a common laborer on the WPA relief roles.

"That is what we think of citizenship. That is what we do for our children."

Mr. Spaulding is a former member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, and knows whereof he speaks. He comes from the most intelligent and liberal class of white folks in the South; and in publicly stating the financial status of his state, he said: "We have not had the money to provide all our children with the proper school facilities. Especially, we have not had it for the Negro children." Is not this a bold and shameful statement coming from a state officer, who has been charged with the duty of enforcing the laws of his state under oath, impartially and without fear or favor between citizenship?

The laws of Georgia provide that the state shall provide an equal per capita sum of money, for every child in the state, between the ages of six and eighteen years old. Not white children, nor colored children; but the children of the state between certain ages as stated above. Any officer who diverts, or apportions public funds differently from how the laws directs, is guilty of malfeasance in office, and ought to be dismissed from the service of the state. Mr. Spaulding asked this important question. "Can we expect our young people to learn to love and respect the state, if the state does not give them education, capable teachers who respect their professions, and who believe in representative government?" The state cannot expect such service and patriotism of its young, white or black; if it is delinquent in educating its youth. Neither can Uncle Sam expect the Negro soldier to give the same kind of loyal service in peace or war, the white soldier gives him, as long as he shuts the door of hope and opportunity, at West Point and Annapolis in his face; and deny him other military training and education he provides for white boys.

If the state neglects the youth, it may expect the man to neglect the state. It is not natural for man to love the hand, that seeks to filch his rights and freedom from him. It matters not with the individual, whether the deed is one by the state or a person, the individual resents the crime. Legalizing a wrong does not make it right. Many laws and policies of men, may be legally right, but are morally wrong. And no law or policy is just, unless it is right both in the law and in good morals. The basis of all good laws is morality. The basis of good citizenship is sound moral character, and not legislative enactments. No division of school funds upon the grounds or race, color or previous conditions of servitude, by local boards of education, is fair in either laws or morals. Negroes can no more rally to the support of their government, than the Jews can to Germany, it matters not how much they love the flag, and we do love it, in spite of its failure to protect us at home, as long as the government aids and abets a part of the state in denying them their rights and privileges under the Constitution, and discriminate itself against them in Constitutional benefits. If the government will accord the Negro the same rights and privileges, it affords the white citizens; Negroes will give the government better soldiers and patriots than white men are capable of giving the U.S.A.; but demand that the government give them the best it has for its citizens in return for what they give the government. The Negro has never proven false to the government, or betrayed any trust imposed in him. All the traitors to our government have been white men. Negroes are incapable of betraying their government, but white men have proven that they will sell the government's innermost secrets to a foreign foe. If you are looking for a Benedict Arnold, you will have to look among white folks and not Negro citizens. If you would find those who have assaulted our flag and denied its emblematic supremacy, you will find them among white people, not Negro citizens.

Union-Review.

"Education For Democracy"

An excerpt from an address by President Frank P. Graham, University of North Carolina, delivered at the Congress on Education for Democracy, held at Teachers College, Columbia University during August of this year:

Charlotte News 11-16-39

. . Those who identify the conception of equality with a conception contradicted by biology, psychology, and common sense, and see liberty and progress submerged in the dead level of the uniformity and mediocrity of a misconceived equalitarianism, should remember that the equality of the American dream is the companion not the foe of freedom. It is clear to all that human beings are not equal in physical, mental, and spiritual qualities and abilities. No theory or law can make them so. But they are all human beings, all members of the same great human family, and are all potentially sons of God. . .

Our democracy is the free spirit of a self-governing people in the control of the sources of their common life toward the fulfillment of the American dream. American democracy would preserve the precious liberties of worship, assembly, speech, suffrage, lawful process, for person and property, and the press, regardless of creed, race, color, or economic position, and would enlarge the historic Bill of Rights to include, as basic to all, provisions for the more equal educational opportunity of all the children in all the states, provisions for farms as equal partners in our now lopsided economic society, for equality of bargaining power through the organization of workers, the cooperation of farmers, and the information of consumers, for the right to work and decent terms and conditions of the working life, for higher levels of social security against the hazards of modern society to lift the levels of human liberty, for American participation in international cooperation for peace and security against the hazards of an unorganized world community in which wars and depressions anywhere involve people everywhere, for intelligent production as a way of abundance and decent consumption as a way of life, and for an abundant distribution of the good life in the eternal adventure toward the Kingdom of God to which America would dedicate both education and democracy.

. . . As America may with new faith turn to both education and democracy, may we, as teachers and citizens, turn for guidance to Him who was at once the Greatest Teacher and the Supreme Democrat from whose teachings and life became the foundations of freedom and democracy in the modern world. . . .

Our Western democracies, unchristian and undemocratic in their grasping might, may pyramid economic power to intercontinental heights above a subject world and yet without spiritual insight and social intelligence, be helpless to prevent either world wars with their murder of millions of the fathers of school children or world depressions which take work and bread from millions of homes to which school children return, plastic to their influences, to look into the faces of defeated men. In the midst of such a world we turn in humility and need to the ways and hopes of freedom, and democracy and the little tried guidance of Him who joined teaching and life, who said, "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free"; "I am come that you might have life and have it more abundantly"; and "Suffer the children to come unto Me and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of God." Upon these teachings of the Master Teacher we take our stand for education and democracy.

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
November 25, 1939

Dr. S. B. Hall Describes Plan For Educators

A five-point platform of "immediate objectives to be realized at the earliest time," drawn up by the State Board of Education, was announced last night by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, superintendent of public instruction, at the final session of the annual convention of the Virginia Education Association at the John Marshall High School.

The objectives, contained in a "Declaration of Policy" of the board, included the following:

To set up procedures (1) for the participation of all the people in formulating school policies, in developing a program of instruction and in devising ways to finance the school program; (2) for school administration to enlist and utilize suggestions of school personnel in improving education in the State, (3) for coordinating the services of the State Department of Education and the State Teachers' Colleges in providing effective instruction in Virginia schools and (4) for getting and holding all children in school with an effective instructional program.

The fifth objective called for studies to be made "for the purpose of suggesting sound procedures for extending the school program upward and downward."

Program Outlined

In discussing the objective regarding the holding of all children in school with an effective instructional program, Dr. Hall said the board would seek to attain this end by working, for the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law, by raising teachers' salaries "well beyond the present minimum program proposal," by securing State aid for transportation, by revision of secondary school standards to include qualitative aspects of the school program, by taking definite steps to improve materially educational facilities for Negroes, by providing student aid for public funds when necessary to permit able young people to remain in school at least through the high school; by providing an appropriate teacher load in every school, by extending supervision in both elementary and secondary schools and by establishing in every division comprehensive high schools to provide for social and vocational competence for all the people.

The Board of Education's statement of policy, presented by Dr. Hall last night, opened with an explanation as to why the board was created. The board has been formed, the statement said, because the administration of the schools should be kept close to the people, because education is a unique function of government in American democracy and because education is a State function.

Seek Modern Trend

With a mandate from the people to provide for the educational needs of the State, the board is attempting to extend educational facilities and to promote a type of education suited to modern times, Dr. Hall said.

"Neither laymen nor the school officials and teachers have caught up with the flood of new scientific knowledge about the natural and social world which has so vitally changed the living of people during recent years," Dr. Hall declared. "Our people, in the main are endeavoring to carry on their new ways of living according to beliefs that are no longer valid and concepts long since outmoded. There is a conflict between the new ways of living and outworn beliefs and ideas. This conflict must be resolved if our democratic state is to survive."

In addition to the board's immediate objectives, Dr. Hall listed some long-range goals adopted by the board, "recognizing that the ultimate realization . . . depends upon the co-operation of the General Assembly and the local governmental units." These goals included the sponsoring of a program of educational publicity to make the people conscious of the need for improving the educational program and for larger financial support, to provide education for all adults and handicapped children, to urge consolidation of small high schools, to develop a unified program of elementary, secondary and higher education and to devise ways and means of co-ordinating the educational activities of other State departments, voluntary groups and the Federal Government.

As to the necessity for reaching these goals, Dr. Hall cited several faults with the present educational setup.

Present Faults Cited

"There are glaring irregularities of educational opportunity among the school divisions of the State," he declared. "A child born and reared in one county may have many times less educational opportunity than a child born in another county or city. Generally, the education of Negroes is from 25 to 30 years behind that of the whites. Approximately one-fourth of the school buildings are obsolete. Many school children are without textbooks. There has been a tremendous increase in teaching materials during the last six years, yet hundreds of schools are without adequate teaching materials.

"In many schools the teaching load is far too high for efficient teaching and learning. Although the average annual salary of teachers shows a slight increase teachers' salaries in general are far too low to provide a teaching corps of the high morale, leadership and efficiency that Virginia expects.

"Secondary education still suffers because of far too many small and weak high schools. Of the 468 accredited secondary schools, 265 have less than six teachers . . excessive cost of providing a varied program in these small schools prohibits the supplying of a varied offering to meet the needs of all pupils. One great need of secondary education in Virginia is the consolidation of these small high schools into comprehensive high schools of from 400 to 1,200 pupils. In this way a modern offering can be provided to meet the needs of all pupils and the people of the attendance area."

The Board of Education, Dr. Hall said, seeks the co-operation of local governmental units and the General Assembly in correcting these faults.

Ask General Assembly Support

A business session at the John Marshall High School opened yesterday's V. E. A. program. The convention passed a resolution calling on the General Assembly to support the Governor in his efforts to comply with the constitutional mandate "to maintain and support an adequate school system." The resolution also urged the Governor and the Legislature to give "faithful consideration" to the report by Dr. Alvin B. Biscoe suggesting methods whereby Virginia can raise additional funds for education.

Other resolutions requested Congress to support measures giving Federal aid to public schools of the States and called on all teachers to become qualified voters.

Joseph E. Healy of Staunton, president of the association, gave his annual address, outlining the duties of the president.

Brooks Named Treasurer

J. Irving Brooks, principal of the Clarksville High School, was elected treasurer of the VEA in balloting which continued throughout most of the day, it was announced last night. He succeeds H. D. Wolff of Petersburg. The board of directors of the association appointed Forbes Norris, assistant superintendent of Richmond schools, to fill the vacancy on the executive committee caused by Mr. Brooks' assuming his new position.

"More Art in Our Schools, Fewer Criminals in Our Jails" was the topic for discussion in the Art Section yesterday. The art group was one of several sections and departments which held meetings yesterday.

Dr. K. J. Hoke, dean of the College of William and Mary, told the art teachers in session at Madison School that "crime in Virginia is increasing at an alarming rate." He said that the great majority of penitentiary inmates are young people; that many of them really are not criminals, but merely have committed some minor offenses and that the school in many cases is failing to do what it can to keep young people away from criminal activities.

Mrs. Mary Bibb Appleton made a report on "Research Concerning Art Activities as a Socially Desirable Medium of Creative Expression in Contrast to Criminal Activities as Socially Undesirable Expression." Mrs. Appleton said that art work can provide an outlet for a child's creative impulses and thus keep him interested in doing something worth while.

Changes in Retirement Law

The teacher retirement committee at yesterday's business session recommended that the association resubmit its proposed retirement law to the General Assembly with two changes:

First, that teachers in State teachers' colleges be included in the list of beneficiaries submitted to the 1938 Assembly, and, second, that the annual sum for the administration of the proposed law be increased from $10,000 to $25,000.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSIONS

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 14, 1939

State Monopolizing Education

The "South Carolina College" was reopened in the Autumn of 1882. Two years before it had been occupied as an agricultural college. Between 1877 and 1890 it was closed, the "Radicals" having driven respectable white students out of it between 1873 and 1877. Fifty-six years ago there were thirteen buildings on the campus, including dormitories and houses of professors. One of them, which had been designed for a chapel, was not in use. These buildings, some of which dated from 1805, or about that time, when the college first opened its doors, had probably cost, in the aggregate, as much as $400,000.

They had served a right good purpose. In them had been educated such men as James H. Thornwell, Hugh S. Legare, John Belton O'Neall, James H. Hammond, George McDuffie, Wade Hampton, William Campbell Preston and Dr. J. Marion Sims.

Between 1900 and 1912 two or three other buildings, Davis College and LeConte College among them, were erected. The university was expanding. These buildings cost about $40,000 each.

In an interesting article in The News and Courier last Monday, by Frank H. Wardlaw, it was said that on the university grounds construction to the amount in money of $1,400,000 has just been completed, which raised the building program of the last three or four to $1,750,000. The enrollment of students for the current year breaks former records.

Last week it was published that the university was asking, before the state budget commission, for one or another purpose, about $745,000. The expansion of the plant at a cost $1,750,000 (more than four times the cost of the whole plant before 1900) implies a considerable additional appropriation from the general assembly. The plant not only must be protected from decay but must be utilized. Unless the dormitories be occupied, why have them? Additional professors are required for enlarged bodies of students.

In three other state colleges, Clemson, Winthrop, and the Citadel, similar expansion has been in progress. The college for negroes in Orangeburg has had some additional funds, but they have not been on a great scale.

Furman, Wofford, Erskine, Presbyterian Newberry have not made similar "progress" in recent years. They are Church colleges. The people who support them also support the state colleges—these "people" being the taxpayers.

In physical size and equipment, in variety of departments and in courses offered, it is plain now that state colleges are overshadowing, dwarfing, reducing to a secondary place, the denominational colleges. The support from the taxpayers implied by the extension of state college plants implies annual appropriations by the general assembly many times greater than the aggregate income of the church institutions.

The conclusion from the facts of expenditure by the taxpayers is that the educational program of South Carolina contemplates the extinction of church colleges as institutions competing with them. The church colleges, if they shall survive at all, must look to far greater sacrifices by churchmen than they have heretofore been called upon to make.

Even then the church colleges must be content with a diminished part in education. The state is to monopolize education.

It were as well, too, that the taxpayers face the truth that buildings do not make a first-rate college. Buildings and equipment costing $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, in Columbia, Rock Hill, Clemson, cannot educate in rivalry with Duke and North Carolina if they pay no more than $2,500 or $3,000 a year to professors. If a state college in South Carolina have at this time a teacher of a high order of talents and attainments he is present in it by reason of accidental circumstances. He is likely to be well past middle life. Unless the general assembly shall provide instructional corps of quality, to which it is apparently committed by plant expansion, students looking for the best in education will still have to go out of the state. The state colleges, to hold their own with those of other states, must have in their faculties some teachers receiving as much as $6,000 or $7,000 a year. Otherwise they will be, however grand their buildings, more or less sham colleges.

A William Campbell Preston or a J. Marion Sims in a faculty would be of more value to the University of South Carolina than a "Preston" or a "Sims" building.

The Three-Way Education

He is a Negro man somewhere in his 60's. He sells cold drinks and apples from a basket at the courthouse. He has never been on relief. He has never applied to an organized charity for help. He has worked all his life and still enjoys it.

He is a man of firm convictions. He knows a good bit about people, white and black. He has a philosophy of his own.

"People need a three-way education," he will tell you if you take the trouble to ask him sometime. "Too many folks think they can get by on a one-way education." And if you ask him the difference between a one-way education and a three-way education he will place his fruit basket on the floor, tap a long finger on his forehead and explain: "A one-way education is educating the brain."

"But a three-way education," he will explain, touching first his forehead then his arm, then his chest, "is educating the brain, the muscle and the heart. You got to be all right all three places to do a good job in this world and that's what I tell these young black boys that think they can get by on a one-way education."

It is a good philosophy. But it is too good to be confined to "black boys" alone. The need for its preachment spreads out among all people, of all ages

Education Not A Gift
N. C. College Head Says

Journal & Guide = Norfolk, Va.

DURHAM, N. C.—"Education is not a philanthropy, not an expediency, but the bone and sinew, the life or the death of democracy. Our problems are not peculiar to race or section, are not of the North, the South, the East, or the West, but are universal."

Thus declared Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes in a radio speech over a statewide hook-up in the B. N. Duke auditorium here on Sunday morning, Nov. 26. The program was broadcast between 10:30 and 11 o'clock.

Speaking from the subject, "Education in a Democracy," Dr. Shepard cited the great strides made in North Carolina within recent years in regards to the expenditures for public education." Any discussion of these questions is in the end certain to revolve around the most recent and most impressive legislation in behalf of Negroes in North Carolina — the graduate courses authorized for A. and T. College in Greensboro, and North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham," Dr. Shepard declared.

"These courses are ready this fall. Substantial appropriations have been made for the work, and at the Durham college of liberal arts we have the instructional assistance of a large circle of eminent teachers from Duke and the University of North Carolina, and other great institutions," he said.

SOLVE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Commenting upon President Roosevelt's declaration that the South is the "nation's economic problem No. 1," the North Carolina College head declared that a "section may be the country's noblest opportunity without ceasing to be also the nation's most difficult economic problem." "Let us compromise and say that in order to live up to our greatest economic opporunity we must solve economic problems," he said.

"My first counsel is such a crusade," he continued, "is to watch the Negro.' Make his happiness, hope and prosperity, our first consideration. He is the man farthest down; he is the man who feels first the depression, and last the prosperity of his time.

"If he is the procuring cause of the depression, and last the prosperity, our scandalously high homicide rate; if he is responsible for the murderous mind of Shreveport, Atlanta, Memphis, Charlotte, and Savannah, lift him up. It is the ignorant Negro, the pauper Negro, the diseased Negro, not the educated man, who committs these crimes."

"The General Assembly of 1939 put North Carolina's citizens under a peculiar obligation. It gave more generously to the cause of education than any of its predecessors, and to the Negro schools it made appropriations on a scale hitherto unknown. It made some adjustments in teacher differentials and left our people with the hope that greater restorations are soon to come in this evolution of racial goodwill.

THOUGHTFUL POSITION

"But best of all," the speaker continued, "the Legislature began continued and ended its labors by getting away from a thoughtless, amiable attitude toward Negro education, by taking a thoughtful and generous position toward the entire subject of state schools, including Negro institutions, in this democratic process."

Making a direct appeal for even greater "investments by the state in the education of its Negro citizens," Dr. Shepard declared that "I know it costs money, but there is no economy of ignorance. Education is a costly item in the states budget, but its expensiveness is not a circumstance to the extravagance of ignorance."

"Peace is a tremendously costly blessing; but war is infinitely more so. Education is a vastly expensive resource, but ignorance is incomparably more so. Public health demands unimaginably large sums of money for its support, but public disease is immeasureably more expensive.

"Good wages, happy working conditions, and habitable houses in which to live, are a great burden upon society, but poverty, ignorance, crime, illigitimacy, disease and premature death, are vastly greater ones. An educated citizenship without the Negro would be a contradiction of terms. An American democracy without its 12,000,000 Negro citizens given the fullest opportunity for development would be a delusion and a snare.

'NO-GOD EXHIBITS'

"When I read in the newspapers and magazines that the Soviet government has taken great cathedrals, in which God has been praised for centuries, and in those sacred places has set up 'no-God ex-

nibits, I share the universal indignation of Christian peoples. But I am asking why we let "No-God exhibits" in our own land remain. War and slums and penury and lynching, ignorance and race hatred, all look perilously much like "no-God exhibits" in this Christian land. I am asking my people, white and colored, to banish them from the face of the earth. There are many of these "no-God exhibits" in North Carolina; conditions in which God's children are forced to live.

"North Carolina has banked on this Black man. If he fails his state let it be said of him that he fell beneath the weight of his own demerits and not by the tyranny of a stronger people."

A NEW RACE PROBLEM

Regional Universities for colored students may be proposed by the Southern University Conference as the South's answer to the Supreme Court's ruling in the Lloyd Gaines—Missouri case. Stirred by the crisis developing as colored students knock for admission at tax-supported state universities, leaders of forty-one colleges and universities at a recent meeting in Atlanta took steps toward a possible solution by appointing a committee to study the problem and make recommendations. Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of Georgia University, is chairman of the committee.

That the problem is becoming acute and disturbing was apparent from Dr. Caldwell's warning that "we must do something quickly." The Supreme Court decided in the Gaines case that a state must provide colored students with adequate opportunities for graduate study. A similar case is now before Tennessee Courts. In Tennessee four colored students seek admission to the graduate schools of the State University; three other colored students are demanding entrance into the University of Georgia; but decision on the applications has been side-stepped or delayed while educational authorities worry over a way out. Obviously representative of the die-hard reactionaries at Georgia University, Dr. Caldwell asserted: "I do not believe it is feasible to admit colored students to Southern institutions used by white students just now. The most practical solution would be in setting up regional universities to which all States in the region would contribute. This arrangement would relieve the States of tremendous if not prohibitive costs of establishing separate graduate schools."

The "regional university plan" will undoubtedly be rejected because it does not comply with the Supreme court's mandate that the adequate facilities for colored graduate study must be set up within the boundaries of the State. Students of one state are not to be compelled to go to another state for their education. The old bogeyism that stifles the south still continues to bar a democratic, progressive solution of Southern problems. For once at least, the South's better element is forced concern itself about a color issue. The Southern leaders of education unquestionably are worried. Their commanding position as America's teachers, responsible in a great degree for the nation's future leadership, makes them acutely aware that their decision should not fall short of the liberalized standards of their calling; that their particular solution of color question should be well-grounded on patriotism, democracy and tolerance, — sound Americanism. Will they dare to cut the Gordian knot with a bold stroke for democracy?

Although the old fogeyism of Missouri University officialdom prevailed to establish a separate law school in St. Louis for the present and future Lloyd Gaineses, the student body evinced little or no organized opposition toward sharing classrooms with colored students. Southern-born white students at Northern universities have never been known to develop a single case of "heebie jeebies" at sight of a colored student in a classroom. On the other hand there are many instances on record where young gentlemen from Dixie and colored fellow-students have got along together unusually well. For race-prejudice is not a natural product. It is deliberately indoctrinated into Southern youth. And young people of today are getting mighty tired of the continuing folly of it.

All these considerations should suggest to the South the democratic and the best way out of the muddle, Let the question of admitting the colored graduates come up before the student bodies. The guess may be wrong at times; but the growing liberalism of young America, South as well as North, should have an open democratic chance to function, at last unrestrained by the old race-hating adversaries of progress.

RACE LAWYER BLASTS NAACP FOR SPENDING HUGE FUNDS IN FIGHT

Jackson, Tennessee Attorney Says No Negro Who Finished Mixed Schools Amounts to Anything.

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 30. (ANP)—There is at least one Negro in Tennessee who objects to the recent suits filed by colored students for entrance into the state university in accordance with the Gaines' decision. That Negro is P. L. Harden, well-known local attorney.

Not only is Lawyer Harden opposed to these suits but also he objects to "mixed" schools and declares he has never seen a graduate of such an institution amount to anything. He is against the N.A.A.C.P. spending funds in the Tennessee fight.

"I think we ought to have educational facilities equal to those of any other citizens, but we must realize we have two separate and distinct races in this country with the Negro a special subject," the barrister told the Associated Negro Press.

"Have we as a race ever received any advantage out of any mixed schools? I am ardently opposed to mixed schools. I don't think they're for the best interest of either race. I have not seen any of our group amount to anything worthwhile to the group who went to and finished a mixed school. If you can find just one, I'd like to see him and find what he looks like. The most I've seen are job hunters who never can fit into the group's program.

"As a member of the N.A.A.C.P., I am opposed to the organization spending any of the people's funds on hiring lawyers and paying legal expenses unless they find out whether the local branches in Tennessee are back of the fight. The N.A.A.C.P. should be enjoined from paying out money in that manner. If those five persons want to go to the University of Tennessee, let them hire their own lawyers and pay the expense."

Atty. Harden said that if enough money had not been set aside by Tennessee for Negro scholarships in other states, either more should be asked or facilities enlarged at Tennessee State in Nashville. He says he is contacting colored educators along that line so they can map a plan and present it to the state legislature in 1941.

Dr. Brown Upholds Dignity of Overalls

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—"We can't all be teachers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, or preachers and we have got to dignify this thing we call common labor," avowed Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, the first speaker in the American Education Weeks observance at St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, last week.

Dr. Brown emphasized the knowing of one's self as a most important step in the process of education. Two of the vital questions each should answer, she emphasized, are: Why are you here, and what are you doing?

Speaking specifically on answering the question where are we going, and in connection with the dignity of labor, she continued:

NOT ALL BLAME ON SKIN

"Don't be ashamed to put on overalls, but be ashamed to do a poor job. Put on overalls and then master your job, do it well. Glorify it.

"All unemployment is not on account of color of the skin," declared Dr. Brown. "Much of it is on account of the slipshod way a job is performed.

"There is depression, some oppression, and segregation about us No matter where you go you are a Negro. It is the same in all sections of America.

"Don't think that you'll go North and not be segregated. In the South you know where you stand, where to look for segregation, but in the North the white man hides it under a cloak but it is there just the same."

Addressing herself to the question why are we here, Dr. Brown declared:

"Are you here because you like football, baseball, or basketball Or, are you here just because you knew some other girl or boy who was coming, or because boarding school is a fine place to spend the winter?

"If you are here because you want to develop into leaders, because you have a vision, because you have taken some man or woman as your ideal and you want to get strength and wisdom to follow in their footsteps, then more power to you that you may achieve.

"Hammer and forge yourself into character. This institution is the anvil by which you are pressed into tools that may lead and serve" was Dr. Brown's admonition.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Parity of Economic and Educational Opportunity in a Democracy

WILLIAM PICKENS has vitally expressed an axiomatic truth: "The public wealth and the public treasury belong equally to all the people. That is democracy. The opposite is tyranny and slavery." His conviction is extremely in point with reference to the economic proscription currently under fire in southern localities, including Norfolk—where last week a local court denied the petition of a teacher to compel the school board to abandon differentials in pay for teachers of the two races, differentials that invariably follow the color line, however adroitly legalistic minds explain to the contrary.

Journal and Guide 6-10-39 Norfolk, Va.

They speak of discretionary power to compensate teachers on an individual basis, but none but pseudo-scientists will now defend the thesis that all Negroes are inferior to whites. But how is it to be explained that not one white teacher ever is held, in the board's discretionary power, to be on the qualification level of poorer paid Negro teachers—at least is not paid on the basis of being on that level? Or is the board paying its less competent white teachers more than their qualifications and work entitle them to?

To the lay mind the court's view that a taxpaying citizen-teacher cannot question the school board's discretion is difficult to square with the guarantees in the U. S. Constitution. The lay mind, at least, cannot see how a state grant of discretion supersedes any constitutional guarantee. Any of us has the descretion to heave or not heave a brick through somebody's plate glass window, to their detriment and loss, but the exercise of that discretion violates the owner's guarantee of security in his property rights and the brick-heaver will be held accountable and punished. That may be an extreme parallel, but it does make the point clear.

Granted that the board is endowed with discretion, if that discretion invariably and systematically operates to affect only one class or race of persons, isn't that violative of the 14th Amendment, even where the statute itself is, on its face, non-discriminatory? A comparable situation existed in the denial of the right to register to vote in Oklahoma, and the views of the Supreme Court on the Oklahoma matter, phrased by Mr. Justice Frankfurter, appear to be relevant here. The court held that "sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination" and "procedural requirements which effectively handicap exercise of the franchise by the colored race although the abstract right to vote may remain unrestricted as to race" were not to be condoned.

Daily newspaper comment frankly admits that the salary schedules are based on race; in fact the school board does also, but this racial basis is held to be proper and constitutional because it is discretionary and not discriminatory. The line between discretion and discrimination seems to us to be mighty fine, and we do not doubt that the adverse results in rounds one and two, before the board and the court, will not stand up in higher courts, certainly not in the Supreme Court. The logic of all its recent decisions particularly points to the soundness of that confidence.

The lack of information on Negro effort and aspirations is brilliantly exemplified in some of the editorial comment which has come to our attention. One editor opines that the Norfolk case sprang from the Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines-University of Missouri case. The preliminary steps in the local suit antedated that case by many months. Discussion and petitions were taking place toward a lessening of the disparity in teachers' pay years and years ago. It was in November, 1937, that the organized teachers of the state and the N. A. A. C. P. branches in Virginia voted formally to aid in removing the disparities.

The Gaines suit was not even instituted in a local Missouri court until March, 1936, and it was in March, 1937, before the case reached the Missouri Supreme Court on appeal, and it was not until earlier this year that the highest tribunal's decision was handed down.

The same erroneous slant was taken after the Supreme Court's decision in one of the Scottbsoro case appeals in which jury service denial to Negroes was outlawed. These final victories are the culmination of long efforts, not the instigators of the efforts. They, of course, point the way for others and energize movements of a similar nature. The difference is material.

Similarly, the throwback to a state's rights defense is benighted. Of course the states have certain rights, just as does the individual, guaranteed under the constitution; but that does not protect them in violations of individuals rights on account of race, color, creed, or previous condition of servitude. And, besides, considerably large federal sums help finance education within the states. The rank injustices wrought in the distribution of these funds is a well known fact.

Even the states and localities within the states are not fairly executing their vaunted right to educate their citizens without interference from the national government. In Elizabeth City County, Hampton, and Phoebus no public high school is maintained for colored pupils, but every Negro's tax bill has a specified amount for schools, including high schools. Only the imminent closing of the Phenix School of Hampton Institute prodded the county authorities to partly pay Hampton for continuing to educate the section's colored pupils on the high school level.

Yes, equality of educational opportunity is a democratic requirement, so vouchsafed now in clear-cut language by the nation's court of final resort. Parity of economic opportunity is inherent in the matter of pay for teachers in public schools and similar institutions, we believe that will come too. The handwriting is on the wall.

NEW DEAL REFUGEES.

The Chicago board of education intends to spend more than a million and a quarter dollars this year to build new schools and additions to old ones in the sections of the south side where colored people live. Since 1933 seven schools and additions have been erected in this area but the overcrowding is still severe. The 1939 program will provide a new elementary high school, a new vocational school, additions to four elementary schools and an addition to the Du Sable High school.

Mr. Henry Wallace, the secretary of agriculture, and his fellow New Dealers have thrust this burden on Chicago. The overcrowding of the schools in the colored districts results not from an increase in the Chicago born Negro population but from immigration of Negroes to Chicago from the cotton states. The parents of these children were thrown off the land by the successive plow unders and acreage restriction schemes imposed by the New Dealers. Where less land was cultivated fewer hands were needed to hoe and pick cotton. Some of the families driven from the land found their way into southern cities but by tens of thousands they fled to the north.

The statisticians of the board of education have provided some significant figures in this connection. Twelve schools in Negro districts were studied. It was found that more than 21 per cent of the children in these schools had come to Chicago since September, 1934. Approximately half of the newcomers had arrived since last September. Most of them were from such typical cotton states as Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

The migration appears to be gaining momentum. Thus, in the school year beginning in 1934 the newcomers at the twelve schools numbered only 232. In 1935 the migration from the south accounted for another 321 children. A year later it was 558. By 1937 it was 1,247 and last year it was 2,057. Of 4,415 who have come in five years, 2,057, or 46 per cent, have come since September, 1938.

The world is horrified, and rightly so, at the enforced migration of persecuted racial religious and political minorities from central Europe. A little indignation might well be spared for those toplofty idealists of ours in Washington who deliberately plotted an economic persecution of the southern Negroes, a persecution which drove them off the land and out of the only occupation which most of them knew.

Mr. Wallace's schemes haven't succeeded in solving the surplus cotton problem. The surplus is greater than ever today. The schemes have not brought prosperity to cotton. In spite of acreage reductions and everything else, the price today is still desperately low. All that the New Dealers have accomplished has been to throw hundreds of thousands of tenants and share croppers out of work and thrust the responsibility for the care of them and their families upon already overburdened communities.

The migration has imposed a stupendous burden upon Chicago and it falls with greatest weight upon the Negroes long resident here. Their residential areas have been overcrowded with resultant discomfort, high rentals, and neighborhood deterioration. Their schools have been overcrowded and in consequence the education of their children has suffered.

The New Dealers did this and they did it deliberately, in the face of repeated warnings that the consequences of the cotton program would be exactly what they have proved to be. What Herr Hitler did to the Jews and Comrade Stalin did to the kulaks, Mr. Wallace and his starry-eyed pals have done to the southern Negroes.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 2, 1939

Education: Is It A Luxury Or An Economic Necessity?

"But why educate more Negroes when people are already standing in line trying to get jobs?"

The question was overheard as the audience left the Birmingham-Southern College commencement exercises at which Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, was the principal speaker.

In the course of his address on the future of the South, Mr. Embree had discussed the fuller development of the Negro's economic potentialities as one of the steps to be taken.

The doubt implied in the question quoted above is held by many, not only in its application to the Negro, but to all groups. It arises from surface thinking—an impression that education is a luxury and that a community or state is able to provide opportunities for a fixed number of educated people.

Actually education is a necessity. It is not a racial problem, but a human problem. However, since it is often discussed in its racial aspects it might be well to consider here whether Alabama can "afford" a drastic increase in its educated Negro population.

Suppose for an instant that every Negro within a radius of 50 miles of Birmingham was equipped to produce, or earn, 30 per cent more than he or she is now producing. This would mean that every factory worker was 30 per cent more efficient than he is now. It would mean that every service employe was 30 per cent more efficient in performing his job. It would mean that every Negro school teacher and professional worker was that much better equipped to do his or her job.

In addition it would mean that every cook, maid or nurse was equipped to do her job more effectively. Could Birmingham use more Negro cooks and maids who have a knowledge of sanitation, who know how to prepare better meals more economically, who know more about caring for children?

When we say "earn" 30 per cent more, we do not mean merely receiving that much additional wages, but being *worth* 30 per cent more to their employers or as independent workers because they are adding that much additional to the world's wealth or contributing it in improved services. Basically, that is the only way the sum total of our wealth is increased—in the producing or processing of additional products or in providing services for those engaged in such tasks.

In considering what it would mean to this district if the approximately 350,000 Negroes within a radius of 50 miles of Birmingham produced 30 per cent more, it is easy to see the important role of education. It is impossible to educate the mass without preparing leaders in college.

Education should fit the individual not only to be of more service to himself, but of greater service to society. Unless it does the latter, it is not education. Furthermore every man is either an economic liability or he is an economic asset—regardless of his race, creed or color.

Education should develop imagination and initiative. It should be preparing men and women to use our human and natural resources more effectively. The educated man does not become a drone in society. Consider any one of scores of Alabama industrialists who were educated in the state and have provided employment opportunities for others. They represent investments on the part of the public.

There is one plot of ground in Alabama which is less than six acres, but which today provides a livelihood for 238 people who are engaged directly in growing, processing and selling the products from that ground. Elsewhere in Alabama there are thousands of families who are living in poverty on 40 acres of land which is basically just as rich as the six acres.

In Mobile County, some of the most successful and largest nurseries are owned by Japanese. They are adding to the wealth of Alabama. From Baldwin County, several hundred thousand dollars worth of gladioli are shipped annually to Eastern and Midwestern cities.

Ability and imagination can utilize resources available in Alabama which otherwise would be worthless, or nearly so. Formal education is society's most effective technique for developing ability and imagination. As such, it is not a luxury but a necessity, regardless of race.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 18, 1939

CASTE SYSTEM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

One of South Carolina's ablest students of contemporary life and conditions recently made this assertion: "In South Carolina we have a caste system, and I am not referring to the racial situation, either. We have what is, in effect, a caste system that divides white tenant farmers from other white persons."

To support his assertion he referred to the disclosures in surveys conducted by Dr. Henry Fulmer and others, these disclosures showing plainly that the children of white tenant farmers receive much less education than do the children of white owner farmers.

The children of tenant farmers are more numerous than those of owner farmers. In the lowest primary grades they are a majority. But by the time high school is reached the tenant children are a small minority of the total enrollment, and in colleges they are almost non-existent.

"I have made some studies also," continued the studious gentleman in his talk with The State. "After a careful study of one county, in which the white population is about 80 per cent. of the total, I cannot find where any child of a white tenant farmer ever has been graduated from college. That's an astounding fact!

"No one has a right to assume a natural inferiority of tenants to owners. Given equal food the young children of the white tenants are equal to the young children of the white owners. But they do not have equal food, and that is one factor against them.

"Another factor—and this is where the caste idea comes in—is that the children of white tenant farmers often get, from somewhere or from everywhere, the unfortunate idea that they are a class apart."

A caste system in South Carolina? We have always had that, or something like it, operative in recial relations, but it is a bit shocking to hear a studious, intelligent and enthusiastic South Carolinian say we have right much the same system of division operative within the white groups.

"A revolution in viewpoint is needed," continued the gentleman. "Those who are not tenants must revise their opinions of tenants, and their treatment of tenants; and tenants must revise their opinions of themselves."

EDUCATION- 1939
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Holds Degrees from Colleges Are Valueless

New York, Dec. 10 [Special].—Most of the academic degrees awarded by universities were devised to meet the needs of medieval life and may mean nothing nowadays. Teaching positions and other vacancies thruout the country are being filled by degrees—not by men and women.

These comments on the value of scholastic awards were made in the annual report of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, presented today by its president, Frederick P. Keppel.

They supplemented the announcement that the corporation had made grants totaling $4,846,126 during the fiscal year of 1938-'39 to organizations in the United States and in the British dominions and colonies.

Established by Carnegie.

The foundation was established by Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate, in 1911 "for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and the British dominions and colonies.' The program includes the support of educational and scientific research and the advancement of numerous educational agencies.

"Society's demands upon education," the report stated, "never very clear or constant, shift with such changes in our community life as the disappearance of the backyard, of farm chores, of the old relations between the master and the apprentice, and with the changing place of the church in society.

Cites Need of Money.

"Education needs money and those responsible for providing it are faced with actual want in many places and with uncertainty everywhere. Meanwhile, the new knowledge is piling up more rapidly than education can analyze it, digest it, and revise its curricula accordingly. Some of the new knowledge bears directly upon education's own processes.

"The prevailing confusion is revealed when one turns to the most conspicuous of the outward and visible signs of educational achievement.

"Academic degrees for the bachelor, master, and doctor were devised to meet the needs of medieval life in theology, law, medicine, and the arts. For centuries there was little or no change. In the 19th century the general pattern was broadened to make provision for such new branches as engineering.

Calls Increase Preposterous.

"Since then the creation of academic degrees has increased to a preposterous point in the United States. Only in a few strong professions, notably medicine and law, and the older branches of engineering, can it be said that the possession of a degree today necessarily means anything.

"Elsewhere, all too often, a degree as such may mean literally nothing. All over the country teaching and other vacancies are being filled by degrees, not by men and women, the appointing bodies accepting the diplomas as a substitute for the tiresome process of really finding out something as to the professional and personal qualifications of individual human beings.

"Sometimes the situation presents curious anomalies, as in the fine arts where the possession of a Ph. D., however much it may imply as to scholarly knowledge, all too often reflects the absence of creative interest and capacity on the part of the possessor."

Questions Training Machinery.

The report said it might be well to investigate whether the layman fully understands the significance of professional qualifications, and also whether the present machinery for training thruout the professions is working adequately.

It emphasized the importance of interprofessional contacts among doctors, lawyers, teachers, and other professionally trained persons. The first step, it said, may well be a better understanding of the reciprocal nature of the relationship between the professional and the layman.

Of the nearly $5,000,000 disbursed by the foundation in the last year, $1,157,325 was given for the arts, $1,253,650 for research, studies, and publications; $697,200 for library interests, $204,921 for adult education, and $1,533,030 for the general program of the corporation.

Group Gets Quarter Million.

The largest single grant of the year was $250,000 to complete the sum necessary to establish joint academic library services for Vanderbilt university, Peabody college, and Scarritt college at Nashville, Tenn.

Commenting on this grant, the report said it might well provide an example for the other communities having a group of educational institutions.

Grants of $500,436 were made for the British dominions and colonies. In Canada grants have been made primarily to continue research programs in colleges and universities and to forward library extension. In South Africa the funds were used chiefly for scientific inquiry, and in New Zealand and Australia emphasis has been on educational research, libraries, and social services.

ROLE OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN NEGRO EDUCATION

By Robt. P. Daniel, President, Shaw University

As the president of a church-related college, I am especially interested in the significant contribution of the Christian college to Negro leadership. The earliest schools in behalf of the intellectual emancipation of this race in bondage were established by religious bodies. "They considered it a duty to give the Negro a chance, through Christian education, to rise in the human scale."

The denominational boards which were most active in the establishment of the church-related colleges that exist today are the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Methodists and the Presbyterians. In recent years the educational programs for Negroes of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church have been expanded to include four years of college work.

The Negro denominational boards which established schools and colleges are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and various Negro Baptist state conventions.

In my opinion the most significant program in support of religious training in our Negro colleges today is the contribution which the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention is making to the salaries of professors of religion in eighteen of our colleges.

The oldest Negro college both in the North and in the South are church-related colleges. In the North are Lincoln University in Pennsylvania originally directed by the Presbyterian Chruch, and Wilberforce University in Ohio, supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The oldest Negro college in the South of continued existence as one institution is Shaw University in North Carolina supported by the Negro General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

The educational philosophy underlying the establishment of the denominational schools for Negroes is well expressed by Dr. Kelly Miller in his book "From Servitude to Service:"

"The higher education should be encouraged because of the moral impotency of all the modes of education which do not touch and stir the human spirit. It is folly to suppose that the moral nature of the child is improved because it has been taught to read and write and cast up accounts, or to practice handicraft. Rules in grammar, dates in history, sums in arithmetic, and points in geography do not strengthen the grasp or moral truth. The ability to saw to a line or hit a nail aplomb with a hammer does not create a zeal for righteousness and truth. It is only when the pupil comes to feel the vitalizing power of knowledge that it begins to react upon the life and to fructify the character."

Thousands of Negro leaders in America past and present are exhibits of the distinctive significance of Christian education. Indeed, the cause of public support of higher education of the Negro was greatly enhanced by the effectiveness of the program and the product of the Christian college in the South. The church-related colleges of the nature of Shaw University, Virginia Union University, Morehouse College and others are trying to answer the cry of the great host of Negroes of higher educational opportunities. Their work is especially the training of Christian leaders.

What, then, is involved in the program of the church-related college? Schools are not made of brick and mortar, but rather of the influence of are accustomed to measure those things that we regard as of the highest value in human lige.

Southern Baptist Home Mission wholesome instruction, of teachers of character, and of standards of the highest idealism.

The Christian college seeks to implant in young minds new ideals of life; it sets before them the highest modes of human conduct, gathered from the whole range of human history; it inculcates the soundest ethical principles, which are to be determining forces in influencing conduct and regulating character; it strives to awaken a spirit of unrest and discontent in any unworthy station, and to implant aspirations after the noblest and best that is attainable.

The Christian college is at once a seminary of learning and a training school of character; its ultimate aim is the improvement of the physical intellectual and moral status of every student within its walls, each one of whom shall go out from it with high ideals, seeking to renovate families and reform social abuses; to fight vice and crime, ignorance and superstition, and thus improve the industrial, social, political and religious condition of all upon whom their in-

fluence shall be brought to bear.

The Christian college is a central force working from within outward The Christian college is a dynamic force uprooting evil and implanting germs of good. The Christian college is an abiding force continuing its work through generation after generation, and setting no limits to its influence in time or space.

The Christian college thus takes its place among the most beneficent factors in the promotion of human civilization; its worth is measured only by the worth of the human soul and its dignity can be measured only by the standard with which we

A Lawyer's Strange Confession

Lawyer P. L. Hardin of Jackson, Tenn., is quoted in an Associated Negro Press release as having sounded off in condemnation of the legal proceedings instituted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an effort to protect the Constitutional rights of the young colored Tennesseans who have sought entrance to the University of Tennessee, as follows:

"I think we ought to have educational facilities equal to those of any other citizens, but we must realize we have two separate and distinct races in this country with the Negro a special subject.

"Have we as a race ever received any advantage out of any mixed school? I am ardently opposed to mixed schools. I don't think they're for the best interest of either race. I have not seen any of our group amount to anything worthwhile to the group who went to and finished a mixed school. If you can find just one, I'd like to see him and find what he looks like. The most I've seen are job hunters who never can fit into the group's program."

We feel sure that there is not a bigot of the white race nor an "Uncle Tom" of the Negro race who will not kick up his heels with glee when he reads this piece of clap-trap enunciated by Lawyer Hardin. Lawyer Hardin could be excused for his insult to the intelligence of the American people were he an ignorant man. But being, as he undoubtedly is, a man of considerable intelligence and influence in his community and the state he can not escape being accused of engaging in a crude form of publicity seeking among the most backward members of both the white and Negro races if the statement above quoted was made.

As a lawyer, Mr. Hardin knows full well that the application which the young colored men have made to enter the University of Tennessee was a proper legal step to take if Negroes of Tennessee are ever to have the "educational facilities equal to those of any other citizens," which he claims to desire.

He, as a lawyer, knows that unless these students, actually made an effort to enter the University of Tennessee and were refused admittance they would not know, as the courts would require them to know, that Tennessee is not providing for them "equal justice under law" in compliance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

Since the famous Supreme Court decesion was rendered we have had a session of the Tennessee Legislature and neither that body nor any other responsible state authorities have shown any purpose to establish in this state a Negro school which would provide for Negro citizens the same educational facilities that are provided for white students at the University of Tennessee. The failure of the Legislature and other state authorities to do anything to show that they meant to comply with the mandate of the United States Supreme Court had given rise to the belief that the Negroes of Tennessee would go to sleep on their rights and be as long in getting increased educational facilities as this state was in getting a Negro land grant college established.

Lawyer Hardin speaks the majority sentiment of Negroes and of whites in the South when he advocates separate schools for the two races. While such a system has practical reasons for its existence, it is nothing less than hypocrisy for any one to contend that separate schools for Negroes have produced a better citizenship than have the mixed schools in other parts of the country. The biggest boast that either race in the South has any reason to make for the separate school system is to say that it has trained its young people "as well" as the mixed schools have trained theirs. And it would be a hard strain on credulity even to believe that.

No Negro who ever went to a mixed school ever amounted to anything worthwhile "to the group," Lawyer Hardin says and the statement is bound to win for him the prize for cutting loose with the most ridiculous and irresponsible statement of the year.

Lawyer Hardin ought to get it out of his head that public education is being provided Negroes particularly to make them valuable cogs in any particular "group." Public education is intended to make all who receive it valuable members of society and loyal American citizens.' It is hoped and believed that if these beneficiaries of public education succeed in being good Americans they incidentally will be valuable members of the Negro "group."

Now to give a list of only a few colored Americans who were educated in so-called mixed schools and "whom not to know argues one's self unknown:"

Dr. George W. Carver was educated in "mixed" University of Iowa and got a better education there than any all-Negro college in the United States could give him.

Major Charles Young was educated in "mixed" West Point Military Academy and was such a notable soldier that many Americans wanted him named as a general at the time of the World War.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson was educated in "mixed" Berea College in Kentucky and who is there who can minimize his achievements in challenging the bigots who have written our histories with a deliberate purpose to ignore or belittle the part Negroes have played in making these United States the greatest nation of the world?

William Pickens, like hundreds of other Southern "boys," felt he could improve his value as a citizen by completing his education at "mixed" Yale University. He came back to his "group" and has been heard from pretty regularly during the past thirty-five years.

Paul Robeson was educated in Rutgers and Columbia and everybody in his "group" and outside of it says he is a valuable American. William H. Lewis of Boston who served as Assistant Attorney General of the United States is a graduate of Harvard University, as is Charles H. Houston, now being endorsed for appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court. Our own Dean George W. Gore of A. and I State College is a graduate of "mixed" Depauw University and also of "mixed" Columbia. He has performed a notable service for the educational advancement of Tennessee.

Jesse Owens, trained at "mixed" Ohio State University, it will be conceded, did much better with that training than with what he would have gotten in his native Alabama.

The fact is, in every walk of life, colored men and women, trained in our "mixed" schools, are doing creditable work and it serves no good purpose to bear false witness against them.

Sanford, Fla. Herald
August 3, 1939

Well-Known Men Will Speak At Education Meet

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 —(AP)— Stanley Baldwin, former British prime minister, Edouard Herriot former premier of Fance, Josiah Stamp, noted Bitish economist Winthrop Aldrich, New York banker, and other leading international figures, will address the Congress on Education for Democracy to be held here at Teachers' college, Columbia university Aug. 15, 16, and 17.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler president of Columbia is honorary chairman of the congress: William F. Russell, dean of Teachers' college, chairman, and Aldrich, vice chairman.

In explaining the purpose of the congress, Dean Russell said it was frankly experimental, but that if the meetings were successful the organization might be made permanent and a virogous effort launched to instill the teaching of democracy into American schools.

While many foreign leaders will address the congress, Dean Russell said, plans call for an emphasis on "how to make democracy work in the United States" rather than the formation of any international front of the so-called democratic nations.

The congress is financed by voluntary contributions "from wealthy Americans who are interested", according to Dean Russell.

Representative lay organizations included in the congress include the American Bankers association, American Federation of Labor, American Legion, United States Chamber of Commerce, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Association of Manufacturers, National Grange and National Negro congress.

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Roanoke, Va., Times
August 27, 1939

South Faces Problem in Negro Higher Education

Colored Man as Rule Anxious To Better Himself—Likes Farming

By RICHARD P. CARTER

He was what either a writer of fiction or reporter might aptly term a "typical negro of the deep south," with his worn overalls, his wide-brim straw hat and his much-used shoes through which a toe or two protruded, and a wide grin that showed strong white teeth that glistened in the sunshine.

He took off his hat and his hair was short and matted. He might have been twenty or thirty-five, so well preserved was he through years of living in the fields. He said he was thirty-three years old.

Unexpected Diversion

He was plowing cotton in an Alabama field. It wasn't a large field—a better term for it might be "a patch of cotton." And he was as contented and peaceful in appearance as the battered old mule that pulled his plow, only he had considerably more interest in life. The mule just stood stock still and flicked at the flies with his ears. The man was ready enough to stop and talk to me and rest a while at the end of a row. It was an unexpected diversion, an interruption in his day's schedule of cleaning the furrow between the stalks of fiber-yielding plants.

I offered him a quarter if he would let me photograph him with his mule and he agreed. He would have posed anyway, just for the fun of it. I asked him what he would do with the money, whether he would buy a drink on the sly or just throw the quarter away. His grin broadened—I had not thought such a broadening possible, he was in such a good humor anyway—until it covered his entire face and he said without hesitation that he would spend the money for smoking tobacco. Said he hadn't had any recently.

There were some cabins across the way, but he lived a little farther down the road and came to this cotton patch every morning to work it.

Did he own the cotton? No. He was "jest workin' it" for somebody else. Did the fellow who had stopped plowing over at the other side of the field own it? No, he was just working there too. Would he like to own his own cotton patch? Again the grin broadened and he said "Yes suh!" and said it in such a way you could not possibly doubt him.

Chances Slim

I began to wonder just how much of a chance he would ever have to own a cotton field and decided, on the basis of everything I had read and observed, they were pretty slim. He didn't want a big farm, either. Just a few acres to till. But he was vitally interested in the welfare of the cotton, no matter to whom it belonged, and that seemed the most important part of the whole roadside incident, which might be repeated every few miles or so down in Dixie. The incident emphasized that the southern negro is primarily an agriculturist, a rural individual who loves to cuddle the crops and work in the sunshine.

Undeniably, this is true. It leads naturally to speculation on the education of the southern negro, one of Dixie's most perplexing problems in a land where social and economic enigmas are as confusing and tantalizing as they can be.

The southern negro does not yet seem prepared for, or—on the whole—especially desirous of a "classical" education as such. His interests are too vocational, too agricultural in the majority of cases in the lower south. The southern negro makes a good farmer, if he works under supervision or if he has learned enough to work for himself. A good negro small-land-owning farmer usually is a solid citizen.

More Eager To Learn

Paralleling this, it is common knowledge that the negro of today is more eager to learn than he was a generation or even a decade ago. It is the responsibility of Dixie's ruling class to see this eagerness satisfied, and to see that the learning is directed into channels beneficial to both races.

The solution appears to lie not in too much emphasis on the so-called classical education in the lower schools, but on better opportunities for vocational training, and with concentration on agriculture. Offered the opportunities, I am convinced the Dixie negro would avail himself of considerable instruction in agriculture and like pursuits and continue to lean to them and not to play upon the more spectacular demands for "equality" in higher technical and professional education. The trend, though slow, is in this general direction.

Complex Problem

But the problem is far too complex for such simple treatment or settlement. Before the southern negro can be taught in school to do the work for which he is so well adapted by his physical and mental makeup, teachers must be provided. To provide them, better and broader facilities for higher education are needed in virtually all of the southern states.

This can be accomplished by only one of two methods—admitting negroes to the universities and colleges from which they are excluded, or by building up the higher negro institutions now functioning.

The first has its overpowering traditional and actual disadvantages, although the courts are showing a tendency to believe otherwise. The second involves an outlay of money which just does not exist in the south. It's something of an impasse, but—speaking strictly in a reportorial sense—it cannot remain that way much longer.

The south is coming face to face with the cold, bald fact that higher education must be provided for those few but determined negroes who want to study law, medicine and other professions. Leaders in the sundry campaigns for equality of treatment have their most sensational point to make here, and are making it.

May Be Answer

I talked the other day with a well known southern educator, a man who has spent his life teaching in a southern university, who believes an intense program of vocational instruction may provide an answer to the puzzle—he wants the negro to have the education that will benefit him most. He confessed an assurance that something will have to be done to meet negro demands for higher education in Dixie and his preferred solution was bolstering the curriculums in negro colleges, expanding these colleges.

What, then, of the negro in the cotton field? Does he really want to learn?

Dr. F. G. Lankford, Jr., assistant professor of education at the University of Virginia, put it this way in a discussion of public education in the south:

"* * * * the negro is using the educational provisions made for him as well as the white is using those provided for him."

MARYLAND LAW ADMITS THIRD RACE STUDENT

Association Ready For Action In Missouri And Tennessee

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—"We have succeeded in keeping the doors of the University of Maryland open to Negro students," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced here Friday, as the organization's fight to open the doors of southern and border-state universities to Race students moved forward in three states this week.

Marshall made the statement following receipt of a telegram from George B. Murphy, of Baltimore, Md., announcing that his son, William, had been enrolled in the University of Maryland law school on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Murphy represents the third student to be admitted to the Maryland law school since the N.A.A.C.P. won its victory before the Maryland court of appeals in 1935.

At that time the high court decided that the University of Maryland had to open its law school to Donald Gaines Murray until such time as identical facilities could be set up in Maryland. Murray finished his course at the school last year and has since passed the state bar examination.

Asked to Withdraw

William Murphy, whose case represents the first victory in the association's roster of eight cases now under way this year, applied for entrance to the University of Maryland law school last February.

A graduate of Oberlin college, he has attempted several times to get an answer to his application from the registrar, W. M. Hillegeist, without success.

On September 9 he conferred with President Curly Byrd, at the latter's request. At this conference, he said that President Byrd told him that unless he withdrew his application he would not be notified whether he would be accepted or rejected.

Following this conference the N.A.A.C.P., whose assistance Murphy had asked for, drafted a letter for him which was sent to the registrar of the law school, demanding an immediate answer to the application.

In the letter Murphy advised Hillegeist that, unless he received an immediate answer or if his application was refused, he would take the necessary legal steps to protect his rights.

Phones Murphy

As a result of this letter, President Byrd phoned Carl Murphy, uncle of the student, on September 16, stating that Murphy would be accepted for registration.

Murphy was represented by Thurgood Marshall, special N.A.A.C.P. counsel; Edward Lovett, of the organization's national legal staff; and W. A. C. Hughes Jr., of the association's Baltimore branch.

Action Pending

The University of Missouri, despite the Supreme Court ruling handed down December 12, 1938 ordering the school to open its doors to Lloyd Gaines, refused for a second time to do so, when Miss Lucille Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, appeared on the campus and sought to enter the school of journalism September 14.

According to Registrar S. W. Canada, Miss Bluford should have made application to Lincoln university for these courses. He refused to heed the plea that Lincoln university offers no such courses.

Since the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case, the state

supreme court of Missouri has reversed itself and ordered the law school to be opened to Race students or equal facilities supplied within the state.

The state has set up a Race law school in St. Louis, with an appropriation of $200,000 as its answer.

Wednesday, when the school's 19 students appeared to register, they were met with a picket line protesting that the school was a "makeshift" arrangement that did not meet the court's decision.

The pickets urged that Race students be admitted to the University of Missouri law school.

Action in both the Gaines and Bluford cases is being prepared by Sidney Redmond and Charles H. Houston, both members of the association's national legal staff. The Kansas City, Mo., branch of the association has sent a check for $150 to continue the Gaines case.

Applicants Ready

L. A. Ransom, chief counsel in the association's fight to gain admission for six students to the University of Tennessee, announced Friday at Knoxville, that the students, none of whose applications have been acted upon by the university board of trustees, will present themselves on the campus of the school for enrollment, September 25 and 26.

They will be accompanied by Carl Cowan, local N.A.A.C.P. attorney.

Ransom, in association with Cowan, and Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville attorney, has been in Knoxville during the past week, inspecting the minutes of the university's trustee boafd, interviewing the applicants, and inspecting the university's records.

The trustees have not rejected the applicants, Ransom said (no court action can be undertaken unless the students are rejected) but Secretary of the University Hess arranged a conference Wednesday, Sept. 20, between President James Hoskins and the lawyers.

At this conference, according to Dr. Ransom, President Hoskins urged the N.A.A.C.P. to have the applicants withdraw in order not to impair "good race relations." The suggestion was refused.

All of the applicants have also refused to withdraw their applications. he said.

NAACP Reports Fight To Open Doors Of South, Border-State Schools To Race Goes Forward

Important Victory Clears Way For NAACP Action In Mississippi And Tennessee, Leaders Announce

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"We have succeeded in keeping the doors of the University of Maryland open to Negro students," Thurgood Marshall special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced here Friday as the organization's fight to open the doors of southern and border-state universities to Negroes moved forward on three fronts.

Marshall made the statement following receipt of a telegram from George B. Murphy, of Baltimore, Md., announcing that his son, William, had been enrolled in the University of Maryland Law School on Wednesday, September [illegible].

THIRD STUDENT ADMITTED

Murphy represents the third student to be admited to the Maryland law school since the NAACP won its victory before the Maryland Court of Appeals in 1935. At that time the high court decided that the University of Maryland had to open its law school to Donald Gaines Murray until such time as identical facilities could be set up in Maryland. Murray finished his course at the school last year and has since passed the state bar examination.

William Murphy, whose case represents the first victory in the Association's roster of eight cases now under way this year, applied for entrance to the University of Maryland Law School last February. A graduate of Oberlin College, he has attempted several times to get an answer to his application from the registrar, W. M. Hillegeist, without success.

CONFERS WITH SCHOOL HEAD

On September 9, he conferred with President Curly Byrd, at the latter's request. At this conference, he said that President Byrd told him that unless he withdrew his application he would not be notified whether he would be accepted or rejected.

Following this conference the NAACP, whose assistance Murphy had asked for, drafted a letter for him which was sent to the registrar of the law school, demanding an immediate answer to the application. In the letter Murphy advised Hillegeist that, unless he received an immediate answer or if his application was refused, he would take the necessary legal steps to protect his rights.

As a result of this letter, President Byrd phoned Carl Murphy, uncle of the student, on September 16, stating that Murphy would be accepted for registration. Murphy was represented by Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel; Edward Lovett of the organization's national legal staff; and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of the association's Baltimore Branch.

ACCEPTED BY STUDENTS

"The successful conclusion of this case," Marshall said, "means that we have to keep this school open to Negroes. The important gain in the Donald Gaines Murray case, was not only that we succeeded for the first time in opening the doors of a southern university to Negroes, but that he was accepted by the students of the school without friction, graduated in the first third of his class, and subsequently passed the state bar Thus the basis for the claim that scholarship laws or separate state universities are necessary or wise is completely destroyed. The determination of the NAACP to keep the University of Maryland open to Negroes is a symbol of our program for full educational opportunities for Negro citizens."

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 26, 1939

Group Behavior At Football Games

Persons who have opportunity to watch the conduct at different football games, especially police officers and near-by parking lot attendants, have found that marked differences exist in the behavior of different groups.

While exceptions occur, the best-behaved crowds are usually those which attend football games between Negro schools. Next in conduct are the high school games. Then come the small colleges, such as Howard and Birmingham - Southern locally. The worst games, in point of conduct among the spectators, are those between large colleges.

A number of reasons might be advanced for this. The Negroes interested in college life and activities come for the most part from the most law-abiding elements of their race. High school students, while enthusiastic and boisterous, are generally pretty well disciplined. Furthermore, ideals of sportsmanship are drilled into them regularly at school, here in Birmingham at least. At college games, as far as the local institutions are concerned, a stronger religious influence is at work to keep down rowdyism among students and alumni than in the case of some other games. Also, it is generally alumni, rather than students, who cause trouble at football games; alumni feel a keener sense of loyalty to their colleges than to their high schools and consequently attend the college games more. And finally, it is the better played college games that draw spectators from the general public, many of whom are out for a general good time, regardless of law and decency.

But with all these reasons, it still remains a discredit to the white race that crowds at Negro football games are better behaved. It is still a reflection on "higher learning" that crowds at college games are more disorderly than those at high school games. It does little good to the claims that big schools produce a broader culture when football meetings between the larger colleges draw more rowdy crowds than do the games of smaller colleges. And such phrases as the wisdom of age and years of discretion mean nothing when alumni behave worse than undergraduates.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

FROM AN EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

RAPHAEL O'HARA LANIER, assistant to the Director of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, made a decidedly fine impression in the two addresses he made in Norfolk. Both in his commencement address and his talk before the Grace Church Forum, Mr. Lanier modestly, and properly, talked about the problems of youth, omitting references to, or commitments by the Federal agency he represents. He is something of an expert on vocational problems, by training and experience. As dean of Houston's unique municipal college it was his privilege to gain valuable experience in a department of secondary education in which the Texas city is a pioneer and leader. The Houston institution represents one of the two southern adventures in the municipally supported public school system beyond the high school level, the other being the Louisville Municipal College. In Houston the emphasis is upon vocational training. The general trend is in that direction, which is to say that public school education is being adjusted to best serve the 85 per cent who after high school or junior college have to find jobs, if there are any around for which they are fitted.

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Some questions put to Mr. Lanier during the Forum question period indicated that there is not a working familiarity with the National Youth Administration on the part of some of the people this agency is designed to benefit. That is due, undoubtedly, to the scant part which Virginia colored people have in the machinery set up in the State to integrate eligible youths within the NYA program. We have a part-time assistant-to-the-administrator who is working under an arrangement with the Negro Organization Society, who pays half of his salary. We doubt if any such arrangement obtains in any other State in the Union. We do not say this as a reflection upon Mr. Carpenter. He is doing a good job in the time at his disposal. His should be a full-time NYA job.

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According to a report just released the National Youth Administration expended last year in aiding college students in Virginia the sum of $236,715.00. Of this amount students in Negro colleges received $31,680 and students in white colleges received $205,035. If this distribution was on the basis of college students registered by the respective races, the allotments are probably in the correct ratio. Students in 34 white colleges were aided, while there are only eight colored institutions that come within the college classification. We received 13 per cent of the student aid extended by NYA, which was about in line with what we were due to receive on a basis of college registration. There is one question that remains to be answered. How many deserving youths remained out of college for the want of just the amount of aid extended by National Youth Administration?

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THE LIVING CHURCH, organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, published in New York City, devotes an editorial in the first issue of each year to "an honor roll of distinguished Christians who have rendered notable service to Christ and His Church during the previous year." We are glad to find Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, formerly of Raleigh, now of Washington, on the honor roll of The Living Church for 1938. The citation in part: "Lieutenant Oxley, a recognized leader of his people, both in the nation and in the Church, has made a notable contribution . . . . to the cause of better understanding between white and colored Churchmen and the improvement of the Church's ministry to Negroes." Mr. Oxley is cited particularly for his work in connection with the Joint Commission on Negro Work. He is a busy man, holding an important post in the United States Department of Labor, but he finds time to lend his talents to the advancement of religion among men. The Most Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, D.D., Bishop of Virginia and Presiding Bishop of the Church is also included in this honor roll. "Under his spiritual leadership," reads the citation, "the whole Church is moving forward with a new unity and a common purpose. It is recorded that in his first year as primate Bishop Tucker has visited every province in the Church."

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PROFESSOR C. H. Hamlin, head of the department of Social Science at Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, North Carolina, never misses an opportunity to record himself on the side of social justice. We have received a letter from him in which he says: "I have just written to President Newcomb of the University of Virginia urging that Negroes be admitted to graduate and professional work there. I have urged the same at Chapel Hill." Mr. Hamlin is a graduate of the University of Virginia class of 1917. The university at Charlottesville may be counted upon to be the last among the border state universities to do what Mr. Hamlin suggests, as long as there is any way to prevent it and everyone may count upon the classic institution founded by Thomas Jefferson to find a way out. But it is good to hear from a real liberal like Mr. Hamlin, who received his education at Charlottesville. Up there he would be classed as a "radical." Over at Wilson, where he heads an important department in a small liberal arts college supported by the Christian Church he has helped to create an atmosphere of academic freedom. If it were not so he would not be there.

* * * *

A FEW weeks ago the writer went to Piedmont Sanatorium, at Burkeville, as a member of a committee headed by Dr. T. R. Lovelace, president of the Old Dominion Medical Society. Our mission was to interview Dr. J. B. Woodson, medical director of the sanatorium, on a matter of mutual interest to the medical society and our citizens generally. We were impressed first by the general improvements that have been made to the plant since our last visit there six years ago. The attractive Nurses Home, which is now being enlarged, was the first improvement that attracted our attention. Interviewing State officials, especially those under the Health Department, is not always a pleasant experience —at least, it is not always a satisfying experience. But Dr. Woodson "took us in." He was so genial, cordial and hospitable, that we were made to feel immediately at ease, and our task, which we had imagined would be a little difficult, was made easy.

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The genial Dr. Woodson is a versatile man. Physician, farmer, industrialist and law-maker, his interests run in many directions. For about 30 years he has been a member of the Virginia General Assembly, now serving in the Senate, of which branch he has been an important leader for many years. When the State placed him in charge of the Piedmont Sanatorium he was handed a man's job. To Piedmont he carried a wealth of experience which has served him generously in developing a long range program, which is well on the way toward reaching its objective. He showed us the blue prints of the new 150 bed unit now under construction. This unit, when completed, will double the present capacity. Dr. Woodson had it planned so that four wings can be added, gradually increasing the bed capacity until it is doubled again. This building, three stories high, will be one of the most modern facilities in the southern states for the treatment of the tubercular.

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Dr. Woodson's versatility has saved the State many dollars. He has a mechanical turn of mind and likes to handle machinery as a hobby. Following this hobby he has assembled at Piedmont a machine shop that would do credit to a much larger institution. Some of the machinery he placed at his own expense in order to make the shop complete. As a result his mechanics can repair any breakdown that may occur to the heating, lighting or sewage systems at the institution. He drew the plans for the Nurses Home and superintended the construction, saving the State about $10,000 in the operation. He speaks of retirement when his building program is completed, because he is approaching "three score and ten." But he appears "no ways tired." He gives one the impression of a man who possesses an abundance of health and enthusiasm. He has rendered yeoman service to the State.

Bristol Va. Herald Courier
January 14, 1939

TNYA Socio-Economic Survey.

A survey of socio-economic conditions among the Negroes of Virginia is being conducted by the State Department of Education under the direct supervision of Dr. Fred Alexander, Supervisor of Negro Education, and a committee of specialists in the fields of sociology and economics of several white and Negro colleges of the State. The survey in Virginia Bristol is under the direction of Principal Hayes and the faculty of Douglas High School.

The purpose of this survey, generally speaking, is to secure data on conditions, trends and problems of the Negro; to find the outstanding cause of present conditions, social, economic and political; to discover prevailing attitudes toward the Negro; also the attitudes of white employers of colored labor; to create greater occupational opportunities for Negroes in Virginia; to arouse among them a greater interest in schools and school affairs; to create among them a greater sense of responsibility in their work and in their relation to the community; to discover their attitudes toward themselves and their problems; to stimulate better interracial feeling, and to make for better citizens.

The information which this survey will develop will be of value. It will throw light on present social and economic conditions among the Negro population of Virginia and will indicate the measures that need to be taken to improve those conditions. Attainment of the objective of this movement will require the cooperation of the Negroes themselves, but that doubtless will be forthcoming. We believe the result of the survey will show that the Negroes of Bristol are as progressive and as wisely led as those of any other part of the State or country. Any movement looking to a solution of their social and economic and other problems will command their interest. As to interracial relations, it is safe to say they are as friendly in this community as anywhere.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
January 7, 1939

NEGRO EDUCATION

The filing of an application for admission to the University of North Carolina graduate school by a Negress now living in New York has the appearance of a move to accentuate the Negro graduate and professional school issue while the legislature is in session. Which is not surprising and need not be disturbing, though we would call it ill-timed.

It happens that on the very day the application reached President Graham's desk Governor Hoey was delivering his biennial message to the legislature and was recommending the launching of graduate and professional school facilities for Negroes.

The legislature, of course, is yet to pass judgment on the governor's recommendation and the starting of noise over an application by a Negress for admission to the state university may appeal to some as a good way to persuade the legislature to act favorably. And that strategy may be sound. We think not, but we shall soon see.

That aside, the governor's position on the question impresses us as being sound.

Rational members of both races understand that the policy of segregation of races with respect to schools is a fixed one in this part of the country. No one in his right mind favors trying to abandon or materially amend that policy at this juncture.

Reasonable members of both race understand, too, that it is essential that the inadequacy of facilities for offering graduate and professional instruction to members of the Negro race be recognized and immediate steps taken to remedy the situation. Simple justice demands as much and the Missouri case, as it has become known, compels it.

It is no credit to the state that it waited until confronted with the force of a supreme court decision to move to discharge its full educational obligations to its Negro citizens. But it is too late to argue about that now. The task now is to face the problem as it is and try to deal realistically with it.

How best can we, as a state, go about that task? First off, we can't turn in and build at one stroke a fullfledged graduate school, a medical school, a law school, a school of pharmacy and other schools that might attract one or two Negro students. If we could do that, it would be perfect foolishness to do so. Moreover, he who takes the reasonable and realistic view well knows that the potential supply of students is not sufficient to justify the building of graduate and professional schools for Negroes in every southern state. No responsible spokesman for the Negro race that we have ever heard of subscribes to any such program.

What North Carolina can do and ought to do this year is add modest graduate school facilities to established Negro schools. And not because it happens to be located in Durham but because it offers the best foundation, the beginning should be made in connection with the North Carolina College for Negroes. With the graduate school, of course, should go commitments providing for the gradual establishment of such professional school facilities as demand warrant and resources permit.

There is no occasion for bitter controversy and no necessity of a tremendous outlay, to start with. It will require appropriations, of course, and profound thought on the part of the governor and legislative leaders.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
January 24, 1939

ALABAMA'S SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The time has come in Alabama to reopen the discussion of ways and means of unifying the State's system of higher education.

Many States already have faced the problem and have found a satisfactory method of unification and centralized direction. North Carolina is the most conspicuous example in the South. Georgia has what is called a University System, which embraces Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. Emory and Agnes Scott in Atlanta have formulated a cooperative program, which has been blessed by the General Education Board with a grant of $2,500,000.

The Birmingham News thinks that a Birmingham university, built on the foundations of Howard and Birmingham-Southern, and perhaps also in cooperation with the Birmingham Conservatory of Music, the University of Alabama extension service in Birmingham, and the Birmingham School of Law, would benefit the whole State and attract the attention of foundations interested in education.

The General Education Board, supported by Rockefeller monies, is in the process of liquidation, and it is distributing its funds in cities where cooperative programs have been developed. The several institutions in Nashville, including Vanderbilt and Peabody, have combined their library facilities with the encouragement of a handsome gift from the General Education Board.

It is reported that the Board would like to see Birmingham organize a cooperative and coordinated system of higher education. "Atlanta," says The Birmingham News, "has been four years developing its plan for the university center. The work began with a survey designed to study the city's educational opportunities and needs. The plan has reached the point where there is already being put into effect arrangements for exchange of students and teachers in certain departments, for library exchanges, for cooperative buying and coordination in summer school work."

It would seem that now is the opportune time for Birmingham to consider a reorganization. Howard's president has recently resigned, and the college is in need of new leadership. Birmingham-Southern has a new president who, from all accounts, has won the complete confidence and respect of all his associates. The President of the University of Alabama is interested in the development of higher education in the whole State.

The Anniston Star applauds the Birmingham idea—which apparently is just an idea—and urges again that there be fuller cooperation among all the State's colleges and universities. Duplications are costly: an engineering school, for example, is maintained at the University as well as at Auburn. The State supports too many teachers' colleges. There are denominational institutions competing with each other and struggling for existence. Then there are the Negro schools. Like other Southern States Alabama is too poor to afford waste, too much competition and over-lapping of educational programs.

It needs to concentrate on a few instead of wasting its money on the many. As Dr. Howard Odum has pointed out, the South "has no university or college of agriculture or engineering school of the first rank, and affords no advanced instruction of the highest order in many of the subjects now demanded in the newer developments in politics, business, agriculture, industry, land utilization."

Furthermore, in the South "the teaching load of faculty members is about a third heavier and salaries about a third less than for the best of the nation's colleges and universities. So, too, in terms of the highest degree less than fifty per cent of the faculties hold the doctor's degree compared with about 75 per cent of the corresponding schools elsewhere."

Those facts underscore the need for cooperation instead of conflict among Southern colleges and universities. The General Education Board has recognized the necessity for one or two first-rate Southern institutions, and therefore has appropriated millions of dollars for the benefit of Vanderbilt, the University of North Carolina and the institutions in New Orleans. It would look with favor upon cooperative efforts in Alabama, but probably would not be quick to give money to an isolated Alabama institution.

The whole trend of higher education is toward cooperation and coordination of facilities. In recent years Alabama has gone in the opposite direction. It is time for a change.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 61

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Are They "Going To The Dogs?"

Poll, Conducted By W. Va. Educator, Begets Wide Variety Of Opinions--"A Car, Cigarette, A Hot Band And A Bottle Of Gin All They Think About," Says College Prexy--But 76% Believe He'll Get Along O.K.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4—Young Negroes will not "go to the dogs," even though they seem headed that way, in the opinion of a poll of 100 people in all parts of the country, representing all segments of Negro life, as reported in the May issue of the Kappa Alpha Psi Journal by I. J. K. Wells, State Supervisor of Negro Schools in West Virginia.

Although only 18 per cent voted that the youth of the race is hopeless, this majority was very outspoken in its condemnation. 76 per cent believed that youth is not going to the dogs, and six per cent professed seeing no difference between present-day young people and their elders, and between the 1939 edition of youth and young people of all times.

Even those who gave a general vote favorable to youth, however, pointed out many examples of youth sliding downwards in their ideals, attitudes, habits and general development.

"It will be noticed from the summary of the check list," the author points out, "that reverence for parents, chivalry towards women and girls and the weaker members of society, religion, patience, sex matters, indicate that youth is taking an awful tumble in the minds of the jury.

"If the youth is not going to the dogs, they are certainly headed this way."

Most of the jury thinks, however, that youth "has larger social, economic, and political goals, that he is more social-minded; more race-conscious; possesses more creative tendencies, and is trying to live longer and healthier."

Youth Doesn't Want To Work To Achieve Goal

"Youth needs balance," wrote one elementary school teacher.

The president of a large insurance company believes that "Youth is inclined to seek positions without having served an apprenticeship," while the dean of men at an eastern school asserts that "youth must develop the habit of hard work in the interest of worthwhile social principal. "Youth needs to learn how to stick, for this is a test of character, they are afraid to risk; they lack reliability in labor."

An Ohio river man said: "Present-day Negro youth needs to be more patient, self-sacrificing, more of the 'work-it-out-along-this-line-if-it-takes-all-summer' spirit, courageous, more idealistic, more self-reliant."

goals.

"He must learn to accept the consequences of his actions; he must learn the importance of thoroughness in any job to which he puts his hands."

A college president from the blue grass State had this interesting comment on college youth, according to Mr. Wells:

"They are predominantly pleasure-seekers. Just another good orchestra and another hot dance is their daily and weekly goal. A car, a cigaret and too, frequently a bottle of gin are the equipment which they use and idolize in others."

In his own conclusions, the West Virginia educator-author declared that "no matter where youth is going now, he will not get to the dogs."

Ready To Gamble But Not To Sacrifice

One college official wrote that "youth is emancipated," but not going to the dogs. "It knows a lot more than its elders, it is not afraid of anything; it has real courage; it is eager to advance, to change, to try something else.

But it is also light-hearted; it is selfish; it is intolerant of restraint. It does not believe in fair play; it is ready to gamble but not to sacrifice; it is ready to die for a cause but not to live for it."

"When it comes to real activity, Negro youth is not worth a tinker's damn," declared one high school

3,467 COLLEGE GRADUATES, MAGAZINE SURVEY REVEALS

NEW YORK, (SNS)—A total of 3,467 college graduates received diplomas of one kind or another in June, 1939, according to the annual education number of The Crisis magazine. Of these, 2,820 received the bachelor degree from Negro colleges and 173 from mixed colleges. The masters degree went to 182, with 42 being awarded at Howard, 34 at Atlanta, and 17 at Fisk. Meharry and Howard each graduated 30 doctors of medicine. There were 12 doctors of philosophy. Howard university had the largest enrollment among Negro colleges, with 2403, while New York university, with 556, had the largest enrollment among mixed colleges.

Columbia S. C. State
August 7, 1939

THE COST OF A YEAR IN COLLEGE.

How much does it cost to go to college? This question is answered in a news release from Teachers college, of Columbia university, and here is the answer:

According to figures compiled by the United States Office of Education, the average typical costs of students attending co-educational colleges are as follows: Privately controlled institutions, $979; Roman Catholic institutions, $635; Protestant denominational institutions, $480; State controlled institutions and State and City teachers' colleges, $314; Negro colleges, $260.

These figures include room, board, tuition, fees, books, laundry, supplies, and other personal expenses. Since these costs are averaged, the expenses may be higher in some institutions.

For non-co-educational institutions the costs were found to be higher. In general the typical cost for students attending men's colleges is higher than that for women's colleges, and both are higher than for co-educational institutions.

Leaders In Various Fields On Program

Dr. E. M. Colson Is In Charge of Arrangements

7-29-39

PETERSBURG, Va.—A modern discussion school, in which problems of present day importance to agricultural, educational and social welfare will be discussed, will be held at Virginia State College July 31 through August 3.

DR. COLSON

The school was made possible through cooperative arrangement with the program study and discussion section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the education and recreation department of the WPA of Virginia.

Outstanding national leaders in the fields of agriculture, education and sociology will discuss these problems before the Summer School student body and faculty and WPA adult education teachers and supervisors.

The conference will consider as its general theme "What is a Desirable Rural Life Program?"

The following nationally known persons will serve as discussion leaders: Walter R. Chivers, department of sociology, Morehouse College; Furman G. McLarty, department of philosophy, Duke University; Carl F. Taeusch, director, division of program planning, agricultural adjustment administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Charles S. Johnson, department of social science, Fisk University; and Doxey A. Wilkerson, department of education, Howard University.

These leaders will discuss such problems as 'The Place of Government in Modern Society," "The Relation of Government to Social and Economic Affairs," "The Place of Government in Education," "Conservation of Natural and Human Resources," "Population Problems," "Problems of Social Adjustment," and others.

DEMONSTRATION IN EDUCATION METHODS

The conference will present two sessions each day, a morning session beginning at 9:00 a. m., and ending at 12 noon, and an afternoon session beginning at 2:00 and ending at 4:00.

The afternoon hours of the first and third days will be devoted to discussion in small groups under the leadership of the Virginia State College faculty and the conference members.

The conference will be divided in the afternoon into groups of 25 or 30 persons each, who will focus their attention on the materials of the morning lectures as they bear on the group interests.

A general assembly and informal panel discussion will be substituted for the small group discussions on the afternoon of the second day with visiting staff members and members of the college faculty and student body.

DR. HALL TO SPEAK

The subject of this panel discussion will be, "What Part Should Government Play in Solving our Social and Economic Problems?" This discussion follows the discussion led by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, on "The Place of Government in Education."

The arrangement of this discussion school is in keeping with the newer trends and practices in education and is the first such discussion school and institute arranged in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture for a Negro group or at a Negro institution. Dr. Edna M. Colson, director of education at Virginia State College, is in charge of arrangements.

Coordinators to the arrangement of this conference are: Hugo H. Johnston, dean of the college; John M. Lockett, director of the school of agriculture; and Samuel A. Madden, supervisor Negro WPA adult education.

Dawson, Ga., News
June 22, 1939

Negro Education In U. S. Is Advancing, Survey Says

Is Still Lagging Behind Accepted Standards, Officials Point Out.

A government survey disclosed that negro education had made marked advances in the last 20 years, but still lagged behind accepted standards.

Estimating the number of 1935-36 graduates from negro public high schools in 18 southern states at 18,500, office of education experts said that number was 50 per cent more than all the negroes enrolled in high cchool in 1915-16.

Then, only 58 per cent of the negro children 6 to 14 years old were attending school. In 1930-31, the percentage was 84. Between 1931-32 and 1935-36, the negro elementary school enrollment increased 1.5 per cent to 2,250,-045, and negro high school enrollment increased 39 per cent to 188,936.

Macon, Ga., News
August 4, 1939

White and Black

An old man came into this newspaper office a couple of days ago. He was black with the mark of Africa untouched by any lighter strain. He wore a gray beard and had a jovial dignity which made him welcome. He introduced himself as a bishop and sat down to talk.

He talked well. He wanted to continue work which he said he started almost 50 years ago to teach young members of his own race. He said he was 80-something years old.

He spoke in generalities, but what he said was sense. He said his race, brought here bodily and by force, has advanced far more rapidly in the comparatively brief span of time since the first slaves were landed on these shores than in any other period of several thousand years.

He readily recognized that advancement is not complete. He remarked that the white race here is the product of thousands upon thousands of years of civilized experience. Grafted on this stem of progress, he suggested, it is remarkable that the Negro race has absorbed as much of the stream of culture as it has. But the job is just begun.

"The young people of my race," he said. "Forget this and they want to try to take all the progress which has been the heritage of the white race for scores of generations."

It was his contention that while the progress of the Negro race, in association with the white race, appears slow, and the future seems almost hopeless, the progress has been fast and the future is bright.

The Negro race is passing through a searing crucible in which the processes of racial change have been speeded by some alchemy of life. This passage is painful. It has taken the tragedy of slavedom and now it is taking the slow pain of grinding poverty and endless labor. This may go on for many more generations for civil evolution is a ponderous thing.

This viewpoint somehow makes the problem of racial relations in the South seem much simpler. Frankly, what frightens most white Southerners in thinking about the race relations of the future is the idea of social equality for Negroes.

This seems hardly worth worrying about. In the first place, segregation will disappear gradually and naturally as the classification of the Negro race as a whole grows less defined. As more and more members of that race absorb the information and the training which will make it possible for them to fill more nad more jobs outside the labor and domestic servant groups, there will be a decreasing feeling that "Negro" is complete discription and classificaton of any member of the race. The outstanding members of it will come more and more to be regarded by whites and Negroes alike merely as scientists, businessmen or artists—whatever they are.

EDUCATION- 1939

DISCUSSION

CHERISH IDEALS RATHER THAN MEAL TICKETS

There is one fundamental ideal that must be gotten into the heads of the Negro youth, as he leaves college each year; or his education will prove un-education instead of real education; and that one fundamental is, that temporary security is no substitute for human liberty. To cherish ideals instead of meals. The Negro youth must see as the white youth sees; that man cannot live on bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Nobody will deny that there is some merit in the New Deal; and that its policies have done a part of the people some good. But where does it lead all the people to? Nowhere.

The young Negro must think beyond his day and time. He must have visions of the future of his race. He must think in terms of centuries and of achievements, in the fields of letters, economics and politics. He must look forward to the day, when other people will look to his race, for guidance, religion and relief, as he looks to others today, for support and progress. Thinking in terms of bread alone, will lift the individual, or his race, up to this utopia of confidence and security. Government was not instituted to take care of men, but instituted for men to support and take care of government. Man is master, and government is servant.

Negroes must seek and cherish liberty and freedom, and not jobs and bread. The man who is free and at liberty to act and think for himself, without interference from the other fellow; will always have bread, and a voice in directing the affairs of the government, of which he is part and parcel; but the poor creature who is satisfied to eat bread from the hands of another out of the Government till, will end in the loss of both his bread and freedom; and will never have a voice in selecting those who measure out to him the food he subsists upon.

Great men like Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, are laboring hard to make the Negro see that eating bread out of the Government trough spells the end of their liberty, and the independence of the white man's supported by the Government's policy of discrimination against citizens on the grounds of race, color and previous condition of servitude. In finality, what do a thousand petty Federal jobs mean to the race, when the liberty and freedom of 13,000,000 American citizens, is the price paid in exchange? Must we give up the right to vote, to be free men and women, for a seat in the national poorhouse at the dole table, where white political henchmen hand out to us a quart of molasses; two pounds of sow belly; a half a peck of meal, or $2.50 a week to feed a family of four, while a white family of four receives double the amount the Negro receives.

We must use our heads to think what we are going to do, when relief fails, because of the bankruptcy of the Government. Relief has not paid Negroes enough wages to save a dollar for a rainy day. When relief is over, persons who have lived on it, will be poorer in money and morale than they were the day the Government took them over, and has been working them on half pay, and feeding them on half rations. The morale of the people on relief is gone, self initiative is dead; hope has completely fled from their breasts, and the only thought they have is bread to keep soul and body to gether, until death comes along. Nothing spiritually is left in the man; merely government support. Shall we make economic and political paupers of ourselves, by substituting bread for ideals?

Kelly Miller, one of the races' leading educators, in advising the 1939 graduates of his race, to cherish ideals instead of meals, fittingly remarked:

"If these 3,000 graduates should consecrate themselves as missionaries of service in face of the whitened harvest field, saying: "here am I, O Lord, send me," our colleges and universities would be abundantly vindicated. But if they insist mainly upon better payroll facilities then the efforts of philanthropy and statesmanship to provide and maintain college and universities will in the end prove to be mainly vanity and vexation of spirit.

I am presuming upon my seventy-five years of age and fifty years of service in the field of higher education as qualifying me as commencement advisor extraordinary. This is my last word to the gradutes of 1939—"Go forth into the vineyard already white unto harvest and cherish ideals rather than meals."

But the so-called higher education of the Negro has fallen upon evil days. The college graduate is carried away with the job objective. He is too often prone to enter the mad rush for wealth and material gain, in which he is foredoomed to defeat and disaster. The ordinary white mechanic and every day humdrum workman will outdistance him in the race for meals.

As President Lowell of Harvard once said, in comparing salaries of college professors and train conductors, "The man who minds the train receives higher salaries than those who train the mind." The history of the human race proves that those who reach the pinnacle of fame and honor are the ones who devote themselves to a life of sacrifice and service and not to the vainglorious pursuit of mammon. —Union-Review.

RULING IN GAINES' CASE CAUSES ACTION

ST. LOUIh, Mo., July 14—(ANP)—Recent activity on the part of the board of curators at Lincoln university to expand that school's facilities and start post graduate courses at the coming fall term, has found an echo in various other states of the South.

Stem of the present activity South is the supreme court ruling of last December 8 which ordered the University of Missouri to admit Law Student Lloyd Gaines to its classes or provide equal educational facilities within the state." The state legislature appropriated $200,000 for graduate and professional study at Lincoln university, whose board, headed by President Sherman D. Scruggs, is trying to have the school for law ready to admit students on Sept. 1.

In Austin, Texas, fortnight ago, the legislature appropriated $50,000 for the next two years, for graduate and professional courses for colored students. In addition to this, an additional grant of -200,000 was made to Prairie View college for graduate work. Both grants will be used to provide scholarships to Negro students for out-of-state study until the state can conform with with the supreme court ruling. Dr. Thomas W. Currie and Dr. R. T. Hamilton, prominent Texans, were largely responsible for getting favorable action on the scholarship grants in the legislature Dr. Hamilton commented as follows:

"While we realize that this is just a temporary expedient and does not confirm to the supreme court decision, still it is unfair to the hundreds of Texas students and teachers to force the continuation of the additional cost of graduate and professional study. Our task is to work out a plan so that we can help Prairie View State college and President Banks' fine corps of teachers to add a real graduate course to the institution and prepare the way for such professional courses in medicine, law, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering and other much-needed lines."

Last week in Durham, N. C., it was announced that Duke university and the University of North Carolina will furnish many of the teachers for the North Carolina college for Negroes when the latter opens its classes for graduate students in September. The state legislature authorized the Negro college to give graduate courses and appropriated $14,000 for that purpose. The liberal arts school will be the first opened under the new program.

Famous white instructors who have been engaged to teach at North Carolina college for Negroes include the following: Dr. Edgar W. Knight, Dr. A. M. Jordan and Dr. H. R. Douglass, school of education; Dr. Hugh T. Lefler, Dr. A. R. Newsome and Dr. F. M. Green, department of history; Dr. W. W. Pierson, political science; Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, dean of Duke university's graduate school of arts and sciences, and several others of prminence.

While Negro citizens in North Carolina and Texas seem to be accepting the gesture of their state legislatures and educational departmens in setting up graduate study on a separate school basis, the racial leaders in Missouri where the Gaines case had its inception are sternly opposed to any separate arrangement.

Despite the fact that the Missouri legislature appropriated $200,000 for Lincoln university's graduate work program, Missourians contend that it will eequire huge sums. vast equipment and many years before "equal" education can be achieved in their separate state college. The Show Me state residents point out that the supreme court decision required the

GAINES CASE REACTION SEEN IN THE MOVE

Missouri, Texas and Kansas Plan Schools

Dixie States Speed

By Associated Negro Press.

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States Eye Missouri

Despite the fact that the Missouri legislature appropriated $200,000 for Lincoln university's graduate work program, Missourians contend that it will require huge sums, vast equipment and many years before "equal" education can be achieved in their separate state college. The Show Me state residents point out that the supreme court decision required the state of Missouri to provide equal accommodations and that this can be done only by admitting students to the University of Missouri's professional and graduate schools. In the meantime, officials at Lincoln university are proceeding with the program ordered by the state superintendent of education.

Other Southern states are watching developments. Recently in Washington, the presidents of five Southern state universities met with a group of Negro educators at Howard university in an effort to discover some solution for the problem, stating frankly that their states could not support an adequate separate graduate school program, but that neither would conditions permit the entry of Negro students. The conference broke up without any definite agreement of policy being reached.

Texas Votes $200,000

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While Negro citizens in North Carolina and Texas seem to be accepting the gesture of their state legislatures and educational departments in setting up graduate study on a separate basis, racial leaders in Missouri where the Gaines case had its inception are sternly opposed to any separate arrangement.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
May 19, 1939

Cites Progress Of Dixie Negro

Belief that the negroes of the South are making more progress than the negroes of the North had been expressed Friday by Rev. B. R. Holmes, founder and president of Holmes Institute, speaking before delegates to an A. M. E. gathering in New York City.

"Many negroes who are unemployed have been educated for teaching and other professions," Rev. Holmes declared, "when they should have been trained as carpenters, masons, farmers and other artisans.

"When a person has been educated and cannot find employment, then he is mis-educated," he concluded.

A SYMPOSIUM ON DEMOCRACY

A Congress on Education for Democracy began its first session Tuesday under the auspices of Teachers college, Columbia university, with Dean William F. Russell of Teachers college as chairman. Earl Baldwin, former British Prime Minister, is among leading European personalities who are contributing to a three-day symposium. American scholars, educators, business and labor leaders are participating in the deliberations. The collected opinions of the congress will serve as a foundation for a concrete educational program for the nation.

A program of the sort that embodies and seeks to propagate the basic assumptions of democracy may postpone, if not permanently, at least for the moment the collapse of our political system. One specific service which can be rendered by the congress is to point out in clear, understandable terms that the issue in the world today is not between Fascism and Communism as it is between Fascism and bourgeois democracy. The conquest of Ethiopia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania and the subjugation of China and even Spain where Communism was not adopted as a form of political government, showed incontrovertibly that Fascism is opposed to the fundamental concept of capitalistic democracy. Dialectics may develop a lofty argument in which totalitarianism becomes a lofty conception in which the individual surrenders the totality of his being to the superior claims of the State, losing himself to find himself. But no logic will set out to prove that a slave is a higher being than a free man, or that man's highest lot is to be owned body and soul by somebody outside himself.

Earl Baldwin, who was one of the principal actors in the drama that ended with the loss of Ethiopia's sovereignty, should have much to say on the weaknesses of European democracies, and especially British democracy. He was Prime Minister during the East African crisis. He dictated the foreign policy of his government and subscribed to the prevailing belief in the House of Lords that to help Ethiopia is to endanger the security of every white man in Africa. Thus Haile Selassie was left to defend his empire without financial or military assistance. A Facist victory in Ethiopia, as events have demonstrated, has strengthened neither the position of the white man in Africa nor the security of the great British Empire. Earl Baldwin should be able and willing to tell us whether democracy can save itself from a disastrous collapse by periodic concessions to Fascism.

If the congress succeeds in redefining democracy in terms that can be understood and supported by the masses it will have fulfilled a great mission.

EDUCATION- 1939
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The Open Forum

Northern Neck People Praised For Cooperation With School Heads

Tells of Sacrifices Made In Lancaster County by Pioneers in Education

Editor, Journal and Guide::
When posterity views the tremendous effort of today's school teachers in their struggle for existence; they will call the teachers blessed. There is no single profession doing more for the advancement of Negroes than the school teacher. Their work will never be erased; as long as one pupil is alive to tell the story, the teacher will live.

In all professions there are those who stray from the path of popular service and seek to aggrandize themselves. There are ministers who are seemingly prosperous, but underneath their false prosperity there is decay: because they rob God of the glory. Like some Physicians who turn their medical knowledge into selfish gain and lawyers who are constantly pleading their personal case for dollars. Thus hidden corruption marches on unnoticed by the masses.

There are some left who style themselves leaders of men; but they do not realize these facts of success. One writer said, While misfortune sleeps the wise tread lightly. The Bible says "Let no man think more highly of himself than he ought." I think some school teachers, supervisors and Preachers should remember these words. It is so heart rending to think of a poverty stricken widow, who has struggled to keep her daughter in school and on graduating day the glorified daughter ignores her mother, or is ashamed of her.

My attention is callel to an article published (May 6, 1939) in the Journal and Guide titled EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN NORTHERN NECK.

The report is highly impressive and the Jeanes Supervisor is an energetic woman, she is worthy of praise for her work in Northern Neck. There are however, statements contrary to facts, in this report of Northern Neck. I quote from the article of May 6th in the Guide, quote: THERE ARE NO INDUSTRIES IN NORTHERN NECK, THE PEOPLE DEPEND ON FARMING AND FISHING AND OYSTER BEDS FOR A LIVING. The writer of the article ignored the great fishing industry of this section. There are industries sending ships as far south as Florida and far north as Maine, employing over a thousand Negroes annually. Will somebody please define the word industry.

In Northern Neck the schools were consolidated, which was a great help to some; but there are several sections of Lancaster county where there is no school at all. There was a frame school house once upon a time; now the poor children do not attend any school, because of the distance they are compelled to walk to a consolidated school. I have in mind those God-for-saken children in Mars-Hill section of the county.

I quote again from the report of May 6th, quote: THE SIGNIFICANT FACTOR ABOUT THESE SCHOOLS AND BUSSES IS THAT THE COLORED CITIZENS HAVE NOT PAID FOR A SINGLE ITEM. THE COUNTY HAS FOOTED ALL BILLS.

This statement is too good to be true. It is an insult to the hard working people of Lancaster county. The significant factor is that the people BOUGHT the school busses and turned them over to the school board to operate. All around the county socials and parties were held, envelopes were in the hands of children to beg money for the school busses.

I have lived for over a quarter of a century in these parts, I am acquainted with every teacher and supervisor in the county. I liberally gave out my meager funds to buy a school bus and to help the school, it was my duty and there are thousands as I am.

In order that posterity might know the good works of their fathers I write. How those teachers in Northern Neck are struggling is pathetic. They are hard workers and industrious, the people are helping the teachers to better educational facilities.

Lest we forget, the A. T. Wright High school is one of the best in the rural south. Mr. A. T. Wright has worked for over forty years at this school. The people and school faculty are helping him with the load of education. The people of the county will never forget the work of Prof. Dudley, Agricultural teacher for Lancaster County. He is now working to make the people civic conscious.

May the people live long in Northern Neck.

—J. WILLIAMS THOMAS

Murfreesboro, Tenn. News-Journal
May 5, 1939

President Of Fisk, Speaking Here, Urges Character Education Of Negro

Because the American Negro vote s being used to "swing elections" nd Negro labor to incite industrial strife, future education of the race nust emphasize "character training," Dr. Thomas Elza Jones, president of Fisk University, said in a ecture here last evening.

The status of the Negro—economic, educational and political —is 'vastly different" from that of 25 'ears ago, said Dr. Jones. This, he aid, constitutes a great danger and also a great advantage.

Unless the Negro is educated to respect and understand the constitution of the United States and taught to take his place as a citizen, his advancing social status will become "a canker on American society that is certain to lead to totalitarianism," Dr. Jones added.

Presented By A. A. U. W.

The noted leader of Negro education fields spoke as a presentation of the American Association of University Women at the Training School. The subject of his address was "Education Problems in South Africa," from which he digressed to comment on racial conditions in the United States.

Dr. Jones spoke from observations and studies he and Mrs. Jones made while members of a commission for the American Friends Service, the organization to which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt contributes the money from her lectures.

In the Union of South Africa, he said, where there are three native Blacks to every white British or Boer, the native has no citizenship and no guarantees such as are granted by the constitution of the United States. The British, who conquered the Boefrs, have long preached democracy, and say that the Boers (the Dutch colonists) won't cooperate with them, and thus are leopardizing democracy in the colonies.

The native, however, under the British, has found that nearly all the land has been taken over by the whites. Futhermore, as a mine worker he is paid from $5 to $15 a month, and the government takes 50 percent of that for education, road building and improvement of the country.

Wonder Who Friends Are

The result is, said Dr. Jones, that the native is beginning to feel that his best friends are those who keep him in his place—the Boers, rather than the democracy-preaching British. The problem with 6,600,000 natives, outnumbering the whites by three to one, is becoming a serious one.

The attitude of such leaders as General Smuts is, however, that the natives are not yet ready to handle money wisely, said Dr. Jones.

The speaker was introduced by Dr. Eva Burkett, general chairman for the A. A. U.

Segregation A Relic of Barbarism

Gaines Case Discussion By Rayford Logan

Recommending Segregation Puzzles Richmonder

Editor, Journal and Guide: Speaking before the third district Teachers' Association at Virginia Union University in Richmond, recently, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, in commenting on the Gaines case decision is quoted as saying: "The decision of the Supreme Court has four aspects, they are: legal, educational, socio-economic, and segregation. On the question of segregation we have got to decide whether we want the principle of integration or segregation. I am in favor of segregation, but it must be segregation all the way; equal opportunities, facilities and salary. By this kind of segregation we assure ourselves the opening up of new jobs. On the other hand if we take the principle of integration we make no jobs for ourselves or for our children."

It is indeed difficult to understand his philosophy. He seems to lose sight of the broader view and larger objective. Segregation is the thing we have been fighting with tireless energy and no little expense.

If we can get the youth of both races accustomed to working together in the schools and classrooms, they will eventually work together in offices and public buildings, in industrial and commercial institutions, and will finally vote for each other for public office. This will lead to mixed faculties in our educational institutions. Then, and not until then we can boast of things democratic.

The speaker admits this that to have segregation is to have inferior schools. If there is not a decent university in the south it may be traceable to the suppression of the Negro, as the speaker observed, indirectly but directly to the dual system that is both wasteful and inefficient.

Appropriations and allotments for Negro education under the dual system have been cut to the nth degree in the effort to maintain some sort of rating for white schools and colleges, using funds taken from Negro education to supplement funds for white institutions.

Segregation is the very root of this evil which is reflected in high ratio of illiteracy, low standards of living, antiquated schools and facilities, poor pay to teachers, appalling to delinquency among youth, ad infinitum.

Yes, the Gaines case offers its economic opportunities but not in the direction of the dual system of segregation which long ago should have been discarded.

Segregation, like polygamy and slavery, is a relic of barbarism. New England, where slavery died aborning, is today the envy of the rest of the world, while the South where slavery became an established institution and persists to this day in the form of segregation and otherwise, is dubbed the nation's problem child. There is a reason there can be no progress without change. This the South has been unwilling to do.

The Gaines case decision has given the South a wonderful opportunity to begin to demolish its wasteful, antiquated dual system of education by making graduate instruction available in institutions where it is now offered, and then gradually work out a single system of instruction and guidance founded on democratic principles. What is needed is a few men of wisdom and courage on both sides to strike the blow.

Richmond, Va. —H. H. PRICE

Class Legislation

In maintaining Missouri's traditional attitude toward Negro education, the legislature and Governor Stark made one move that is class legislation. When the Supreme Court ordered the state to give its citizens equal education, the state had free choice between enrolling Negroes in the schools it has already or creating separate schools for them. But whatever it did for Negroes it was due to do also for whites, or be guilty of class legislation.

The state is going through the motions of creating new separate schools for Negroes, having appropriated $200,000 for any additional courses demanded. Since there are nine branches taught at Missouri university for which Negroes now go out of the state, it is evident this sum is inadequate. But to prove that the state has made only a gesture and has not obeyed the supreme court's order, judgment must wait until the $200,000 is spent.

The legislature realizes what it has done. So it appropriated $50,000 more as student aid, continuing the practice which the Supreme Court had specifically condemned when it said Missouri must educate its citizens, and that paying some other state to do, it was illegal.

Since Negroes now have the same right to education as whites, no more and no less, and whites have the same rights as Negroes, no more and no less whatever the state does for one it must do for the other. Therefore this $50,000 is class legislation. Before the Gaines decision Missouri had Negroes bluffed into thinking they had to go out of the state for an education. Going they took anything it gave them. From this time on the law says they are to be educated at home. As a consequence any money for them is a gift given with bad motives but still a gift not shared as it must be if legal.

This $50,000 appropriation proves that the state authorities expect Missouri to repeat its past treatment of Negroes, the very thing any intelligent observer expects, because $200,000 will not create separate schools equal to those the state has for whites. In other words the legislative and executive branches of the state know now that the law will be violated! So they stand ready to pay "hush money," so to speak. Maybe Negroes will swap their rights to an equal education here in the state for money to go elsewhere. We hope not! But if they do, their lack of manliness is matched by the authorities disregard for the spirit and the letter of the law!

Class legislation is an evil with grave consequences. There is no longer a reason on earth — unless the assumption that the law will be broken automatically justifies expedients—why a Missouri Negro going to school in Kansas or Illinois, should have his tuition paid by the state! And if it is paid, as this $50,000 appropriation indicates will be done, then any white student going out state has equal right to state aid!

Class legislation is a departure from the spirit of America so grave that to prove it exists, condemns a law in public opinion as well as leads to its being declared unconstitutional.

Missouri is giving these Negro students money to escape doing its duty. But the plan will fail. Missouri, because it is unwilling to deal fair with Negroes' education, is swapping the devil for the witch. It would have felt better and built better if it had set out resolutely to obey the Supreme Court's order, hoping by the thoroughness with which it educates Negroes now to be forgiven its past neglect.

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A New Day In Education

RURAL EDUCATION in this state comes to a new day and a new deal. In a round over the state it will be found that the old time rural shanty with its poorly paid as well as poorly prepared teachers have been replaced. While much can be done in the line of equipment and building improvement, the fact that the state is demanding and getting better prepared teachers is indeed encouraging. Not in the history of the state have there been so many college graduates teaching in the rural areas.

For the first time in our history the boys and girls have access to professional experts in their line of work. In every quarter may be seen fine young men and women doing the task of inspiring the youth. Many young men are coming into the service. For a long time this field did not appeal to young men. Now they may be seen in charge of the girls and boys giving them the advantage of college contacts.

Many young men and women in former days have given up in despair and gone the way of the unheard because of the inability of the type of inspiration they were receiving to arouse them.

Prepared young men and women are bringing to the rural areas a sentiment. They are bringing more. They are creating a thirst in the community for better buildings, grounds, recreational advantages and pointing the young people to higher professions and trades.

Some of the finest blood within the group lies hidden in the rurals. Many a flower has been "born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the desert air" because it never saw the light nor heard of the outside world. Their characters have been dwarfed and their urge stilled and stifled and they have wasted the opportunity of a wholesome contribution.

Today the youngsters can look in the faces of successful men and women. They sit at the feet of specialists who have studied the arts and sciences.

With these advantages the state and race should go forward. A new day and a new deal come to the surface and from this score we are bound to bring up a better breed and brand of people. By this medium we will come into our own as fullfledged citizens. We are working at the grass roots and our young people no longer will content themselves with half fare on a half preparedness program.

For this the state is divinely grateful. It should show this gratitude by its cooperation with the young people who are foregoing other vocations for the profession of teaching.

For the proper improvement of equipment and grounds and recreational advantage we must keep these young people. They should be paid salaries commensurate with their training and unique ability to impart to youth.

Our teachers are our greatest asset. They are the tenders of the nurseries of our race and for anything less than a fair deal to them in their work is nothing short of inflicting a penalty on the highest type of loyalty in existence anywhere.

Graduate And Professional Training For Negroes

During this month two embryo law schools, one in Missouri and another in North Carolina, will open, offering courses to Negroes supposed to be identical and the same as given by these two states to white students. Whether this method of approach to the Lloyd Gaines decision, as rendered by the United States Supreme Court, will offer equality in education should be studied carefully. We are rather fearful that the experiment will prove, as all Jim Crow efforts do, to expose an effort giving inferior training to Negro youth.

In Missouri the law school is to be manned by Negroes, while in North Carolina, the governing agencies have worked out a plan by which the Dean of the white law school will have charge of the Negro law school, along with visiting white professors, and the law library is to be organized by the white librarian.

Of course it is all right to say a law school has been established in these two states for Negroes, but when one approaches the subject in a practical way, there may be some cause for doubt. For instance, the big item of expense, in the establishment of a law school is the library. Will the state of Missouri and North Carolina be willing to make the same outlay in books and other material as is provided in the white schools? If this is not done the facilities will not be equal.

We certainly trust that Missouri and North Carolina will not have the same notion regarding a law library for Negroes as most southern cities apparently have regarding separate public libraries. Here in Oklahoma City, where the Black Dispatch is published, the Dunbar Library is a loose collection of antequated texts, with the thought in mind that occasionally a few books may be borrowed from the white library. This is fairly representative of the approach made to this subject in most southern communities. Usually the librarian in charge holds her position because she is the daughter of somebody who cooks for "Judge So-and So."

Or we might offer another silly approach made in the south towards agricultural instruction and stock raising. Ever so often at Langston University, the Negro farm youths are allowed to go down to Stillwater and look at the fine herds of blooded cattle, and survey the activities in that vast experiment station, and with this sort of shadow-boxing at knowledge, the state washes its hands and alleges that Negro boys and girls have had equality in education.

It is because of the previous attitude of the ruling class towards Negro education, especially in the higher brackets, that the Black Dispatch is doubtful that the new experiments in North Carolina and Missouri will pan out well.

When Representative Creekmore Wallace of Oklahoma proposed a Bill converting Langston University into a graduate and professional school, we joined with others in the state in an effort to see how far Oklahoma would go in such a program. If the state wanted to do the task, we wanted the state to have the opportunity. We were one of those who argued that Negroes should not attempt to determine standards for the school, but that if the state were going to tackle such a herculean task, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools should use it's yard stick. We think that in this position Oklahoma Negroes far out-distanced their Missouri and North Carolina brethren, for when the North Central officials presented a plan for the development of a law and medical school for Negroes in Oklahoma, the state backed right down and went to talking about "out-state scholarships". The last legislature amended the old student-aid law, which was a complete joker, and offered no substantial assistance whatsoever, and under the amended statute, a far more generous grant is made.

In other words, as the matter stands now, the Negroes of this state are on record as wanting a separately maintained graduate school, and the state government is on record as refusing to grant their request. If a court action is started, having for its purpose the securing of graduate and professional training for Negroes equal to that offered by the state to white students, we shall support it. We have always been for the Lloyd Gaines decision) four possible solu
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Today the youngsters can look in the faces of successful men and women. They sit at the feet of specialists who have studied the arts and sciences.

With these advantages the state and race should go forward. A new day and a new deal come to the surface and from this score we are bound to bring up a better breed and brand of people. By this medium we will come into our own as fullfledged citizens. We are working at the grass roots and our young people no longer will content themselves with half fare on a half preparedness program.

For this the state is divinely grateful. It should show this gratitude by its cooperation with the young people who are foregoing other vocations for the profession of teaching.

For the proper improvement of equipment and grounds and recreational advantage we must keep these young people. They should be paid salaries commensurate with their training and unique ability to impart to youth.

Our teachers are our greatest asset. They are the tenders of the nurseries of our race and for anything less than a fair deal to them in their work is nothing short of inflicting a penalty on the highest type of loyalty in existence anywhere.

Graduate And Professional Training For Negroes

During this month two embryo law schools, one in Missouri and another in North Carolina, will open, offering courses to Negroes supposed to be identical and the same as given by these two states to white students. Whether this method of approach to the Lloyd Gaines decision, as rendered by the United States Supreme Court, will offer equality in education should be studied carefully. We are rather fearful that the experiment will prove, as all Jim Crow efforts do, to expose an effort giving inferior training to Negro youth.

In Missouri the law school is to be manned by Negroes, while in North Carolina, the governing agencies have worked out a plan by which the Dean of the white law school will have charge of the Negro law school, along with visiting white professors, and the law library is to be organized by the white librarian.

Of course it is all right to say a law school has been established in these two states for Negroes, but when one approaches the subject in a practical way, there may be some cause for doubt. For instance, the big item of expense, in the establishment of a law school is the library. Will the state of Missouri and North Carolina be willing to make the same outlay in books and other material as is provided in the white schools? If this is not done the facilities will not be equal.

We certainly trust that Missouri and North Carolina will not have the same notion regarding a law library for Negroes as most southern cities apparently have regarding separate public libraries. Here in Oklahoma City, where the Black Dispatch is published, the Dunbar Library is a loose collection of antequated texts, with the thought in mind that occasionally a few books may be borrowed from the white library. This is fairly representative of the approach made to this subject in most southern communities. Usually the librarian in charge holds her position because she is the daughter of somebody who cooks for "Judge So-and So."

Or we might offer another silly approach made in the south towards agricultural instruction and stock raising. Ever so often at Langston University, the Negro farm youths are allowed to go down to Stillwater and look at the fine herds of blooded cattle, and survey the activities in that vast experiment station, and with this sort of shadow-boxing at knowledge, the state washes its hands and alleges that Negro boys and girls have had equality in education.

It is because of the previous attitude of the ruling class towards Negro education, especially in the higher brackets, that the Black Dispatch is doubtful that the new experiments in North Carolina and Missouri will pan out well.

When Representative Creekmore Wallace of Oklahoma proposed a Bill converting Langston University into a graduate and professional school, we joined with others in

the state in an effort to see how far Oklahoma would go in such a program. If the state wanted to do the task, we wanted the state to have the opportunity. We were one of those who argued that Negroes should not attempt to determine standards for the school, but that if the state were going to tackle such a herculean task, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools should use it's yard stick. We think that in this position Oklahoma Negroes far out-distanced their Missouri and North Carolina brethren, for when the North Central officials presented a plan for the development of a law and medical school for Negroes in Oklahoma, the state backed right down and went to talking about "out-state scholarships". The last legislature amended the old student-aid law, which was a complete joker, and offered no substantial assistance whatsoever, and under the amended statute, a far more generous grant is made.

In other words, as the matter stands now, the Negroes of this state are on record as wanting a separately maintained graduate school, and the state government is on records as refusing to grant their request. If a court action is started, having for its purpose the securing of graduate and professional work to each of the

addition of graduate and professional students to
'white' state universities.
dies to pay the tuition of Southern Negro students in
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cooperation of groups of states for the establishment of
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admission of Negro graduate and professional students to each of the
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While Mr. Johnson, a liberal minded white southerner, thinks it was a mistake on the part of the N. A. A. C. P. to force the issue, and thus obstruct solutions No. 2 and 3, we feel that objective thinking will produce no such conclusion. Every one knows that the south's educational program so far as blacks are concerned, was in status quo, prior to the Lloyd Gaines decision. We are not so sure that solution No. 3 is not in the offing. The recent appointment of an educational survey committee, by the United States Department of Education has, we believe, for its purpose the possible recommendation of some such regional graduate schools as proposed by Dr. Johnson.

Looking at it from this angle we believe that the Lloyd Gaines decision has speeded up a trend towards Dr. Johnson's solution No. 3. The South knows, just as the governor of Oklahoma, and the recent legislature in this state discovered, that it is economically impossible to do justice to the Supreme Court's mandate with make-shift gestures such as proposed in North Carolina and in Missouri.

In discussing graduate and professional courses there also arises the question of medicine and surgery. Who is it that believes the state of Oklahoma will ever attempt to provide a hospital with all of the modern medical and surgical equipment to be found today at the State University Hospital? Negroes would not need as many beds in a separate medical institution, but equality of opportunity would mean that they would have a staff comparable with the State University staff, and the same and identical instructional equipment as to be found on 13th street in Oklahoma City.

The survey committee now at work is going to take cognizance of this fact, and we believe that the practical solution to the giving of graduate and professional courses in the south will be found either in the establishment of regional colleges, comprising several states, or the entry of Negro students to white colleges.

The Black Dispatch is willing to go any distance to try out such experiments as white Southerners have in mind, which has for its purpose, an honest-to-God attempt to give Negroes educational equality. We do not feel that out-state scholarships will do this. The Supreme Court has outlawed such procedure. We believe that regional Universities will go further in solving educational inequalities in the south, than state land grant colleges. Our main reason for assuming this position is noted in the fact that such a college would tend to suppress the quite evident desire of Negroes in states where they vote, to change college presidents every four years. Such a school would in the nature of things have regents named from each participating state, and thus the political ambitions of the Negroes of a single state would be submerged.

In this connection it should be noted that Negroes who live in states, where suffrage is denied them, retain their presidents of land grant colleges longer than in states where they do vote. This is a serious problem which Negroes must settle among themselves. Regional Colleges may point to the way by which we can eliminate politics from our state schools. Such schools might bump off the patronage grabs made by state legislators and other minor officials.

Educational Detour

Purchase of Morgan College by Maryland is that State's solution of the vital problem which has confronted every Southern State since the Gaines decision. Missouri's answer was the establishment of a law school for Negroes. These acts are typical of others to follow when Southern youth asserts its right to professional training at State expense.

But more than that they indicate the extent to which the Southerner will go to circumvent association with the Negro on an equal level. No economic or educational advantage which these new State-owned institutions can afford should blind the Negro's eye to the truth.

Neither Missouri nor Maryland has today more sincere interest in higher education for its Negro youth than it did before the Supreme Court handed down its decision last October. The University of Missouri is still closed to Lloyd Gaines. Maryland has no intention of inviting all who knock at the doors of the University of Maryland to enter.

The attitude expressed by the government of these two States was translated into speech by Southerners in the House and the Senate more than a decade ago when the question of placing Howard University under the federal government was under discussion.

Money has since been lavished upon that institution with the prayerful hope of many who appropriate it that the maintenance of superior facilities at Howard will attract many a colored boy or girl who might otherwise rub elbows with Congressional offspring in Northern colleges.

This method of detour is not new

EXTENDING NEGRO EDUCATION

PERCEIVING that the uneducated Negro, like the unschooled white man, is "definitely a personal and a public liability", every Southern State is granting more public aid than heretofore to schools designed "to help the Negro youth meet life." That report is contained in Horace Mann Bond's "Negro Education in Alabama" — a work aptly subtitled, "Study in Cotton and Steel". That survey, which represents nine years' fact-finding on the author's part covers the entire "Negro problem" and the economic-social conditions underlying that problem. Except that Tuskegee Institute necessarily looms in the picture, the report might be applied to Mississippi, Louisiana or any Southern State.

The significant fact emphasized by the writer is that schooling in books and in the arts and crafts (which are well taught at Tuskegee) is doing things to the Negro. To the New South, the change is welcome. As Mr. Bond puts it, the Negro "is developing a definite racial pride." He considers himself a freeborn American and is getting away from his inherited subserviency—a vestige of slave-time. However, taking a practical view of the social-economic situation, Negro educators urge the boys and girls to "learn how to be good toilers—farmers, stockmen, chauffeurs, plumbers, nurses, electricians, mechanics, printers and painters." That is the Tuskegee idea which Booker T. Washington developed and spread through the South: He taught his pupils the dignity and utility of efficient labor—how to "live on the farm off the farm."

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Anderson, S. C., Mail
February 9, 1939

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES URGED

Survey Made In State And Other Southern Points Is Made Public

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—A report that "55 per cent of the total number of negroes gainfully employed an over 10 years of age are engaged in occupations requiring little or no skill" was made here following a survey of South Carolina and other Southern states. At the same time an increase in vocational education opportunities for negroes in the South was recommended by the office of education.

The survey, made by the WPA covered all South Carolina negro high schools and two negro institutions of higher learning in the state. Five hundred workers were employed in the survey under the direction of 40 professional workers, it was said.

Although more than half the negroes in the South live in rural areas, the report found that vocational education in agriculture was offered only in a limited number of schools. It is reported that in one state 80,000 negro youths settled on farms after completing the sixth grade with no formal education in agriculture. The poor training is due both to lack of funds and a lack of demand for classes, the survey found. It recommended that agricultural training be introduced in the upper grades of negro grammar schools.

Despite the fact that a large number of negroes are engaged in domestic service and the need for such training in their own homes, comparatively few negroes study home economics and kindred subjects, according to the survey.

"Its need is shown by the prevalance of poor health, inadequate housing, early marriage, gainfully employed mothers and infant mortality among negroes," the report said. Pointing out that 62 per cent of negro women and 12 per cent of the men are engaged in domestic or personal service, the report said, "since the demands in personal service occupations are increasing in number and complexity, the school should definitely address itself to the task of preparing these persons for effective adjustment to these tasks."

Applicants Plan to Swamp Virginia U.

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND — Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local and State Association of the NAACP, announced, Saturday, that as a result of a series of articles appearing in the AFRO-PLANET on the stand of Virginia in regards to the Gaines-Missouri case decision, the association has received many applications from persons interested in registering at the University of Virginia, next month.

The names of the applicants will not be released until after the meeting of the State board of education, Thursday, at which time it is expected that some decision will be reached as to what course Virginia will pursue in carrying out the edict of the Supreme Court.

Discuss "Equalities"

At a meeting of the Virginia Interracial Commission, last week, the problem facing the State in dealing out educational "equality" to its colored population was discussed, but no definite plans made.

Officials of the organization when interviewed declined to make any statement.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Interracial Commission, at a meeting called soon after the Louis-Schmeling fight to settle the so-called riot after the bout in which a white motorist was accused of running over five colored persons, also refused to commit itself then by not furnishing its findings for publication.

When asked for personal opinion, executives declared that the matter was left entirely up to the State board of education for disposition.

Among those who attended the meeting were:

Tennant Bryan, L. R. Reynolds, Dr. Garnett Ryland, the Rev. Churchill, J. Gibson, Dr. W. J. Clarke, all white; Dr. John M. Gandy, Dr. J. M. Ellison, T. C. Walker, Dr. W. H. Hughes, Wiley A. Hall, John Charity and Mrs. J. P. Barrett.

Grievance State-wide

Complaints continue to pour in to the NAACP from individuals and organizations outside of Richmond, airing the adverse conditions in colored schools.

From Chauncey Harmon of Pulaski, came a letter which in part reads:

"Our school stiuation, as you already know, is far less than satisfactory. It is for this reason that we are willing to exhaust every posible means to obtain our rights.

Questions Walker Attitude

"Mr. T. C. Walker was here not long ago investigating but recently I received a very discouraging letter from him stating that there was nothing possible under the present law that could be done about it.

"Is this a fact? Certainly the recent decision of the Supreme Court is contrary to Mr. Walker's reply.

"I hope Mr. Hewin will find it possible to enter this county as soon as possible, but I am wondering if it will be possible to combine this court action into a dual or triple suit.

Have $100 Ready

"I am rushing to you some information which I feel of much importance at this particular time. Although these colored citizens are poor and their work is scarce, they have about $100 that they are willing to contribute to any organization, preferably the NAACP, in order that their cause might be fought.

Have No School

"As you know we do not have a school. The present plans call for a $37,000 eight room building with auditorium, and a gymnasium for the whites only, at the cost of $48,000. We know this is not equal or near equal.

"Our bus system is valued at $12,000, and our colored patrons send their children to school on the Greyhound line and in cars at their own expense.

"The school board definitely refuses to transport colored children. There has never been a high school for colored in this county, and only one or two colored children are sent to a high school out of the county, by the county.

"What high school work we do, we are forced to do it in an eight-room building, where the elementary grades are housed at the same time. We feel that now is the time. Please let me hear from you immediately, for we are ready to do the most drastic."

File Petition

Residents of Surry County, in the meantime have taken a forward step in the matter of having the same transportation facilities as whites and directed a petition to the school board of that county, last week.

NAACP to Act

The NAACP, it was learned Saturday, has taken the matter of the Surry County transportation case under consideration and is already launching a program with litigation, as a last resort if necessary, in order to obtain the desired results.

To Seek Injunction

Colored citizens of Covington are also on the verge of seeking a court injunction, in trying to prevent officials of that section from continuing a school building which they consider to be far below the requirement standards, and also, they are opposed to the site on which it is to be erected.

A letter to the NAACP from the Watson Training School Parent-Teacher League, in part reads:

Federal Grant

"On August 23, 1938, an election was ordered by the circuit judge of this district for the people to decide whether or not bonds should be issued to finance the erection of a high school for whites, and a consolidated school for colored.

"The above was made possible through Federal grant of $122,576, which represents 45 per cent and a bond issue of $150,000, which represents 55 per cent, for the erection of the two structures, totaling $272,576.

Distribution Unequal

"The colored school has been let to a contractor for $44,743, with an additional $15,000 for excavating, concrete, filling, and other equipment, making the total approximately $60,000.

"In the first place the colored patrons here feel that this is a very unequal distribution of the funds; in the second place, they realize that it is contrary to the last ruling of the Supreme Court.

"Thirdly, the school board selected an undesirable site, over the objection of a majority of the colored people, and is erecting a building there without adequate facilities.

Whites Considered

"Near the present site, adjacent property, sufficient for the erection of the new school, could have been secured at a small cost. The whites have been granted an extension and there is a consideration of several sites yet in progress.

"The county officials have planned an election for the purpose of deciding on location for the whites. We have in mind an injunction to prohibit further work on our project."

Lee Honored

While these complaints of alleged racial inequality continue to flow in from all sections of the State, students and members of the faculty of the new Maggie L. Walker High School and Armstrong High School observed Lee-Jackson Day, Thursday.

A picture of Lee and Jackson was unveiled at a ceremony at the new school for that particular occasion, and later placed in the school library.

The Rev. Churchill, J. Gibson, white, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, the main speaker, said, "I definitely would not leave a heritage of hate as a legacy to the next generations."

In conjunction with the general education shake-up in the State, the AFRO-PLANET will begin its survey in the Richmond public school system, next week.

Al Smith Urges Ac Educational Facilitie

Blames Whites for Not Doing Duty; Part of Negro Problem Is White Problem, He Says

NEW YORK CITY (ANP)—Alfred E. Smith, former New York governor, made a strong plea for better educational facilities for Negroes, and called upon the nation at large to help solve the racial problem at a Lincoln University luncheon given recently at the Empire State club by J. Frederick Talcott, a member of the university board of trustees.

"Part of what we call the Negro problem is a white problem," Mr. Smith said. "The white part of the population hasn't always done what it could to help the Negro on his long upward climb. Today we are trying to make our institutions serve them better and give them more opportunities. Opportunity is all they ask. They can and are solving their own problem and working out their own destiny. But they need some help."

"It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a Negro problem, but that the Negro is so little of a problem and has come so far in so short a time. We can help them work out their economic and educational opportunities for them.

HITS AT SLUMS

"We should stop crowding them into slums, both country slums and city slums. The Negro problem would be much more quickly solved, too, if better health and medical service were available to the race, and that is one of the things we must give attention to along with education, housing, jobs and better working conditions in the future.

"There isn't any bigger job ahead of us in this country than to help give the opportunity to this race that they are entitled to as citizens of the nation. To give them their opportunity will not only help them, but it will help the entire nation."

PRESIDENT ILL

Another of the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the 19th Street Baptist Church of Washington for 56 years, a former slave who is a member of the class of 1872. Dr. George Johnson, dean of Lincoln, spoke in the absence of the president, Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, who was ill.

Dr. Collis P. Bliss, former dean of New York University, volunteered to head a special committee for Lincoln University in support of the campaign for $10,000,000 sponsored by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education in behalf of its 52 colleges and 54 foundations operating in state universities in behalf of Presbyterian youth.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 16, 1939

Education Of Negro Will Be Discussed

Several Durham Persons To Be In Forum Tonight At University Of North Carolina

Several Durham residents will participate tonight at 8:30 o'clock in a panel discussion at Chapel Hill on "Higher Education for Negroes in North Carolina." The meeting will be in the main lounge of Graham memorial, the student union building.

The panel will be sponsored by the University of North Carolina Y. M. C. A. and the American Student union.

Speakers will be Dean James Taylor of the North Carolina College for Negroes; Dr. Robert N. Dett of Bennett college, Greensboro; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, of the University of North Carolina sociology department; Miss Frances Jones, of Bennett college; and Miss Jane Castles, of the Durham Y. W. C. A. industrial council.

Dean Taylor has in the past assisted the university Y. M. C. A. with interracial matters. Dr. Dett played a prominent part at an interracial student-worker conference at Durham last fall. He is considered one of the foremost Negro composers in America, having once been a student of Madame Boulanger in the Fontainbleau school of music at Paris.

Dr. Johnson's special field of study is the Negro and he published a number of books on it. Miss Jones is the daughter of the president of Bennett college and is a vice-chairman for the South of the American Student union. In addition to her work with the Durham Y. W. C. A., Miss Castles is a graduate student at U. N. C.

Savannah, Ga., Press
February 20, 1939

KINDERGARTEN PLAN IS LIKELY TO WAIT

SCHOOL BOARD EXPECTED TO EXPLAIN SITUATION TODAY

It appeared extremely doubtful this afternoon, a few hours before the Board of Education met, that the board will exercise its discretionary power to make kindergartens a part of the public school system prior to the completion of its program to furnish adequate buildings and facilities for children between the ages of 6 and 18, provision for whose education is mandatory under Georgia law.

At its February session this afternoon the board will hear from delegations interested in making a beginning toward including kindergartens in the public schools. There will be several speakers to address the board on this subject, including Mrs. Perry Brannen, Dr. A. J. Waring and the Rev. John S. Wilder, D. D.

A survey of the situation indicates the board is sympathetic toward this development in childhood education, but feels that because of the uncertainty of school finances, and because of the need for additional school houses and the betterment of facilities in some of the existing buildings this is not the time to embark on the kindergarten plan.

There is a bill pending in the Georgia Legislature which would deprive Chatham county of a substantial portion of school funds it receives from the state. Arguments against the bill have been presented by representatives of Chatham and other counties affected, and Ormond B. Strong, superintendent of schools, is even now in Atlanta, having been summoned there unexpectedly over the week-end to appear before the subcommittee to which the bill has been referred.

In presenting what may be the view of the Board of Education on the kindergarten subject this afternoon it is likely to be pointed out facilities for those children whose education as a part of the public school system is required by law are at present inadequate, an inadequacy which some board members are known to feel should be removed before taking on new financial obligations. It is generally recognized by school authorities improved lavatory facilities and better lighting are very much required in some schools. Furthermore there is the need for new school buildings for instance a white school at Pooler and at least two simple buildings in the county and a west side school for negroes in the city.

Split and double sessions are being operated in the negro city schols, there being at present sixteen split sessions where first and second grade pupils attend classes (8 to 11 and 11 to 2 o'clock under one teacher) and nine double sessions, where two different teachers teach separate classes, the day beginning at 7:45 a. m. and running to 4:45 p. m. There are five fewer split and double sessions now than at the beginning of school in September but records show the number will increase again when the new term begins next fall. When the Beach School is in operation the split and double sessions can be reduced but not eliminated, that school furnishing facilities which would do away with seven split and three double sessions. School authorities present that there is a definite and urgent need for a new negro school on the west side of the city, and in the county two simple structures are needed, one in particular to take care of a negro school now housed in one room, where two teachers are conducting different and large classes at the same time.

The pupil load per teacher in the negro schools here is considered by educational authorities too high, the average being higher than in the white schools. Remedy for this condition would call for more class rooms and teachers. The number of pupils per teacher in the city colored schools ranges from 43.6 to 50, and in the county from 33 to 61.

In brief, a survey of the situation indicates the kindergarten delegations may be advised that the expansion of the school system to include discretionary services must wait until mandatory services are adequately provided for and the financial road is clear.

Statesville, N. C. Daily
October 10, 1939

Negro Education.

While the future trend is believed toward lower registration in colleges generally, the opposite tendency is seen in institutions for Negroes, according to Dr. W. C. Jackson, Dean of Woman's College University of North Carolina, who says the records show that the great majority of Negro youths today are found in grades between the 10th year of schooling, or junior high school period, and the sophomore year of college.

It is said that approximately 40,000 young Negro men and women are attending college in the United States, as against 1,643 students from their ranks in 1915.

Friends of Negro education declare that this "reflects the spread of opportunities which the democratization of education is accomplishing, the economic and cultural advancement of the Negro in the United States, as well as reflecting the improvement of elementary schools, better teachers and the building up of the high schools."

Nor can it be said that it took recent court decisions calling for adequate if not equal facilities, under the constitution to bring the South into line. In the main the Southern States, certainly North Carolina, have provided well for the educational advancement of the colored citizen. Our public school system in providing separate schools for the races in no sense limits colored school support to a prorated tax burden, hence the colored youth have abundant if not equal opportunity to achieve a high school education. Likewise college facilities are made available to the more ambitious of them, and it is encouraging to hear Dr. Jackson say that they are taking advantage of it, even to a greater comparable extent than the whites.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Exaggerated Interest In Higher Education Foreign Born Trait

The first extensive study of foreign-born Negroes in the United States has been made by Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, in "The Negro Immigrant," published by Columbia University Press. Reid notes that the present foreign-born Negro population of the country numbers approximately 100,000 persons, who have immigrated largely from the Caribbean area and who form a cultural group quite distinct from the native Negro population.

In general, this volume seeks to present the many significant aspects of this Negro immigration. It analyzes the impact of United States culture upon the immigrant Negro groups, and the effect of their cultures upon the native Negro population. On the basis of these steps, the book, in summary, provides an inductive analysis of the problems and conflicts arising from this inter-cultural and inter-racial differentation.

The volume meets an important need for basic material in the field of cultural and racial adjustments.

"High schools and colleges in New York City have an unusually high foreign-born Negro representation Reid writes. "It seems a justifiable opinion that Negroes, foreign and native have developed an almost exaggerated interest in higher education as an avenue of escape to the accumulation of wealth."

The desire for learning was not because the West Indies Negroes are more "intelligent" than native-born Negroes, the author says, but because the ones who had the desire to immigrate from the Indies were of a higher class than average.

"The Negro Immigrant" is one of a series of Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, No. 449, published by Columbia University Press, Morningside Heights, New York. It has 261 pages and sells for $3.50 per copy.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR NEGROES EYED

Educators Ponder Ruling Race Must Be Given Same Opportunity As Whites

ATLANTA—(AP)—The Southern University Conference today authorized appointment of a committee to study the question of providing Negroes professional and graduate study in the South.

Action came after President Harmon W. Caldwell, of the University of Georgia, suggested subsidization of Southern Negro colleges by the states as one possible solution to the problem of higher education for Negroes.

The Supreme Court recently ruled in a Missouri case that if a state did not furnish Negroes adequate facilities for graduate study it must admit them to the state universities and graduate schools.

Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt University at Nashville asked if it would be possible for Tennessee to designate Fisk University as a university for Negroes, and have the state pay Fisk "a certain sum" to allow Negroes to do professional work there.

"Personally, I believe it would work," Caldwell replied. "It seems to be the answer to the problem. Also, I personally believe it would be legal."

Dean F. C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee, said the Tennessee Legislature had "appropriated money for that purpose."

"And not one penny has been called for to send them to Fisk," he added.

Smith reported the University of Tennessee must face mandamus proceedings in court Monday to admit six Negroes, four to its graduate school and two to its law school.

The Tennessee law, he said, provided a $50 fine and a 30-day jail sentence for university officials allowing Negroes to enter a white university.

Dr. John J. Tiger, of the University of Florida, said the setting up of Negro land grant colleges in several states had proved "a satisfactory solution."

Dr. Caldwell said he did not believe it was feasible "just now" to admit Negroes to Southern institutions used by white students.

"The most practical solution," he believed the subsidization plan was "the best solution."

"For example, Atlanta has a fine university center for Negroes," he said. "The state might give to a private Negro institution a subsidy, allowing the school to expand and set up professional schools of law, medicine and dentistry. The state also might buy the services of those institutions."

Question Is Discussed

The question was discussed in the light of a Supreme Court decision in a Missouri case requiring states to furnish Negroes adequate facilities for graduate study or admit them to their state universities and graduate schools.

On the recommendation of Dean F. C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee, the educators authorized appointment of a committee to study the question of higher education for Negroes in the South. Caldwell was named chairman.

Dr. Francis P. Gaines, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., was elected president of the conference, representing 41 colleges and universities in 13 Southern states. Chancellor A. B. Butts, of the University of Mississippi and Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn., were named vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Discussing subsidization of private Negro colleges, Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt University, asked if it would be possible for Tennessee to designate Fisk University at Nashville, as a university for Negroes and "subsidize" it for professional work. Fisk is one of the few Negro colleges in the South with a graduate school.

"Personally, I believe it would work," Caldwell replied. "Also, I personally believe it would be legal."

Money "Appropriated"

Dean Smith, of the University of Tennessee, asserted the Tennessee Legislature had "appropriated money for that purpose" and added "that not one penny has been called for to send them to Fisk."

Smith reported the University of Tennessee faced mandamus proceedings in court Monday seeking to force the institution to admit four Negroes in its graduate school and two in its law school.

Dr. John J. Tigert, of the University of Florida, said he did not agree to the "economic advisability" of setting up separate graduate schools for Negroes and whites. He added that Negro land grant colleges in several states had proved "a satisfactory solution."

Caldwell discussed separate schools for Negroes and whites, but termed it "an unfortunate solution."

"It would mean less financial support for white institutions and certainly a weakening of graduate schools."

He also suggested the possibility of separate divisions of university for Negroes, with an exchange of equipment, libraries and faculty.

ADVANCE STUDY FOR NEGROES UP

Educators Are Seeking Solution To Enable Graduate Work

ATLANTA, Oct. 31—(AP)—A Southern educator Tuesday suggested setting up regional Negro universities or subsidizing existing Negro colleges with state funds as possible solutions for providing Negroes with professional and graduate study in the South.

Discussing the question before the Southern University conference, President Harmon W. Caldwell, of the University of Georgia, said he

REGIONAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES URGED

Leaders of 41 Colleges and Universities in South Seek Answer to Equal Study

SPECIAL COMMITTEE NAMED

Dr. H. W. Caldwell of Georgia Citing Recent Ruling Says Speed Is Necessary

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Oct. 31—Leaders from forty-one colleges and universities in the South determined today to seek a solution to the problem of providing Negroes with equality in opportunity to study law, medicine and other advanced subjects.

Taking cognizance of the possibility that constitutional provisions require that States must either furnish Negrose with adequate facilities for graduate study or admit them to the State universities and graduate schools, the fifth annual Southern University Conference instructed for the appointment of a committee to make a study and submit recommendations. Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, heads the committee.

In a general discussion at the closing session of the conference, Dr. Caldwell, who presided, declared "we must do something quickly."

Pointing out that the Supreme Court decided in a Missouri case that a State must provide Negroes with proper opportunities for graduate study, and that court action is pending in a similar case in Tennessee, Dr. Caldwell said:

"I do not believe it is feasible to admit Negroes to Southern institutions used by white students just now.

"The most practical solution would be in setting up regional Negro universities to which all States in the region would contribute. This arrangement would relieve the States of tremendous if not prohibitive costs of establishing separate graduate schools."

O. C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville,

Tenn., asked if it would be possible for Tennessee to designate Fisk University as a university for Negroes and have the State pay Fisk "a certain sum to allow Negroes to do professional work there."

Dr. Caldwell replied that he believed this plan would be legal.

Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, said the establishment of Negro land grant colleges in several States had proved "a very satisfactory solution."

Dr. F. P. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University, was chosen president of the conference, succeeding Dr. J. R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott College of Atlanta.

Dr. A. B. Butts, chancellor of the University of Mississippi, was chosen vice president. Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern University, has two more years to serve as secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee of the conference discussed the status of Louisiana State University as a result of the recent "Louisiana scandals" investigation but deferred action.

ADVANCE STUDY FOR NEGROES UP

Educators Are Seeking Solution To Enable Graduate Work

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

ATLANTA, Oct. 31—(AP)—A Southern educator Tuesday suggested setting up regional Negro universities or subsidizing existing Negro colleges with state funds as possible solutions for providing Negroes with professional and graduate study in the South.

Discussing the question before the Southern University conference, President Harmon W. Caldwell, of the University of Georgia, said he believed the subsidization plan was "the best solution."

"For example, Atlanta has a fine university center for Negroes," he said. "The state might give to a private Negro institution a subsidy, allowing the school to expand and set up professional schools of law, medicine and dentistry. The state also might buy the services of those institutions."

Question Is Discussed

The question was discussed in the light of a Supreme Court decision in a Missouri case requiring states to furnish Negroes adequate facilities for graduate study or admit them to their state universities and graduate schools.

On the recommendation of Dean F. C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee, the educators authorized appointment of a committee to study the question of higher education for Negroes in the South. Caldwell was named chairman.

Dr. Francis P. Gaines, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., was elected president of the conference, representing 41 colleges and universities in 13 Southern states. Chancellor A. B. Butts, of the University of Mississippi and Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn., were named vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Discussing subsidization of private Negro colleges, Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt University, asked if it would be possible for Tennessee to designate Fisk University at Nashville, as a university for Negroes and "subsidize" it for professional work. Fisk is one of the few Negro colleges in the South with a graduate school.

"Personally, I believe it would work," Caldwell replied. "Also, I personally believe it would be legal."

Money "Appropriated"

Dean Smith, of the University of Tennessee, asserted the Tennessee Legislature had "appropriated money for that purpose" and added "that not one penny has been called for to send them to Fisk."

Smith reported the University of Tennessee faced mandamus proceedings in court Monday seeking to force the institution to admit four Negroes in its graduate school and two in its law school.

Dr. John J. Tigert, of the University of Florida, said he did not agree to the "economic advisability" of setting up separate graduate schools for Negroes and whites. He added that Negro land grant colleges in several states had proved "a satisfactory solution."

Caldwell discussed separate schools for Negroes and whites, but termed it "an unfortunate solution."

"It would mean less financial support for white institutions and certainly a weakening of graduate schools."

He also suggested the possibility of separate divisions of university for Negroes, with an exchange of equipment, libraries and faculty.

Elberton, Ga., Star
November 3, 1939

NEGROES IN WHITE COLLEGES

A supreme court ruling that a state must provide negroes the same opportunity to study law, medicine and other advanced subjects as white residents came before southern educators at a meeting in Atlanta Tuesday, says an Associated Press dispatch.

"We must do something quickly," asserted President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University of Georgia, discussion leader at a conference of representatives of 41 colleges and universities situated in 13 states.

"Already the University of Georgia has received applications for admission from three negroes and I understand a hearing is to be held soon on a petition for mandamus to force the University of Tennessee to admit six negroes, four to its graduate school and two to its law school. Similar situations doubtless exist in other southern institutions used by white students.

"The most practical solution," he continued, "would be the setting up of regional negro universities to which all states in the region would contribute. This arrangement would save the states of a tremendous—if not prohibitive— cost of setting up separate graduate schools.

"However, if it should not meet supreme court requirements — and it might not — two other possible solutions suggest themselves:

"1. Expansion of negro state colleges to provide for adequate instruction in law, medicine, teaching, the ministry, social work and other such subjects.

"2. Financial aid to privately-owned negro colleges and universities to accomplish the same purpose, provided state laws will permit this."

Dr. Caldwell observed that development of high school and college education for negroes had contributed to bring about a "greater need than ever before" for advance training. In 1903, for example, he said, there were less than 4,000 negroes in colleges in the United States; now, there are approximately 40,000. "We must meet that need some way or another," he said.

President Caldwell mentions two "possible" solutions, to neither of which objections are filed. However, the field of possibility is one with such extended horizons that a third "possible" solution may be permissible, such as:

3. Let the state institutions discontinue educating doctors, preachers and lawyers, and permit Mercer University, Emory University, and other institutions of higher education to perform these duties. These institutions have high standards, high classifications, and have demonstrated great capacities in this direction. They can furnish patients, clients and sinners with just as capably trained servants as can the state institutions, and at the same time dispose of the race issue raised by the supreme court decision.

THE SCHOOL TRANSFER SYSTEM AND RACE CHILDREN

Apprehension is registered in many quarters with regard to what appears to be a gradual persistent attempt toward segregated schools The question has been raised time and again is Chicago drifting toward a separate school system?

Certainly the policy of transferring Race pupils from one school into another opens to question the motive that lies behind such a procedure. It appears that the basis for this transfer method was established a few years ago when the Board of Education, submitting to pressure of race prejudice, redistricted the school population. As a result Race children are more and more concentrated in schools where no other racial group is in attendance. This, obviously is tantamount to placing a color bar against them.

School authorities, of course, hide behind a very convenient though highly questionable argument. When school principals are pressed by parents for an explanation as to the cause for transferring their children, the stock answer is, "They do not belong to this district." Why should a boy have to go two or three miles away from his locality to attend school, when there is one within a stone's throw of his home? It is evident, that beside the clear intent of segregation, the redistribution of the school population was done without regard for the hardship and inconvenience which it imposes upon parents and children alike. It was done in the interest of race prejudice.

Unless we fight now the insufferable evil of school transfer, we are likely to wake up and find ourselves faced with as complete a segregated school system in Chicago as exists in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and in other southern states We must not allow segregation to flourish unchallenged in our public schools here. This is a very serious matter. For, upon our public schools rests the responsibility for the perpetuity of our democratic principles. The public schools were founded with the view of providing a sure guarantee against any possible demolition of the structure of the temple of democracy. To allow them to be used as agencies that negate our civil and constitutional rights, is to encourage the devil to abide with us. In so doing we hasten our own destruction.

Race teachers in Chicago should be allowed to teach in any school. Most assuredly there should be no prohibition on our children based upon their racial identity.

EDUCATION_1939

DISCUSSION

Macon Ga., Telegraph
March 20, 1939

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire

THE WESLEYAN DRIVE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

It is a pleasure to know that the Negro is interested in saving Wesleyan College. There are those who do not know that the Negro is interested in every worth-while institution of the city. We all know that there are some who do not know that the Negro's salvation is held in the hands of the Christian churches and schools; it matters not whether they be white or black.

No one will ever know just what Wesleyan has meant to the Negro of this city. It has a silent influence that has never been expressed.

In cities that have great religious colleges you will always find that the real relations are very congenial. Wesleyan College has been an inspiration to Negro girls. These Wesleyan students have caused many of the Negro girls to aspire for the higher and finer things in life. Therefore it is the duty of the Negro as well as the white people to help save this institution.

I pity the person who is not interested in any institutions but those operated by his own race. We are all citizens of this city and what helps one helps all.

We as Negroes must realize that the better white schools we have in Macon and throughout the South the better schools we are going to have for Negroes. Therefore we should do our best to help save this great institution.

I was in a city, a very fine little city, where the race relations were fine, but there arose a difference and misunderstanding between the races and the only thing that prevented bloodshed was that there was a female college in that city. The cool heads said, "Never will we disturb the fine Christian young womanhood of Georgia with a race riot in our fair city."

What was that school worth to the Negroes of that city? It was there that I for the first time realized that what helps one race helps all races. It was there and then that I learned that all mankind held a claim on everything within me that is true and noble. It was there and then that I was fitted to serve humanity because I did away with racial selfishness and became interested in people regardless of race.

Therefore let us all do something for this school if we are called on. Suppose ten pastors would give ten dollars each. That would be one hundred dollars and would open the way for our group to put two thousand dollars in this great effort which has been a beacon light in our fair city for more than a hundred years.

Macon J. T. SAXON.

Columbia S. C. Record
April 10, 1939

FEDERAL AID.

The modern school is a far cry from the first schools set up by the pioneers for the education of the youth. Early American life was simpler; needs were fewer. It was logical enough then to consider the training of the youth as a local community or family problem.

Thomas Jefferson, however, had another conception of the educational needs of America and, like a few of his famous contemporaries, felt that schooling was especially necessary in a democracy. These leaders thought of education as a national problem and endeavored to interest the people in making schools available to the children of all citizens. The schools were finally developed, however, under the supervision of the states and local units, which bore the financial burdens. There was no guarantee that a child because of American birth would receive adequate training. Many children have been handicapped in some school districts for lack of sufficient school funds.

The development of the nation, with vast changes in wealth and shiftings in population, accentuated the school problems still more. More and more the money gravitated toward the industrial centers, while the rapid increase in population was due to a great extent to the large families of the rural areas.

South Carolina, along with other Southern states, is bearing a disproportionate share of the load in the rearing and educating of children for the industrialized sections of the nation.

Experts say that it cost about $18,000 to rear and educate a child. Is not the South contributing greatly of its poverty to the wealth of other sections through the flow of its trained human resources toward those centers? Should not those sections be interested in better schooling for this part of their future citizens?

There is a bill, in the present congress, which purports to give federal aid to the states according to the need of those states for education. This bill is an attempt to insure equal training of all children in America regardless of the locality of the child. It does not achieve these aims, of course, but it will take some of the money from where the money is and use it where the children are.

Is this not as it should be? Is the South going to allow the fear of the race question and federal control to defeat the first opportunity its children have had to receive equality in education with the rest of the country? Why penalize the whites, who after all, are the greater taxpayers, in the hope of keeping the negro down? Someday the South will learn that it cannot keep the negro down without keeping the whites down too.

But federal aid for education will not be voted by the congress now. The South stands to benefit most from federal aid for schools and the South is lost in the congress for all the congressional chairmanships held by Southerners. The Southern states are not the doubtful states and already everything in Washington is beginning to revolve around 1940.

EMBREE G... LIGHT OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS

Local Meet Shows Over Half of 3-Million Fisk Goal In

A Negro "Einstein" and a Negro "Edison" were told of by Dr. Edwin R. Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation at a meeting on Negro Education in the South at the University Club, 3605 Washington boulevard, last Friday night. He referred to them to show that neither the General Education Board nor the Rosenwald Fund had made a mistake in backing the Negro, and to show that the Negro is making contributions to American learning.

The meeting was sponsored by Bishop William Scarlett, Charles Nagel, lawyer, and J. Lionberger Davis, chairman of the National Security Bank. About 50 of the wealthiest and most influential white citizens formed the audience. Beside Embree, the other principal speakers were Chancellor Oliver C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn., and Pres. Thomas E. Jones of Fisk U.

The meeting was part of a campaign for a $3,000,000 endowment fund for Fisk over half of which has already been realized.

Mr. Embree in his address said in part:

Tells Marvelous Work

"There is a young man named William S. Claytor—and that is a name worth remembering, because you will hear it a great deal before you die—William S. Claytor is a totologist.

"I am sorry that Dr. Carmichael left, because he is probably the only man in the room who knows what a totologist is. Totology is that aspect of mathematics which deals with constants as contrasted with most aspects of mathematics which deal with variables. William S. Claytor is America's leading totologist. Princeton has, after years of prejudice and discrimination against Negro students, invited this young man to come to that eminent group of mathematicians headed by Einstein and take his place with the eight or ten leading mathematical students of this country. This boy is a Negro. No other fellowship has been given to a mathematician, white or Negro.

"Last month I was in California. I went to the California Institute of Technology, which is, as all things in Cal., an amazing institution, grown up in no time at all. The same type of people that Harper brought to Chicago suddenly went to that Institute. I was out to see a young Negro to whom we had given a fellowship named LuValle, who first broke into print as winning in the Olympics. When I went to the University at Pasadena—it is a very impressive place, handsome buildings and busy laboratories—I had no difficulty getting hold of Morgan or Wills, but I had to wait two days for LuValle, because he was working on the chemical approach for smashing this poor little atom, and he was so engrossed in his problem with a group of assistants around him

that literally day and night he was working on it. and I waited two days to see him. Millikan said to me: 'well, you can't expect to see people like that. They are busy on important things.' And this is one of the men who is making history in physical chemistry at this time. That is a young Negro who, in his spare time, wins Olympic races for the American team."

PASS IT ON

Editor P. B. Young, Jr., of the Norfolk Journal and Guide is "doing his stuff". He writes the "Editor's Note Book" which is one of the newsiest corners in that nationally read newspaper. Again he sends out some good news about the achievement in Negro education in South Carolina. We may not be able to publish these interesting paragraphs again soon However, we wish to pass this one one to our many readers in the Palmetto State:

"One of the most interesting institutions to visit is South Carolina State A. and M. College at Orangeburg, whose third president is alert and progressive M. F. Whittaker. A sound curriculum, with emphasis on agricultural and mechanical training, matches a notable physical expansion. Just a few weeks ago the college, a land-grant-institution, dedicated two new buildings—a $65,000 men's dormitory and a $80,000 library building—named after two previous presidents, Dr. Thomas E. Miller, one-time congressman, and Dr. R. S. Wilkinson. Dr. Miller founded the college.

At present it is putting the finishing touches on a $120,000 mechanical industries building that is modern in every respect, as fire proof as scientific design and construction can make it, and planned for specific purposes. The main section of the structure is up and partly occupied and two wings are to follow. The main section is constructed for enlargement via additional floors. The present and entire future development of the college is following and will follow a skillfully worked out five-year scheme, a beautifully executed draft of which hangs in a lobby of the new library.

The mechanical industries building was put up with only eight skilled mechanics. Of these two were faculty members and three were students. The rest of the workmen were supplied by WPA, the structure being partly financed by that federal agency. A great portion of the credit for this and other construction on the campus is given to Professor Paul Vernon Jewell, head of the mechanics department at the college. He passed up an opportunity for sabbatical leave to do further advanced study on a fellewship to contribute his brilliantly expert supervision to the physical development of the institution.

Professor Jewell is licensed by the State of South Carolina as a mechanical and as an electrical engineer. He is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technilogy, a master of science from Ohio State university, where he was elected to Sigma Xi, honorary engineering society ranking with Phi Beta Kappa in its field, and a member of the American Society of Engineers. He is a fine teacher, with an unswerving devotion to his calling, an excellent administrator, and a proved engineer. During the days of CWA the City of Orangeburg need ed a supervising engineer for a drainage project. Right at home they found him: Professor Jewell and put him in charge of it, and over a crew of workmen of both races. Respect for Negro ability comes that way.

He took great pride in telling of the work of a student in drafting and having approved plans for the completion, at a great saving to the congregation, of a large church structure in Orangeburg. His physics and electrical measurements laboratory he exhibited a similar pride in describing. It is equipped largely with instruments made possible through a $5,000 grant from the General Education Board. The fund was offered about five years ago, and was to become available when a fireproof building was completed to house the equipment.

As rapidly as the new buildings go up at the college another engineer, this time one in the landscaping field—Charles Dickerson, a Columbus, Ohio, native who studied at Ohio State, plans and supervises the beautifying of the grounds. Many extra hours he and Professor Jewell, and President Whittaker, and others of the loyal faculty, work on sketches, plans and blueprints. It is a labor of love.

Someone has said that the best executives are those who surround themselves with able associates and imbue these associates with a driving desire to produce. This test alone President Whittaker passes with flying colors. Quietly, without ostentation, he dreams, plans, and executes, his five-year plan of academic and physical expansion—the latter involving a half million dollars; and in these things he has the fine help of devoted men and women on his staff who during the 1937-38 term taught 2,182 students in the regular and summer session, all in college level courses."

We are proud of the South Carolina State college. It's the apex of our public school system. One glorious thing which helped to bring about the marvelous growth at State college, Bro. Young, is that this institution has never been contaminated with incomplacent leadership.

Leaders of Both Races Make Educational Plans

To Seek Broader Training For Race Ministers

DURHAM, N. C.—Better educational opportunities for the rank and file of Negro ministers in different parts of the country through interdenominational cooperation was the theme discussed at a conference of colored and white church leaders here Tuesday, April 18, called by the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council, and attended by twenty-five colored and five white church leaders from twelve denominational bodies.

The purpose of the conference, presented for the convening committee by Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council, cited the facts of large sums of money appropriated by philanthropic foundations, missions boards and government for lay education and for professional training of doctors, teachers, nurses, etc., of religious leaders, especially ministers, among Negro people. He also cited that the race is desperately in need of competent religious leadership; that the rank and file of Negro ministers need the type of training that will keep them abreast with community needs and changes; that the training for their position of leadership is as important as that for the trained physician or educational leader.

TO SUGGEST CAUSES

"We are invited to this conference to plan suggested courses of study needed," said Dr. Haynes, "to seek ways and means of strengthening those institutes that already exist, and to coordinate the efforts of all agencies that will cooperate in inter-denominational promotion. There is special need for more systematic instruction in short-term institutes for both rural and urban Negro ministers."

Reports of experience with institutes for colored ministers were given by church leaders from Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina. The topics, "The Need of Interdenominational Institutes," and "What Can be Done Through Interdenominational Cooperation" were fully discussed.

COMMITTEES NAMED

Committees were appointed that worked out recommendations to all interested national church bodies and boards of all interested denominations. Included in these recommendations was the report of the Committee on Organization, Bishop S. L. Greene, chairman, and Dr. A. B. McCoy, secretary, embracing plans for a nation-wide committee to function under the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council with a sub-committee on courses of study and a business committee to find ways and means for promotion of the plans as well as for affiliation of state committees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations from the Committee on Courses of Study, Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Jr., chairman, and Chaplain H. V. Richardson, secretary, were also approved which included general recommendations that courses of study should be centered around experience; that they need not conform to existing academic programs.

Courses will be outlined for a number of fields of study from which institutes may make selections suitable to their various areas. The need for setting up standards was considered.

Dr. Geo. E. Haynes Addresses Group At Durham Meet

Wallace A. Battle of New York was elected chairman of the conference; George E. Haynes, secretary; Bishop L. W. Kyles, chairman of the business committee for the ensuing year.

THOSE ATTENDING

Those present at the conference were as follows:

Dr. O. S. Bullock, North Carolina Baptist Convention; Dr. Wallace A. Battle, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City; Dr. Noble Y. Beall, Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta; Professors Kenneth W. Clark, Mason Crum and Dean Elbert Russell, Duke University School of Religion, Durham; Rev. W. S. Dacons, Charlotte; President R. P. Daniel and Dean John L. Tilley, Shaw University, Raleigh, and Dr. T. A. Davis, AME Church, Americus, Ga.

Dr. James W. Eichelberger, AME Zion, Chicago; Rev. C. N. Ellis, National Baptist Convention, Atlanta; Rev. Miles Mark Fisher, White Rock Baptist, Durham Bishop W. A. Fountain, Atlanta; Rev. C A. Gibbs, Jacksonville, Fla.; Bishop S. L Greene, Little Rock (all AME); Dr. B. F. Gordon, AME Zion, Charlotte; Dr. George E. Haynes, Federal Council of Churches, New Yorgk; Prof. Charles D. Hubert. Atlanta, representing the Northern Baptist Interracial Committee.

Rev. A. L. James, Roanoke, Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington; Rev. J. C. Love, Verona, N. J. (all National Baptist); Bishop L. W. Kyles, Winston-Salem, AME Zion; Dr. A. B. McCoy, Atlanta, Presbyterian U. S. A.; Mrs. J. F. Prather. Atlanta, Colored M. E.; Dr. Henry S. Randolph, Presbyterian U. S. A., and Town and Country Committee of the Home Missions Council; Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute; President James E. Shepard, N. C. College for Negroes, Durham; C. C. Spaulding, president of N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham; Dr. J. S. N. Tross, Charlotte, AME Zion; Rev. J. A. Valentine, dean of School of Religion, Kittrell College, North Carolina; Dr. A. O. Wilson and Dr. H. E. Wilson.

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FROM AN EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

RALEIGH, N. C.—In 1928 the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction called Harold L. Trigg from the principalship of one of the State's best high schools to the post of supervisor of Negro high schools. There were then only 24 public high schools for Negroes in the State. There are now 102 high schools, attended by 35,000 youths, one-tenth of whom will graduate this Spring. Only six counties in the State that have sufficient colored population to warrant a Negro high school under the dual system have none. Hertford, Warren, Johnston, Montgomery, Robeson, Alexander and Wake counties have accredited rural high schools. Wake and Robeson have five each. Seventy-one counties furnish bus transportation for high school children. The high school situation has vastly improved under Mr. Trigg's supervision and leadership, although it is far from the State standard as any informed North Carolina educator will readily tell you, and as a recent report to Governor Hoey pointed out. But the fact remains that there has been improvement, all through the depression and recession years. In a long range program, approaching the problem realistically, the progress made is notable. There are many leavening factors in the steady, if slow adjustment in the realm of Negro schools in North Carolina. The main driving forces are Mr. Trigg and Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education.

MR. TRIGG

* * * *

DR. NEWBOLD'S endeavors in the field of Negro education in North Carolina ante-date Mr. Trigg's by a good many years, and a comparison of conditions when he started with the situation now would be illuminating. But that is not so important, since relatively speaking the status of Negro schools in North Carolina, as elsewhere in the South, is distressingly low. To this writer Mr. Trigg paid Mr. Newbold a gracious compliment: "He is the interpreter of each race to the other." Mr. Newbold, so it is said, can go among white people and allay their fears of the expanding needs of the Negro. Likewise he is able to go among colored people and allay their fears of hostile attitudes on the part of white people. The leaders among the Negro people in North Carolina cooperate splendidly in all educational programs, working shoulder to shoulder with Dr. Newbold and Mr. Trigg for the advancement of the schools from the elementary to the college.

DR. NEWBOLD

* * * *

AS ELSEWHERE, the pressure is on in North Carolina for equality of opportunity for Negroes in the matter of graduate schools. North Carolina, like Virginia and other Southern states set up certain standards for its Negro teachers and educational leaders, but makes no provisions within the State for attaining these standards. For example, Mr. Trigg received his advanced training at Syracuse and Columbia. The State demands university trained men but prefers having them trained in the North to opening the doors of the State university to them. There is something paradoxical in the responsibility which the State places upon men and women trained in northern schools and the suspicion with which its white people look upon northern ways. If the State legislature, which is made up mostly of rural lawyers, farmers and business men, with a good sprinkling of city corporation lawyers, can ever be convinced that the State is confronted with a duty it cannot sidestep, the State colleges at Durham and Greensboro will be able to do graduate work in some fields. There are those in North Carolina who believe that the day is not far distant when the University of North Carolina will be providing training in medicine and law for Negroes.

* * * *

COLORED CITIZENS have received generous recognition in the administration of government agencies, Federal and State, in North Carolina. They are pretty well integrated within all departments having to do with health, education, recreation, unemployment and relief. The following impressive list is an eye-opener:

MRS. IRMA NEAL HENRY, Consultant on Negro Affairs, WPA, for the State.

LEANDER G. BLACKUS, State Supervisor WPA Recreation for Negroes.

MRS. NELL HUNTER, Assistant State Choral Director.

H. I. F. NANTON, State Supervisor of Housing Survey.

MISS E. LOUISE COOPER, State Supervisor Negro Work, WPA Adult Education.

J. PERCY BOND, State Director National Youth Administration for Negroes.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Federal District Farm Agent.

S. B. SIMMONS, State Supervisor Agricultural Education.

MISS LUCY FULLER JAMES, State Supervisor Home Economics.

ROBERT E. JONES, State Supervisor 4-H Clubs.

MRS. D. F. LOWE, State Supervisor Home Demonstration Agents.

DR. WALTER J. HUGHES, Attache State Board of Health.

MISS MAE HARPER, In charge of State Employment Service Negro office. (There are offices with Negro personnel in all of the principal cities)

H. L. TRIGG, State Supervisor of Negro High Schools.

MISS MARIE McIVER, State Supervisor of Negro Elementary Schools.

W. RANDOLPH JOHNSON, Negro Consultant, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. (There are 30 case workers employed in various counties by the Board.)

* * * *

PRESIDENT ROBERT P. DANIEL is mobilizing more support for Shaw University in the ranks of the white Baptists. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, which in former years sponsored the institution, invited Dr. Daniel to address white Baptist Associations last autumn in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Utah, Pennsylvania and Indiana on behalf of Shaw and other Baptist colleges. Needless to say, the dynamic president of Shaw awakended new interest among northern and western Baptists which lagged when the trustees of Shaw University resolved that it was time for the institution to have a Negro president. The prospects are that support which was withdrawn at the time will be fully restored. Shaw had an enrollment the first semester of 442, which is close to the maximum that can be accommodated. There were 177 in the college freshmen class

DR. DANIEL

U. S. Survey Shows A Great Increase In Vocationally-Trained Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The office of education, U. S. Department of Interior, has just reported to Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes on on the first national survey ever nade of vocational education and guidance opportunities for the Race n the United States.

Five hundred "white collar" workers on the relief rolls participated in the survey in addition o approximately 40 professional workers.

John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, this week reported some of the significant facts revealed by this survey, which was conducted in 200 communities of 33 states and the District of Columbia.

Few Trained in Skills

The survey report indicates that 'approximately 55 per cent of the total number of young people, 16 years old and over gainfully employed are engaged in occupations requiring little or no skill."

It points out, however, that "it is well for Negro students, teachers, and counselors to know that Negroes are engaged in many highly skilled occupations, generally with success."

Vocational Agriculture

More than half of the Race in the United States live in rural areas. The study of vocational education in agriculture shows decided enrollment increases. In evening classes in agriculture, there was an increase in the number of men enrolled of from 5,200 to 15,00 over a six-year period. The enrollment of women in these classes increased from 300 to 3,100.

It is recommended, as a temporary measure, that vocational guidance and preparation be introduced in the upper grades of elementary schools in order to benefit over-age pupils who drop out of school early, and in order to provide vocational preparation for pupils who otherwise would not receive it.

Home Economics

There was an increase over a six-year period of more than 300 per cent in the number of vocational education classes in home economics. This is significant, the office of education study concludes, "because the training that Negroes received in these classes can be put to immediate use in their homes."

Comparatively few however, study child care, nursing, hygiene and parent education. Few boys are enrolled in home economics courses although large numbers of men are engaged in occupations related to home making. More than 62 per cent of all gainfully employed women are in domestic and personal service, as are 12 per cent of the gainfully employed men.

"Since so large a percentage of Negro workers are employed in these occupations, and since the demands in personal service occupations are increasing in number and complexity, the school, through home economics instruction or some other agency, should definitely address itself to the task of preparing persons for effective adjustments in these occupations," it is suggested.

Trades and Industries

The number of federally aided courses in trades and industries offered in high schools is limited in comparison with the total number of courses offered, and in many of those offered relatively few are enrolled.

Among the courses attracting the largest number of students in trade and industrial pursuits are auto mechanics, carpentry and woodwork, masonry, mining, shoemaking and repairing, tailoring, industrial arts and mechanical drawing.

The possibility of increasing the opportunities to receive vocational education in trades and industries should be explored.

The survey disclosed that many of the teachers of vocational education are inadequately prepared and that the handicaps which their inadequate preparation places upon pupils may result in serious consequences for the individuals concerned.

Salaries of Race teachers of vocational education range from $1,060 to $1,871 per year, the lowest salaries being received by teachers of agriculture in rural areas.

Guidance

The survey points out that the kind of home and its upkeep, the opportunities for study and healthful sleep and recreation, quality and number of books, magazines and newspapers available have a bearing on the pupil's ability to profit by the educational program provided.

Some significant recommendations made as the result of survey findings are as follows:

1. That Negro land-grant colleges take a more active leadership in promoting the occupational adjustment of Negroes;

2. That citizens in each community inform themselves concerning the vocational education needs of Negroes, acquaint themselves with the provisions of all federal aid programs for education, and take the necessary steps to insure that Negroes receive equitable benefits from such programs;

3. That schools for Negroes institute programs of guidance for youth, and extension programs for the re-education of adults;

4. "That individuals and groups interested in the improvement of educational facilities for Negroes continue and increase their efforts to promote equality of educational opportunity and equitable distribution of funds without regard to race or color, especially with respect to federal and state funds allotted to education."

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
April 3, 1939

Permanent Committee On Education Is Objective

Reflector Bureau.

By HENRY AVERILL

Raleigh, April 3.—North Carolina's future General Assemblies Governors and educational departments will never be without benefit of the advice of a permanent commission which had made a thorough and complete study of the state's educational system and needs, under terms of a joint resolution introduced by Senator Bob McIntyre of Robeson county and approved by the current legislature.

Under it there will be appointed by the Governor a commission of nine members, to be known as the Commission on Education which will be a permanent body which can be terminated only by direct and specific action of some future General Assembly.

In addition there will be an Advisory Council of Education "to consist of 25 members, selected by the Governor as fairly representative of al groups in the State directly or indirectly concerned in public education."

The duty of the Commission on Education as set forth in the resolution is: "To study the problems of public education in North Carolina and to develop a long time program for improvement of public education in this State; to make recommendations to the Governor, the Advisory Budget Commission and to the General Assembly as to such improvements therein as may be recommended for each succeeding biennium.

"The scope of such work shall include the University of North Carolina and all colleges and institutions of higher education supported, in whole or in part, by the State of North Carolina."

The Advisory Council would be expected "to give special thought and study to the relations between business and education." It would meet when called into session by the Commission on Education.

Specifically the resolution names among the studies to be undertaken by the Commission on Education those "made by the Retirement Commission, the Commission for Exceptional Children, the Educational Commission, and the Commission of Negro Education."

Provisions of the McIntyre resolution are wholly in accord with views expressed by Governor Clyde R. Hoey and others interested in the progress of education in North Carolina.

The Robeson Senator was an appropriate introducer of the resolution. He comes quite naturally and rightfully by his interest in educational affairs of North Carolina in view of the fact that his father, Stephen McIntyre was one of the leaders in earlier efforts to advance the educational cause in North Carolina.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Durham, N. C. Sun
February 8, 1939

Students Oppose Negroes at UNC

Poll Also Shows They Are Against Giving Girls Corsages and Late Dates at Dances

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 8.—A poll on such questions as corsages for dances, the admission of Negroes to the university, late dates and freshman co-eds was conducted by the Carolina Political Union at the mid-winter German club dances held here during the week-end and the result, announced today, showed that:

Girls attending the dances voted 101 to 64 for prohibiting corsages at university dances. Boys voted 207 to 70 against flowers.

Thirty-six boys voted yes to the question: "Should Negroes be admitted to the university?" while 237 said no. Fifteen girls said yes and 150 no.

"Should girls give late dates to boys other than the ones who took them to the dances," was answered negatively by 176 boys and positively by 98. Girls also disapproved by 109 to 59.

"Should co-eds be admitted to the university as freshmen" was answered yes by 220 boys and no by 55. Girls were not so definitely in favor of the idea, but approved 99 to 65.

The poll was taken on the automatic voting machines which have been in the CPU's custody since last fall. Girls and boys used separate machines.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 17, 1939

GOOD MORNING

By LOUIE D. NEWTON.

A PLAN OF WORK.

Charles L. Gideons, principal of the Booker T. Washington Evening school in Atlanta, invited me to speak to his faculty Monday evening. In the meantime, Florence Read, president of Spelman College, called me and asked me to come by her home for dinner with President Everett Carlton Herrick, of Andover Newton Theological school, of Boston, and after dinner they went over with me to the meeting at this large negro school, named for one of our truly great Americans.

While waiting in the office for the meeting, I saw on the wall a quotation from Booker T. Washington, which reads, "Plan Your Work and Work Your Plan." This simple, but profound bit of philosophy seems to me to fairly well interpret the work that is being done in this wonderful evening school. Opening the meeting, we listened to a violin solo by Drew Days. Maseeret's "Meditation," with Johnson Hubert at the piano—an amazing exhibit of the mastery of technique, and withal a sense of interpretation that was sublime. They followed this with Borowski's 'Adoration." These young men had a plan—a plan to master the violin and the piano, and they worked their plan.

As I talked to those fine men and women composing the faculty of the evening school, I felt I was face to face with people who are deeply committed to a great plan—the plan and program of leading out the minds of their pupils to life's fullest and finest expression, by the will of God.

I was interested to find that they have 1,500 pupils in the evening school, ranging from the first grade through the twelfth, half of them being adults. The friend who escorted me to my car was John Bozeman, a man 52 years old, who works all day and goes to school at night. He is in the eighth grade. In this evening school they teach the regular courses of study with emphasis upon vocational courses in gardening, tailoring, sewing, cooking, home hygiene, etc. They will graduate 125 students in vocational work this year, and 65 in high school work. The day school has an enrollment of 4,000 students. C. L. Harper is the principal of the day school.

The progress of the negro race is one of the bright spots in our southern scene. We may well rejoice that our neighbor race is advancing according to the philosophy of Booker T. Washington—"Plan Your Work and Work Your Plan."

Criticize Atlanta U. Prexy For Prediction That Negroes Won't 'Crash' Dixie Colleges

"Times When Silence More Eloquent Than Speech", Dr. Rufus E. Clement Is Admonished

ATLANTA, GA.—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, was criticized last week for stating publicly that the admission of Negroes to Southern universities "will probably not happen in your lifetime and mine."

Dr. Clement's statement was made to the education committee of the Georgia Interracial Commission, which had met to consider the Gaines-Missouri University decision as it affected Georgia.

"When you make the statement that Negroes will not be admitted to graduate schools in Southern State Universities in our lifetime, you simply say that no Negro leader or educator should ever express even if he thinks it," the university president was told in an open letter from John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Atlanta Civic-Political League. "There are times when silence is more eloquent than speech. By what stretch of the imagination can you now predict what the next few years might bring to pass in any southern State?"

Calls Statement "Hasty"

Dobbs accused the university head of failing to weigh carefully the import and consequences of his "hasty statement".

Dr. Clement told the committee there were six possible courses for Georgia to take: (1- admit Negroes—which he said "will probably not happen in our lifetime"; (2) establish separate graduate schools; (3) ignore the Supreme Court's decision; (4) grant scholarships; (5) establish regional schools in connection with private schools; or (6) strengthen the entire Negro educational school set-up.

Criticizes Compromise

"Some of the white members of this Interracial Committee seemed so eager and anxious to accept your six point plan of procedure that they informed you that they had already taken the liberty to have it printed and passed on to the members of the State Board of Regents for their consideration. When so informed you offered no objection whatever. Your acquiescence prompted me to take the same liberty of passing on to the members of our Race in America the stand you take on so important a question," Dobbs wrote.

"In this same meeting sat two Negro presidents of State-supported institutions and two other Negro presidents of privately supported schools, like the one you represent. Be it said to their eternal credit that nothing was observed in their utterances that would compromise a group of people in the face of this momentous decision from the highest Tribunal of the land in its noble effort to lead our Race along the road of education," he concluded.

Race Members Present

Colored members of the committee present included: C. A. Scott, of the Atlanta Daily World; John Wesley Dobbs, of the Atlanta Civic and Political League; B. T. Harvey, of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; E. L. Brookes, of the Atlanta Branch of the N. A. A. C. P.; President J. W. Holley, of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany; President B. F. Hubert, of the Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah; President M. S. Davage, of Clark University; President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University; President Forrester B. Washington, of the Atlanta University Graduate School of Social Work.

White committee members present were: Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of the Interracial Commission; Drs. Raper and Eleazer; the Rev. R. L. Russell, chairman of the Georgia committee; Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the School of Education at Athens and conductor of a survey into higher Negro education of Georgia, and Robert Cousins, of the State Department of Education.

Hits Shortage Of Grade "A" Negro Schools

Wilberforce Head Asserts Howard Is Only Capable Institution

NEW YORK, N. Y. (By Cleveland G. Allen for ANP)—"There is not a single Negro institution of learning capable of providing graduate work for Negroes," Dr. W. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce University, Ohio, told a New York audience last Sunday. "Howard University is the only school now having a semblance of a program and the beginning of an adequate and efficient faculty for such work. To extend over a wide surface without sufficient depth may lead to the collapse of our educational effort."

Commenting on the possible admission of Negroes to graduate schools now closed to them, the Wilberforce University head stated:

"Negro institutions will live or die according to their ability to adjust themselves to the changing needs of our society. With the opening of schools everywhere to Negroes, the need of separate institutions of learning becomes less and less, and unless those schools for Negroes unite in certain definite fields of specialization so that they will be able to offer a definite type of training, the necessity for their existence will come to an end," he said.

Columbia, S. C. Recor
March 8, 1939

Education For Negroes In South to Be Studied

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(AP)—House members learned today the office of education plans a two-year study of higher education for negroes in the south.

Published hearings of an appropriations subcommittee on the annual interior department supply bill disclosed Dr. J. W. Studebaker commissioner of education, testified negro colleges and universities were having "unusual difficulty" in financing their programs.

He said these institutions were being called upon to provide more varied curricula. They were handicapped also, Dr. Studebaker said, by the fact philanthropists and foundations were making stricter demands upon colleges.

These conditions, he said, have necessitated the formulation of a plan to make the negro colleges fit in with a broad general program of education that would eliminate duplication of effort by the various institutions.

No Negro College Prepared For Graduate Work, Says Dr. Walker of Wilberforce

The Black Dispatch

Effort to Suffice Land-Grant Colleges with Faulty Program May Prove Utter Collapse of Education

3-11-39

Howard Leads in Planned Program

Oklahoma City

By CLEVELAND M. ALLEN

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce university, speaking at the Founder's Day exercises of Wilberforce University club of New York last Sunday at Emanuel A. M. E. Church, defended his administration and scored those who are "misrepresenting" the policies of the institution. President Walker called attention to the improvements that had been made in both the physical and administrative features, saying that Wilberforce had never been in a more promising condition and was no longer an experiment of the ability of the Negro to manage his own affairs. He also said no Negro college is capable of providing graduate work.

Speaking of accomplishments during his administration, Dr. Walker said that he had succeeded in establishing the confidence of the people in Wilberforce so that its credit is good for any amount; had standardized the library and brought about changes which were making for a new school. He said that when he became president he found an indebtedness of $287,000, and it has since been reduced to $159,000.

"Those who are trying to attack the present administration are enemies of the race," said the president, and warned the alumni here not to be influenced by these erroneous statements. He praised the administration of Bishop R. F. Wright, and said he did more for Wilberforce than any other previous president.

"The country was astonished recently at the decision of the supreme court relative to the State of Missouri wherein it was declared that Missouri must provide equal accommodation for the education of all of its citizens," he went on. "I am sure that it was heartening to the liberal forces now in control of our democracy to note the attitude of Mr. Justice Black, who despite that such a decision will affect the State of Alabama out of which he came, nevertheless was most pronounced in his denunciation of the attitude of the State of Missouri in denying equal accommodations to its citizens.

"Now the problem that faces these state institutions run for the benefit of the Negroes is that they may be foolishly led into the acceptance of a program for which they are not prepared, both in physical plant and faculty, and if I were the president of any of these state institutions, I would continue furnishing undergraduate training on a higher level and more efficient plane before embarking upon the hazardous sea of providing graduate work for Negro students.

"There is not a single Negro institution of learning capable of providing graduate work for Negroes. Howard university is the only school now having a semblance of a program, and the beginning of an adequate and efficient faculty for such work. To extend over a wide surface without sufficient depth may lead to the collapse of our educational effort."

Dr. Walker said that the University of North Carolina should open its doors to all citizens of that state who desire graduate work, as should also every state institution.

"Negro institutions," said Dr. Walker, "will live or die according to their ability to adjust themselves to the changing needs of our society. With the opening of schools everywhere to Negroes, the need of separate institutions of learning becomes less and less, and unless those schools for Negroes unite in certain definite fields of specialization so that they will be able to offer a definite type of training, the necessity for their existence will come to an end.

"Love of race and racial enterprise is not sufficient reason to cause Negroes to send their children to Negro institutions, for education knows and recognizes no color. Truth never considers race. The Negroes, then, if they are to save themselves from extirpation, must have something distinctly their own to offer, and it is here that Wilberforce seeks to answer this challenge. Without Wilberforce, the incapacity of Negroes to manage their own institutions would still be a mooted question. But here we have a striking example of the Negro's ability to produce its own leaders and maintain them in that leadership."

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
March 8, 1939

Higher Education For Negroes In South Be Studied

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Published hearings of an appropriations sub-committtee on the annual interior department supply bill disclosed Dr. J. W. Studebaker, comissioner of education, testified negro colleges and universities were having "unusual difficulty" in financing their programs.

He said these institutions were being called upon to provide more varied curricula. They were handicapped also, Dr. Studebaker said, by the fact philanthropists and foundations were making stricter demands upon colleges.

These conditions, he said, have necessitated the formulation of a plan to make the negro colleges fit in with a broad general program of education that would eliminate duplication of effort by the various institutions.

Savannah Ga. Press
March 18, 1939

GRADUATE PROGRAM WILL BE DISCUSSED

PLANS BEING COMPLETED FOR NEGRO EDUCATION SESSION HERE

A delegation from the Georgia State College, currently going through one of its busiest periods, will be in Milledgeville tomorrow and Monday to attend sessions of the University Council.

One of the topics expected to come up for discussion is a graduation program for negroes, emphasizing social science and extension.

In the local delegation will be B. F. Hubert, president; J. H. Jackson, Jr. business division; A. H. Gordon, research; E. C. Curtright, instruction director; F. M. Staley, agriculture; W. K. Payne, education; Leroy Brown, industrial, and A. B. Dixon, home economics.

The president and Professors Jackson, Gordon and Brown will leave this afternoon in time to attend some matters in Augusta, and will then go to Log Cabin near Sparta for the night.

Examinations for the second quarte's study were completed at the college yesterday, and the new term will commence Monday morning. A goodly number of teachers and others expecting to complete degree requirements is already on the campus. President Hubert predicted the enrollment would be large, and representative of all sections of Georgia.

Another event of Monday will be an address at noon by Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago, president of the National Baptist Convention, who will head a group of notable educators on a visit to the college.

President Hubert said arrangements were rapidly being completed for the annual convention of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association at Georgia State April 12-15, an event which will attract several thousand teachers.

The current Herald, association publication, is now being mailed to 6,500 persons, announcing the convention. On the Herald's front cover is a picture of Lucy Laney, an outstanding educator who founded the Haines Institute at Augusta.

Exhibits for the convention are now being assembled. They will be in the college gymnasium, to be viewed by negroes and white alike.

The convention will feature Georgia progress and the Georgia negro, attempting to show what has been done and what can be done toward improving conditions in this state. President Hubert, who is also president of the association, said the exhibits would be the best the group had ever shown if present plans go through, and he encouraged entries.

Now closing at the college is a trade and industrial conference attended by some thirty persons from throughout Georgia. The group was entertained last night at the president's home. J. F. Cannon, state trade supervisor, who is in Savannah, indicated special courses might be offered at the college this summer in a trade and technical school.

At present the college is devoting a great deal of attention toward the Bethesda benefit concert to be given at the auditorium Wednesday evening. Rehearsals are being held regularly, and a complete program rehearsal will take place at the auditorium Tuesday evening.

Exhibits from industrial, trades and commercial departments of Georgia State, will be placed at the auditorium for the public to see.

A week from tomorrow a group of teachers and students will visit Brookgreene Gardens in South Carolina.

Columbia S. C. State
February 27, 1939

A CLEAR EFFORT TO DUCK AN ISSUE.

The plan of the South Carolina senate judiciary subcommittee to evade the Missouri decision with reference to educational opportunities for Negroes, or to postpone definite action, is too transparent, and probably unconstitutional. Under provisions of the committee's bill, as reported in the press, each applicant for admission to the law school of the University of South Carolina, the only such school maintained by the state, would be required to obtain the endorsement of two members of the general assembly before the university could admit him.

The idea behind the bill seems to be this: All members of the general assembly are white, and presumably, therefore, no two of them would give a Negro applicant the required testimonial. Or maybe the idea is merely to delay a square facing of the issue. A Negro has applied for admission to the law school of the University of South Carolina and perhaps the senators who support the bill think he can be stalled off until he, or some other applicant, can have this proposed device tested in the United States supreme court.

But what is to be gained by delay in facing an issue? Perhaps a little ill will outside the South, and perhaps a decision of the supreme court more sharply worded than the one concerning the Missouri Negro's application for admission to a state school attended heretofore only by white students.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Our College Edition

AMERICA'S great and gracious First Lady voices our purpose in publishing annually a College and School edition when she says: ". . Anything which tends to promote an interest in education is worthwhile."

It is our sincerest hope that we have lived up in this year's edition to the confidence she expressed: "I am sure that an edition such as you are publishing will be the source of much information to those who are active or interested in this field."

That some measure of our purpose has been achieved by the publication of these special supplements each spring seems to be indicated in the following typical comments:

Dr. Channing H. Tobias: "Such a display of the colleges' services should be helpful in impressing new donors."

Mr. G. Warfield Hobbs: "Admirable for the purpose of interesting young people in the possibilities of the schools."

Dr. Guy B. Johnson: "Very thorough and valuable source of information on the status and trends in Negro education. . . . interesting picture of Negro education."

Professor Belle Boone Beard: "I know of nothing that would do more to build up a better understanding and appreciation of the accomplishments of the Negro."

Dr. F. D. Bluford: "Your educational edition is getting better every year."

* * * *

To the participating institutions and concerns in the special edition we express our deepest appreciation. Without their cooperation the edition could not be possible, and the benefits resulting from it would be lost. To our special contributors our thanks also for the splendid and informative special articles. We take a justifiable pride in the exemplification of training and skill in the edition, and for this the several departmental staffs of the Journal and Guide are to be commended.

One notable observation impressing itself upon those watching the developments in the field is the increasing democratization of education. Almost universally the facilities, personnel, and scope of training are expanding, and more and more students are enrolling in the schools and colleges. This brings nearer the ideal, the American principle of education for all. We shall be false to our best traditions until the opportunity, at least, for education is denied to no young American.

After that the wise choice of the field for which to seek preparation is the next vital matter. That this year's special edition helps in that respect is our most cherished ambition.

Enrollment Found On Increase In Negro Colleges And Universities

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Enrollment in Negro colleges and universities in 1938 shows an increase of 5 per cent over 1937, according to a survey, report of which appears in the current issue of the Journal of Negro Education which was released this week. The report, by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, of Howard University, includes the statistics of enrollment of ninety-nine undergraduate institutions and seven graduates schools.

Ninety-nine institutions report a total undergraduate enrollment of 35,438 students as of October 1938. When this figure is corrected to include the ten institutions for which figures for the present year are not available it appears that approximately 36,400 undergraduate resident students were enrolled in Negro colleges and universities during the fall term 1938-39. This represents an increase of 5 per cent over the previous school year. More women than men are in attendance, the female enrollment constituting 57 per cent of the total.

The 32 publicly controlled institutions report an enrollment of 16,138 students and the 67 privately controlled institutions an enrollment of 19,302 students. A total of 4,458 graduates from four year courses is reported for the school year 1937-38, an increase of nine per cent over 1936-37. Sixty per cent of the graduates are women.

All Schools Show Increase

Seven Negro institutions of higher learning are now offering work leading to the master's degree. During the fall term, 1937-38, these institutions enrolled 478 students, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year. These institutions conferred 117 master's degrees during the school year 1937-38. Women students constitute 54 per cent of both the enrollment and the number of graduates.

The largest institution has fewer than 1400 undergraduate students and only four other institutions report a total undergraduate enrollment of more than 1000 students.

In the report, attention is called to the fact that enrollments for the entire year will be much larger than those reported here, since the survey covers only enrollment during the first semester of the 1938-39 school year. Further approximately 3000 Negro students attend northern colleges and universities whose enrollment includes both whites and Negroes.

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 21, 1939

Federal Aid.

It is usually conceded that the states could have already secured federal aid for schools, if Southern congressmen had been willing to vote for such a bill. The South, having a large number of children and a small amount of property, stands to benefit more from federal aid than the rich industrial states of the North.

However, each time a bill was brought up in congress, the South broke out with the race question rash and Southern congressmen became aware of the fact that negro school teachers were paid less than the white teachers. It was feared that congress would require that no discrimination be made by a state, if it used federal funds for schools. So Southern congressmen, as a rule, were against all bills for federal aid; and many congressmen from other sections of the country were willing to vote for a bill only on the condition that there be no discrimination because of race.

The negroes of Virginia have gone to the courts demanding equal treatment for the teachers, and there is some talk of the same procedure being followed in North Carolina. These cases will eventually find their way to the supreme court of the United States; and if one studies the past record of the court on similar questions, it must be admitted that the court may find a way to hold that any discrimination is unlawful.

The South therefore must face the possibility that it may be required to pay, from its scanty funds equal salaries to both black and white, after refusing to accept federal aid for fear of this very possibility.

A bridegroom, Robert Taylor bemoaned the fact that he had to return to screen work making love to another woman—Hedy Lamarr. Substitutes are pouring into Hollywood.

Dobbs Charges Clement With Compromising Statement On U.S. Court Education Ruling

In an open letter to the press Monday, John Wesley Dobbs, Georgia fraternal and political leader, criticized President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, for a statement made in Atlanta on February 21 before an inter-racial meeting in discussing the Supreme Court ruling in the case of Gaines versus the State of Missouri.

President Clement stated that the various Southern states having dual educational systems would probably adopt one of six courses as a result of the higher court educational ruling, saying first that the states could admit the Negroes to the State University System for professional training but significantly added, "that probably will not happen during our lifetime."

It was this latter statement that drew the fire of Mr. Dobbs, who said it was compromising Negro education. Other courses the educator said the states would follow were "to establish separate graduate schools, which he said would be tragic; to ignore the decision; to grant scholarships; to establish regional schools in connection with private schools; or to strengthen the entire Negro educational school setup.

"ONLY TWO COURSES"

Mr. Dobbs contends that the decision allows the states only two courses: they could either admit Negroes to the State University System or make available for Negroes in State Negro schools equal educational opportunities as those offered in the University for the white group.

His open letter in part follows:

"Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, wrote that decision which was plain, even to the wayfaring man. He said, in that famous decision, in substance, that states, which maintain separate Educational Systems, were allowed only two alternatives—(1) Admit Negro students to the State University systems, as they now exist, or (2) Bring the Negro schools up to plane of equality, in every particular with the white schools as they now exist. This, in substance, is the essence of the Supreme Court decision.

"'Concurring with Chief Justice Hughes, in this decision, were six Associate Supreme Court Judges, among whom was Mr. Justice Hugo Black, a native of Alabama and a former United States Senator for that state. Mr. Black is quite familiar with racial and living conditions in Alabama and the Southland.

"Notwithstanding the fact that these seven erudit Supreme Court Judges, with every available kind of information at their fingertips; and, after very careful and deliberate consideration of every point and aspect involved, both immediate and remote, left the seventeen Southern States with but two roads to travel; you rush forward with six different possible avenues of escape from the justice involved in this decision.

"LIFETIME" STATEMENT

"You say in your first point, 'That the Southern states may admit the Negro to their universities'; but, in the same breath, you qualify that statement by saying, 'That will probably not happen in your time and mine.' When asked to clarify that statement, you said, 'In our lifetime.'

"It is with this, your first statement that I am taking issue. Your other five points do not matter anyhow, as each one of the five is just as debatable and far-fetched as the first.

"When you make the statement, President Clement, that Negroes will not be admitted to graduate schools in Southern State Universities in our lifetime, you simply say what no Negro leader or educator should ever express, even if he thinks it There are times when silence is more eloquent than speech. By what stretch of imagination, Sir, can you now predict what the next few years might bring to pass in any Southern State?

"You, Sir, are President of Atlanta University, an institution dedicated, from its very beginning, to the higher education of the Negro youth. Such an institution should ever be a Temple of Truth and Justice, where these immortal and enduring attributes of God are supposed to be taught, worshipped and forever held in high esteem and reverence. As President of such an institution, I feel that you should be very careful about your public utterances. I doubt seriously that your predecessor, the late John Hope, would have made such a compromising statement. I feel almost certain that former Presidents Ware, Bumstead and Adams would not have done so.

Clement Cites 6 Courses

Almost unanimously Negro members of the special committee on education of the Georgia Interracial Committee Tuesday afternoon expressed the opinion there should be no compromise with the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case; that Negroes should receive full benefits under the education ruling either by being permitted to enter the present state university system or by being built a separate but equal educational system.

The committee, which met at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in further discussion of the Gaines decision as it relates to Georgia, decided to defer the question of what it would recommend until a meeting on March 3.

Citing six possible courses that states would follow as result of the high court ruling, President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University, brought the criticism of John Wesley Dobbs, of the Atlanta Civic-Political League.

LEADERS GIVE VIEWS

President Clement said that admission to the state university was one possible course to solution of the problem, but added "that probably will not happen during our life-time."

To this Mr. Dobbs retaliated with the view that "No Negro should make such a statement; especially a leader." He said that question of education was similar as the question of slavery; that it was previously thought freedom would be a bad and impossible thing for slaves and that the emancipation came and has worked the same as it must work in education. Mr. Dobbs said that the states have abided and will abide by decisions of the Supreme Court, citing the Scottsboro case.

Other possible courses of states in the education solution as expressed by President Clement were; establishment of separate graduate schools, which he said would be tragic; ignore it; grant scholarships; establish regional schools in connection with private schools, or strengthen the entire Negro educational school setup.

Practically every member of the committee present expressed his opinion on the question.

RACE MEMBERS PRESENT

Colored members of the committee present included: C. A. Scott, of the Atlanta Daily World; John Wesley Dobbs, of the Atlanta Civic and Political League; B. T. Harvey, of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; E. L. Brookes, of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP; President J. W. Holley, of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany; President B. F. Hubert, of the Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah; President M. S. Davage, of Clark University; President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University; President Forrester B. Washington, of the Atlanta University Graduate School of Social Work.

White committee members present were: Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of the Interracial Commission; Drs. Raper and Eleazer; the Rev. R. L. Russell, chairman of the Georgia committee; Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the School of Education at Athens and conductor of a survey into higher Negro education of Georgia, and Robert

EDUCATION - 1939
DISCUSSION

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 29, 1939

Program of Sex Education Urged by Social Workers

A strong plea for an adequate sex education program for children and young people was voiced yesterday by speakers during the second annual meeting of the Virginia State Conference on Church Social Work at St. Paul's Parish House.

With Frank D. Preston, executive secretary of the Children's Home Society, presiding, the conference attendants discussed the problem of "Reducing Illegitimacy in Virginia."

Figures showing a considerable increase in the number of illegitimate births since 1916 were quoted by Miss May O. Hankins, case supervisor, Children's Bureau, State Department of Public Welfare. Miss Hankins pointed out that a "fairly high percentage" of the illegitimate births occur among feeble-minded persons.

Declaring that much illegitimacy is caused by ignorance, W. Daniel Ellis, principal of Albert H. Hill School, told the conference that the schools can do much towards disseminating sex knowledge. But, he added, the training is worse than useless if the persons doing the instructing are not adequately prepared for such a task or do not have the proper wholesome view of sex.

Part of Church Discussed

Mr. Ellis lamented the fact that parents often object to having their children taught anything about sex. He said whenever one of his teachers attempts to do any constructive work along this line parents come to see him to complain.

Discussing "The Church as An Agency for Creating an Enlightened Public Opinion," Dr. Beverley M. Boyd, rector of Grace and Holy Trinity Church, advocated a "frank, free and full discussion" of sex matters in small groups within the church. He bemoaned the "stand-offish" attitude of some Christians toward persons who have been guilty of adultery, declaring that such persons need the guidance of the church.

Dr. Abner Robertson, executive secretary of the Co-operative Educational Association, said the time to start sex education is the time "when children start asking questions." He warned that if parents give false answers to children's queries, the children will attempt to get information from their playmates.

One Note of Discord

One note of discord crept into yesterday's discussion. Admitting that his statement would be "unpopular" in the conference, Dr. Cary Montague, rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, declared that the figures quoted by Miss Hankins showed that illegitimacy had increased along with the increase in sex education. Apparently, sex education was doing harm instead of good, he said. Other conference attendants answered Dr. Montague by maintaining that other factors, including bad economic conditions and the increase in the number of automobiles, had accounted for the increase in illegitimate births. Judge J. Hoge Ricks of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court said that the trouble was that there had been no "real sex education." He urged emphasis on moral values as a part of a sex educational program.

"You White Folks" Blamed

T. C. Walker, well-known Negro social worker, laid the blame for the high illegitimate rate among Negroes at the door of "you white folks." Negroes, he said, are badly in need of instruction and guidance from white people. He pointed to poverty as a cause of sexual delinquency, explaining that when "you pay your maid $3 or $4 a week" she is unable to maintain a decent standard of living. The speaker pointed also to Negro dance halls and beer gardens as bad influences among members of his race.

Declaring the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League have passed the point of their greatest effectiveness, the Rev. Garland Hopkins, pastor of Lekies Memorial Methodist Church, Norfolk, told the conference last night that he advocated the merging of these groups and all others interested in promoting temperance to form a new, strong organization.

Leaders of the new movement should be persons who were "not too closely identified" with previous fights on behalf of temperance, he declared. These former leaders, whom he praised for their efforts in the past, should remain in the background as advisers, the Rev. Mr. Hopkins said.

Why Prohibition Failed

Discussing the failure of prohibition the Rev. Mr. Hopkins said the law went further than the people were prepared to go at that time. He warned against pushing for new legislation until the citizenry has been educated to the point where it will accept such legislation.

More important than legislation at present are education and moral suasion, the speaker said.

The Rev. Mr. Hopkins expressed regret that the church sometimes treats rather harshly those who have fallen prey to the liquor habit. Every drunkard should be made to realize that the church loves him and wants to help him, the speaker added.

Mr. Hopkins said he believed each member of the ABC Board should be a Christian gentleman whose greatest satisfaction "would be in losing customers and revenue."

Dr. Flannagan Speaks

Dr. Roy Flannagan, medical adviser of the State Department of Public Welfare, discussed the care and treatment of inebriates, urging the church to become more interested in the problem. Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, pastor of Second Baptist Church, presided at last night's session.

Yesterday morning the conference considered marriage and divorce laws in Virginia. A resolution was passed calling on the conference findings committee to consider trying to persuade the General Assembly of Virginia to pass a law requiring a three-day notice of intention of marrying in the State. The resolution also urged the committee to work toward securing legislation to require medical examinations of persons applying for marriage licenses.

The morning session was presided over by Dr. Raymond B. Pinchbeck. Speakers were Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of First Baptist Church; Ernest A. de Bordenave, rector of St. Paul's Church, Alexandria; Frank Moncure, Stafford, former member of the House of Delegates, and Fleet Dillard of the Division of Statutory Research and Drafting.

"Probation and Parole for Virginia" was the topic discussed when the afternoon session convened. Speaker was James Chappell, supervisor of probation for the United States Department of Justice, who defended probation and parole as aids in meeting the crime problem. He urged churches to arrange their programs to attract parolees in order that these persons might receive the benefit of religious influence. Judge Ricks presided at the session.

Dr. J. C. Faw of Richmond was elected president of the conference for the coming year. Other officers named were Dr. E. L. Fox of Randolph-Macon College, first vice-president; Judge Ricks, second vice-president; Brigadier George Rose of the Salvation Army, Richmond, third vice-president; the Rev. Paul Crandall of Richmond, fourth vice-president; the Rev. A. W. Newell of Richmond, fifth vice-president; Mrs. G. B. Ingraham of Richmond, secretary-treasurer, and the following members of the executive committee: Dr. Dwight Chalmers of Charlottesville, the Rev. J. Mitchell Hoye of Ashland, T. C. Walker of Gloucester, Miss Ruth Carrier of Norfolk, Dr. Allen Strange of Danville, the Rev. Mr. de Bordenave of Alexandria and the Rev. Henry Lee Robison Jr., retiring president, ex officio.

Dr. Davis Advises U.S. Aid for Schools

INSTITUTE, W.Va.—(ANP)—"Only through Federal aid to State education will educational inequalities in the South be erased," said Dr. John W. Davis, speaking to delegates at the first meeting of Business Officers of Colored Schools.

The West Virginia State College president continued: "Colleges and university for colored people are mainly in the South. The South is coming to resent the implications and charges that it is the No. 1 economic problem in America. This will result in educational good for all people in the South."

Seek To Educate All Southern Women

NEW YORK.—The object of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina is to educate all the women of the South, white and colored, according to a statement by Dr. W. C. Jackson, dean of the college, last Friday.

Dr. Jackson was the principal speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Bennett College New York Alumni. Members of both the white and colored races comprised the audience.

It was revealed that the Bennett College student body has grown from 10 students in 1926 to 311 today. A yearly budget of $44,000 in 1926 is paralleled by a budget of over $152,000 this year.

Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of this city, has matched the general education board's grant up to the half million dollar level.

EDUCATOR DISCUSSES FINANCIAL AID TO NEGRO EDUCATION

INSTITUTE, W. Va., Oct. 12—(ANP)—Addressing delegates to the first meeting of the Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes, Dr. John W. Davis, president West Virginia State college, told of the financial aid, past ond present, given for higher education among Negroes by various philanthropic foundations and funds. Dr. Davis said, in part:

"The 1936 Educational Directory of the United States Office of Education lists a total of 1,072 degree-granting institutions. The highest number of these institutions to receive grants in any one year since 1929 is 103, and in one year the total was as low as 37. It seems that only 453 different institutions have received one or more grants from any foundation since 1920. . . . It would seem logical to assume then that about 600 colleges might well not expect to receive grants from philanthropic bodies.

"The future of philanthropic foundation with respect to grants and bequests is non-predictable. Of one thing we are certain; the service which philanthropic bodies have to date rendered the cause of Negro education defy calculation and measurement. Philanthropic foundations are on the increase in America and have yet a important part to play in improving the educational lot of America and of Negroes. I believe that they will do their part by our institutions. We might keep in mind that if university costs continue upward, foundation funds may continue, as they have since World War 1, to become a progressively smaller part of university expenditures.

"Education in America continues to be a function of the state. Colleges and universities for Negroes are largely in the South. From this section there is now evident a sign of real encouragement in that its people resent more and more the implications of charges that the South is regarded as the country's Number One economic problem. This resentment will, I believe, result in educational good for all people of the South. . . . Federal aid to education will help to clarify this situation. Thus a better and more willing spirit and the hope that some Federal aid to the states may erase some of the glaring educational inequalities in the South, may point to more adequate support for higher education among Negroes."

U. S. Professors, Students Have Chance to Study in Other American Countries

field of intellectual activity in which professors, teachers and students may engage to encourage applications from those interested in any field of learning, facilities for which may exist in the country in which the applicant is interested.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)—The Department of State, in conjunction with the United States office of education, Federal Security agency, has perfected plans which will set in motion the official exchange of professors, teachers and graduate students between the governments of the United States and the other American republics which have ratified the Convention for Inter-American Cultural Relations.

To date, the governments of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela and the United States have ratified the convention.

Leaflets and application forms have been prepared explaining the provisions of the convention. These will immediately be distributed by the Office of Education to the colleges, universities, scientific institutions and technical schools of this country for rofessor, teachers and graduate students interested in submitting applications for official exchange professorships and fellowships. These exchanges ahe available for professors, teachers or graduate students in the humanities, natural sciences, social sciences, law, medicine, pharmacy, journalism, technology and engineering.

Ready for Applications

All preliminary work in the selection of nominees for professorships and fellowships will be handled by the Office of Education and that agency is now prepared to accept and evaluate applications of those seeking exchange professorships and fellowships. "Teachers" as distinguished from "professors" is understood to refer to teachers in primary or secondary schools.

No limitation as to color, sex or creed will be made in the nomination for the exchange posts. The utmost possible latitude has been allowed in the

Expenses involved in the exchange program are shared by the participating governments. In the case of fellowships, the nominating government will pay the round trip travel costs to the country chosen, together with other incidental expenses of the graduate students or teachers selected. The receiving government, will pay tuition, subsidiary expenses together with board and lodging at the institution designated. Exchange fellowships will cover a single academic year. Under unusual and exceptional circumstances, they may me renewed for one additional year.

Governments Pay Expenses

All expenses incident to the exchange of professors will be met by the sending government. Such expenses will include travel to and from the country to which exchange professors are sent as well as maintenance and local travel costs during the period of residence in the foreign country. The term of an exchange professor will not exceed two years, unless he shall have been included on the next list after first being selected, and thereafter again selected.

By agreement between the two interested governments, the term of an exchange professor may be limited to less than two years and another selection made from the current list. Vacancies caused by the voluntary withdrawal of an exchange professor, or by his death or disability to continue service, will likewise be filled from the current list.

NATION'S POOR PEOPLE IN DIRE NEED OF SCHOOL FACILITIES, SAYS LEADING MAGAZINE OF COUNTRY

Survey Graphic Calls for Federal Aid to Assure Equalized Opportunities for Future Citizens

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12 (ANP)—In a special number devoted entirely to the challenge to the world crisis to the school system of the United States, SURVEY GRAPHIC, a magazine of social interpretation (out Sept. 29), asserts that democracy may be lost in the classrooms of the nation if our educational system does not produce in greater quantity and better quality the mass enlightenment upon which self-government depends.

The number, published in place of the regular October issue of the periodical, represents the collaboration of a group of outstanding educators, economists, social scientists and journalists, under the direction of Beulah Amidon, associate editor of SURVEY GRAPHIC.

In an analysis of educational theory and practice in the United States, the studies published by SURVEY GRAPHIC reveal striking inequality of educational opportunity. "More than 4,000 poverty stricken school districts serving 3 million children are forced to curtail their school year by three months," the magazine states. "2400 schoolhouses are actually locked for the year; 12,000 more schoolhouses will be locked if teachers demand full payment of salaries; 1,400,000 pupils sit in schoolhouses condemned as unsafe or unsanitary; 1 million attend classes in tents, lodge halls and stores; 500,000 go to school only half a day because of lack of space; 800,000 attend no school because their neighborhood is too poor to provide one or they are too poor to go; In Iowa the resources per child in the richest district are 275 times as great as the resources per child in the poorest district."

But, according to SURVEY GRAPHIC, quite as serious as the problem of economic or racial discrimination in education, are the problems of inadequate aims and inept teaching and the "tragic failure inherent in the fact of idle youth, four out of ten not in school jobless, ready tinder for demagogues."

"By what failure in the educational process," the magazine asks "are young people turned out, so insecure and so undiscriminating that they flock to rabble rousers. What educational gaps let in hate and prejudice? What quickens curiosity? Strengthens integrity? Distinguishes truth from propaganda Encourages neighborliness and good will? Turns knowledge and training into the stuff of action. Here are concerns more enduring than military communiques and diplomatic moves. The strengths and the weaknesses of the democratic way of life he within our own borders. Mightier than armies with banners, the quiet, undramatic forces of education are the safeguards of freedom, tolerance, human growth."

The **conclusion** reached by a number of contributors to the special number of SURVEY GRAPHIC is that "It is everybody's business and the republic's concern that the future population of our cities is being drawn from the educationally underprivileged sections of the country." For self-protection, if for no humanitarian reason, an expanding program of federal aid to education is predicted as inevitable.

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DISCUSSION

Edgefield, S. C. Advertiser
January 4, 1939

THE NEGRO STEPS OUT

Following close upon the heels of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in a case from the State of Missouri, wherein that tribunal held that the State must provide equal educational facilities for whites and negroes, a professor in one of the negro colleges in Columbia addressed a letter to Speaker Solomon Blatt, who is also actively identified with the University of South Carolina, urging that his committee render a "fair and impartial decision" on the application of a young negro man to enter the law school at the University, and only a few days later several negro organizations in Columbia sent a telegram to President Roosevelt protesting against any federal appointment for Governor Olin D. Johnston because of what they term a prejudiced attitude toward the negro on the part of the State's chief executive.

Such actions, of course, have been encouraged by the sympathetic attitude of the Roosevelt administration toward the "brother in black." It is satirical that the fight for white supremacy in the South should be aggravated in this manner during the governance of the Democratic party, long regarded in these parts as "the white man's party." No longer can it be so regarded nationally.

Of course, no one believes that the negro applicant will ever enter the University law school. The solution will probably be to provide a law teacher at the State negro college in Orangeburg, but as soon as that is done there will be applications to enter other State-aided institutions. In fact, it is reported that five negroes have applied for admission to The Citadel. The People-Sentinel does not believe that these applications represent yearnings for higher education, but are merely a part of a preconceived plan to embarrass the South in an abortive attempt to force racial equality. And such action on the part of Southern negroes, aided and abetted by Walter White and his cohorts in the North, can render the negro no good service. White supremacy in the South triumphed over Reconstruction and, please God, it will be maintained long after you and we have returned to the dust, dear reader.—Barnwell People-Sentinel.

The South Will Have To Train Negroes

By CLARENCE OUSLEY

Texas and other Southern States may as well face the prospect of being compelled sooner or later to provide training for Negroes in law, medicine and other professions similar to the training now furnished to whites.

That is the clear meaning of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Missouri Negro demanding the right under the Federal Constitution to enter the State's law school, and I do not question the correctness of the interpretation. I see no occasion for haste in directing Negro schools of instruction in the learned professions, and I heartily wish that our Negroes might forego the constitutional right, for our burden for higher education is already heavy enough. The insistence of some Negroes in Dallas upon the right to serve on juries is plain indication that some of the race in this State entertain notions of so-called equality that are apt to vex us or put our obedience to the constitutional authority to the test.

Perhaps there is need for Negro lawyers, doctors and dentists — a need at least to satisfy the aspirations of the race which too often take an artificial view of equality before the law. We have successfully and wisely escaped racial embarrassment in the matter of transportation, common school education and voting in our political party primaries, but I do not see how we can escape the embarrassment of professional schools for Negroes whenever the issue is directly raised. It seems not to have dawned upon the intelligence of Negroes demanding such rights that if they were admitted to any schools for whites they would be social outcasts, and so would utterly fail to attain the status of social equality which an inferiority complex induces many of them to attempt. I use the phrase "inferiority complex," as descriptive of the fact proved by all tests of intelligence that the Negro is an inferior race—a fact which a few Negroes of my acquaintance have acknowledged.

Appreciation of the Negro

I believe I have due appreciation of the Negro. My father owned Negro slaves, and I have always felt that I owe a debt to the race because of his employment of their service without pecuniary reward. Slavery was an economic blunder, as perhaps it was a moral sin, but the slave owners thought they profited by the confiscation of Negro labor, and I believe that the Negro was benefited as a race by the rescue through slavery from his hopeless lot in the jungles of Africa. At any rate I have tried always to discharge my debt to the race, and I applaud its progress since emancipation in the arts and privileges of freedom. I believe it has proved itself to be worthy of freedom.

Now and then individuals of the race have reverted to the bestial passions of their barbaric forbears, and it will not be denied by any intelligent observer, even intelligent Negro they rate far lower in mentality and moral behavor than the white race. But I count these delinquencies as manifestation of racial atavism, or flingbacks to ancient ancestors, which is not an unusual phenomenon among animals, and the achievements of the higher types of Negro—achievement in commerce, industry and and the fine arts—are proof enough that in due course the Negro will attain a far more enlightened and efficient status than he now occupies. I wish him Godspeed in all such progress, and I have no fear that he will ever overtake and outdo the white man. They started 1,000,00 miles apart and while both are progressing, the distance between them remains about the same. I would not deny the Negro any right that affects his real welfare, though I deplore his inability to understand that social equality is a matter of the free choice of the socially superior. We select our social companions; we do not admit them on any mandate of law. When the Negro recognizes that fundamental principl of social contact he will save himself from much grief.

Experience With Illustrious Negro

Irelate an experience with an illustrious Negro which will make my meaning clear and at the same time exhibit in practice the validity of the principle of social selection.

I enjoyed the friendship and the confidence of one of the greatest Negroes Texas has ever known, E. L. Blackshear, long principal of the Prairie View institution of higher learning for Negroes. While I was residing in Houston in the early eighteen-nineties, Blackshear came to me with a committee of prominent Negroes and asked me to introduce Booker T. Washington, the great Negro who founded Tuskegee Institute, to the Houston Cotton Exchange where he was invited to make an address, and I cheerfully complied.

Some week or months later, President Theordore Roosevelt entertained Washington at luncheon in the White House, and I wrote an editorial rebuking him for the act. Blackshear on his next visit to me expressed surprise and remarked that I had introduced Washington on a public occasion, as if to say that the two acts equally implied social equality. I answered him: Blackshear, if you and Washington were the only Negroes in this country, I could well afford to sit with you at table, for you or both gentlemen of culture and lofty character, but if I should do so, every black brute in the Brazos bottom would assume the right to accost and fondle my wife or daughter.,,

Blackshear saw the point. He had a fine sense of discrimination between the intelligent and respectable Negro and the Negro devils whom we are compelled at times exercises. I have encountered few Negroes who have that sense of discrimination, though I trust that the proportion is increasing and that in course of time we will be able to maintain relations of due regard and strict equity in all real values with "our brother in black."—Ft. Worth Star Telegram

Opposing Camps In Texas Weigh Negro Graduate Education

Austin, Texas, Jan. 10—(By Elaine Ellis for CNA)—Negro graduate students in Texas may have their educational facilities provided for them in the future by legislative enactment, but support for such a measure runs in two different channels. On one hand is the growing sentiment on the part of both Negro and white citizens who are desirous of seeing Negro students have the better opportunity to which they are justly entitled; the other hand are leading officials who are compelled to support a measure for state aid because they fear, particularly since the U. S. Supreme Court decision on the Missouri case that Negro students will try to enter all schools of Texas. George Allen, a Negro graduate student who enrolled in a Texas University salesmanship class by invitation, was forced by authorities to withdraw when his race became known.

Governor James V. Allred has announced that while Negro students are entitled to higher educational opportunities, he considers that state aid should be provided for individual Negro students for facilities outside of the state. At present, Negro teachers and others with degrees are prevented from going even at their own expense because their miserably low wages will not cover the cost. Therefore, the only difference, under a state provision, would be an appropriation which, although it would cover the cost, might also provide for only a limited number of students.

However, this method, in the estimation of Governor Allred, would be "more satisfactory" than the expansion of facilities within the

state. His reason for this choice is obvious in his assurance to the taxpayers that "appropriate safeguards" will be incorporated in the legislative bill to "properly protect their interests," and that "It will not require the outlay of any tremendous sum."

He declared that his suggestion, which was made before the decision on the Missouri case, would not be altered in any way.

Dr. Ira P. Hildebrand, dean of the University of Texas Law School is not pacified by the governor's suggestion. Fearing that Negro graduate students might eventually get past the portals of this Jim Crow university, particularly in the case of his own department, he has advocated the establishment of a law school at the Prarie View State College for Negroes.

Southern Whites Laud Speech By Dean Wm. Pickens

GASTONIA, N. C.—(A N P)—A speech evoking considerable discussion here was delivered here recently by Dean William Pickens, director of branches, NAACP, his topic dealing with "Educational Equality" decision handed down a fortnight ago by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines-University of Missouri discrimination suit, and which helld that the university must permit Gaines to enroll as a student.

Discussing the decision from every angle, including its effect on Southern states generally, Pickens called uncompromisingly for equal appropriations for education for Negro students. Under such logic, he said, the white Southerner is expected at best to be tolerant, especially when the spirit is friendly.

Impressed by Dean Pickens' address, all of the white persons present joined the NAACP and three of them made commendatory speeches—the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the editor of the daily paper and a prominent minister. The latter said: 'Dean Pickens certainly impressed me when he said that 'the only way in the world for one man to keep another man down is to stay down on him.' White as well as black will be benefited by getting the black man up and encouraging his advancement."

Pickens described the Supreme Court ruling as "The greatest judicial lift ever given to Negro education in our public schools."

Some Problems In Graduate Education

By J. FRANCIS PRICE

ALL Negroes, and especially those in educational activities, should rejoice over the recent Supreme Court decision in the Missouri case. The implications of the decision are so far reaching that many might regard it as a sort of second emancipation. Now that the long sought for goal has been reached from a legal and theoretical point of view it may not be amiss to meditate over the application of the principles involved.

Presidents of Negro state institutions are in an unusual position in this matter of added graduate and professional study to their curricula. On the one hand a large proportion of popular opinion will request that immediately as a result of the legal requirements for graduate and professional study for Negroes in the several states graduate schools, medical schools, colleges of pharmacy and schools of law should spring up like mushrooms.

The opportunity for becoming a lawyer or a doctor should be at hand and the best groups of our young men and women should begin tomorrow to realize in their own states their ambitions to become trained doctors and lawyers under the direction and instruction of members of their own race.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

On the other hand the college presidents themselves know how inadequate are the library facilities with which their students have had to work in undergraduate schools; they realize how limited is the mature scholarship necessary for graduate instruction; they know that only through years of careful and mature thinking can we develop a library sufficient for research which may be equal or superior to that now being done in accepted graduate schools.

The president must face still another problem. He is aware of the great strides of education since the Civil War when in the outset Negro "universities" almost without exception offered only grammar school courses with the highest work being done in the seventh grade. He knows, too, what has been done since 1917 when the Thomas Jessie Jones Report began to stimulate Negro colleges to curtail their high school offerings. He knows what work was involved in reaching the present place at which approximately 30 per cent of our four-year colleges continue to offer high school work. And no one knows better than the college president what may be our needs in developing now our four-year colleges to the extent that their bachelor's degrees may be considered of the highest order.

GRADUATE REQUIREMENTS

Libraries which are necessary are, as the college president knows, the result of long years of continued work. Mature scholarship is the result of long study and living in an atmosphere of scholars. Only students who have done better than average work in earning a bachelor's degree of the best grade are as a rule able to pursue work of the high and respected graduate level.

Without adequate libraries, without adequate instruction and without a large enough number of Negro students for separate graduate and professional schools, the college president sees the need to concentrate and redouble his efforts on providing the above mentioned necessities for a desirable undergraduate program as his first step toward preparation for the graduate and professional work which must come.

In spite of these facts nevertheless, he will be forced on to this higher level by the strong and almost irresistible pressure of a loyal Negro group clamoring for the honor and prestige of professional men and women trained in Negro institutions and far sighted unfriendly people of another race who understand already that a real but legal inequality of training may be obtained by having the Negro hasten to a sort of superficial realization of the aim which we should approach with much deliberation.

MUST BE GOOD

Mr. College President of a state school knows how proud we shall be of great and good graduate and professional schools for Negroes and of the well-trained Negro graduate who will earn his spurs in these schools.

But he knows as well that we shall be proud of these institutions and our sons and daughters only if the schools are good and the graduates well instructed and well-trained.

May those in office, therefore, move toward their goals cautiously, deliberately, and with great care. Often the good which may be derived from a good cause becomes a force of damnation and destruction in the manner of handling the instruments of the cause.

AL SMITH SAYS RACE PROBLEM SOLUTION LIES IN EDUCATION

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 — (ANP) — Alfred E. Smith, he of "Brown Derby" fame and Democratic candidate for president in 1928, made a strong plea for better educational facilities for Negroes and called upon the nation at large to help solve the racial problem at a Lincoln University luncheon given Wednesday at the Empire State club by J. Frederic Talcott, a member of the university board of trustees.

Mr. Smith, also a former governor of New York, pointed out that "the number of Negroes has trebled since freedom came to the race" and added "there has been talk about the Negro problem ever since then."

"But in the first place," he said, "part of what we call the Negro problem is a white problem. The white part of the population hasn't done what it could to help the Negro on his long upward climb. Today we are trying to make our institutions serve them better and give them more opportunities.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
February 6, 1939

Atlanta Negro College Gain

Atlanta is rapidly becoming the center of higher education for negroes in the South, Dr. Noble Y. Beall declared at the recent monthly meeting of the Baptist Home Mission Board.

The board's field secretary, under whose supervision 12 teacher missionaries are employed in a dozen colleges in a program of negro ministerial education, commended especially the work of Dr. George D. Kelsey in Morehouse and Spelman Colleges.

"The Atlanta University System with its scholarly faculty," he said, "is attracting students from all over the nation."

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North Carolina University Head Speaks His Mind

Tells About State's Plans For The Negro

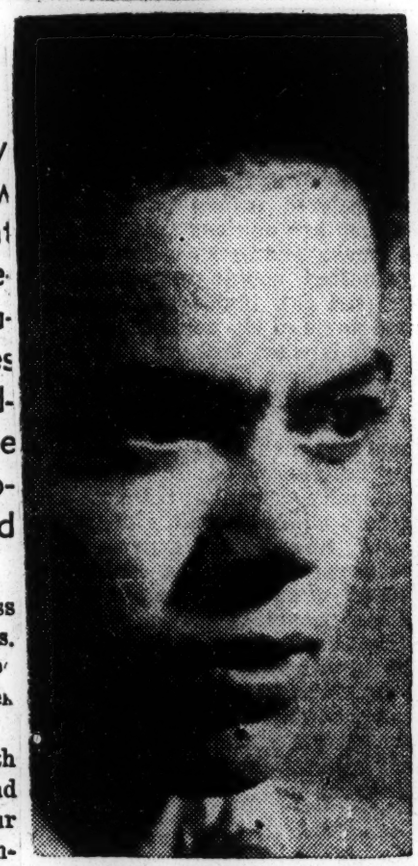
N. C. Legislature Working On Plan of Education

Dr. Frank P. Graham, widely recognized liberal, president of the University of North Carolina, and chairman of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, has written the following frank discussion of the problem of education of the races in this state to Miss Pauli Murray, whose application for admission to the university re-focused attention on the matter.

I wish to thank you for your letter and the spirit which runs thru it. I have been on a night and day schedule in connection with the proposed budget for the University of North Carolina, which, if carried through, would heavily damage this institution. I am just now taking time off from the legislative sessions to catch up in my correspondence. 2-18-39

Miss Murray's Reply

This is the letter which Miss Pauli Murray native of Durham, N. C., at present located in New York City, wrote to Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, in the most recent exchange of letters growing out of her application some months ago — and prior to the Gaines case decision by the U. S. Supreme Court — for admission to the university's graduate school. The letter of Dr. Graham's to which it is a reply, is published in the adjoining column. His letter was dated February 3 and Miss Murray's February 6.



At left Miss Pauli Murray and above Dr. Frank P. Graham. Miss Murray, who applied for admission to the University of North Carolina, has written an interesting reply to the interesting letter of Dr. Graham on the subject of education of the Negro. Both letters are printed on this page.

I appreciate your very fine letter of February 3rd, and in fairness to those who hold your point of view am releasing it to the Negro press.

The issues which you have raised extend beyond the walls of the classroom and will require further study on the part of those who seek the best possible solution to the problem.

This much is certain, however. That the Constitution of North Carolina is inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and should be changed to meet the ideals set forth by the first citizens of our country. How this change can be brought about, and what the consequences will be is a vital question which cannot be tampered with.

We of the younger generation cannot compromise with our ideals of human equality. We have seen the consequences of such compromises in the bloody pages of human history, and we must hold fast, using all of our passion and our reason.

I am making a study of the Report of the Governor's Commission and will comment upon it at a later date.

I am aware of the inequities which you point out. Many months before the Gaines decision, the wise governor of the state appointed a commission to study the whole question of Negro education in general and professional graduate work for Negroes in North Carolina. This commission, of which ex--Senator Noel of Person County is chairman, and Mr. N. C. Newbold is secretary, has made its report and the Legislature has set up a committee to consider the recommendations made in the report of the Governor's Commission.

BEFORE LEGISLATURE

This committee, in a very serious way, is now considering the whole question of graduate and professional work for Negroes in North Carolina as a clear responsibility of the Legislature of the state. Mr. Victor S. Bryant, representative from Durham County, is chairman of the committee considering the matter for the Legislature. Mr. Walter Murphy, of Rowan, as a member of Mr. Bryant's committee, is working on a bill with Mr. Bryant.

The Legislature will make its decision within the next month or six weeks. The legislative committee, as I understand it, is taking into account the following facts:

POINTS CONSIDERED

1. The provision in the Constitution of North Carolina requiring the separation of the races in public education;

2. The decision of the Supreme Court that the state must make substantially equal provision for graduate and professional work in the separate Negro institutions or admit Negroes to the state university;

3. The Constitution of the state prevails up to the point where it is overruled by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court;

4. The only way to obey both the state Constitution and the United States Constitution is to make adequate provision in the separate Negro institutions;

5. If the state Constitution is not overruled by the United States Constitution, then the only way to change a provision in the Constitution is by referendum of the people.

AGAINST REFERENDUM

The Negro leaders in this state and the white leaders who have been the friends of the Negroes in the struggle for justice are strongly of the opinion that the most unfortunate thing that could happen at this time would be a popular referendum on the race issue. The possibilities of an interracial throwback do not have to be emphasized in our present world.

The hundred years progress of the southern Negro is perhaps without parallel in history. A study of the advances made by North Carolina toward more equal provision for Negroes in the public school and in the state colleges is encouraging.

A comparison of appropriations

both for maintenance and for buildings clearly shows that we are moving ahead in North Carolina in this very basic matter of fairer treatment of our Negro fellow-citizens. We must move forward. We must not be unwise in the present critical situation and cause a throwback into a darker time with losses all along the line. It is the millions who suffer in such a throwback.

NORTH GUILTY, TOO

You realize that interracial inequalities are not confined to the southern part of the United States. In the northern universities, though not under the prohibition of the w. there are. I understand. no Negro professors. It seems that the only career open to the Negro professor in institutions of higher learning is in the Negro colleges of the South.

Taking account of the Constitution of North Carolina, the decision of the United States Supreme Court and the clear intent of the Legislature of North Carolina, I have pledged as far as my lawful responsibility permits, the cooperation of the University of North Carolina with the North Carolina College for Negroes toward a more adequate provision for Negroes in the public schools, higher standard Negro undergraduate colleges, and a substantial beginning in the provision for graduate and professional work.

ALREADY UNDER FIRE

This may seem to you to be an inadequate and minimum program but it is going to take the cooperation and the struggle of us all to bring it to pass. The present alternative is a throwback against whose consequences we must unceasingly be on guard in the best interests of both races, who after all go up or down together.

As you may know, I am under very bitter attack in some parts of North Carolina and the lower South for what little I have tried to do in behalf of Negro people, organized and unorganized workers, and other underprivileged groups. I realize I am also subject to attack because I understand the limitations under which we must work in order to make the next possible advance.

NAACP Votes To Support Application Of Students To U. Of Georgia System Body Will Seek Full Rights

Negroes Entitled To Freedom, All Leaders Agree

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

In one of the best attended and most spirited meetings it has held in recent months, the Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convened at the Butler Street YMCA Tuesday night and voted unanimously to seek for Negroes equal professional education in the State of Georgia guaranteed them by the United States Supreme Court in its ruling December 8, 1938 in the case of Lloyd L. Gaines, law student making application for entrance to the University of Missouri.

The body went on record as supporting the application to the University system for admittance of any qualified Negro professional student who desired to go there.

EXPRESS OPINIONS

The action of the local NAACP Branch followed a series of firmly expressed opinions of outstanding Atlanta leaders regarding their personal convictions as to the course of action Georgia Negroes should take in the light of the recent decision by the highest tribunal. Prominent among those voicing their views were Forrester B. Washington, president of the Atlanta University School of Social Work: Attv. T. W. Holmes, Prof. E T. Harvey, C. A. Scott, general manager of the Atlanta Daily WORLD; H. S. Murphy, local business man; John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Atlanta Civic and Political League; Dr. C. D. Hubert, acting president of Morehouse College; B. J. Davis, former Georgia politician; and the Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church.

Mr. Washington said there should be no compromise in the Negro's fight for equal educational opportunities. He advised against accepting "half loaves."

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Atty. Holmes reviewed the legal implications in the Lloyd L. Gaines case and compared them to those of the Donald Gaines Murray case in Baltimore, Maryland. He showed wherein existed the legal principles upon which the NAACP was able to make a successful case against the State of Maryland.

Professor Harvey read recommendations of the State Department of Education in an annual report in which some provisions, which he admitted he considered inadequate, had been made for higher education for Negroes of Georgia. It was pointed out that the report was of October, 1938, whereas the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case resulted two months later. He said that probably accounted for the fact that the recommendations of the Georgia Education Department were based upon the precedent set in the Murray case in Maryland.

Mr. Scott presented for the intelligence of the group prevailing reaction he had heard expressed by both white and Negro leaders. He firmly advocated an uncompromising stand by Negro professional students in this state for entrance to the University of Georgia or any other state-supported institution of graduated rank they desired to enter. He asserted that it's too expensive for the state to set up a separate institution offering equal educational opportunities for the limited few qualified Negro students who would seek the technical training offered.

From both a standpoint of economy and that of citizenship rights, the journalist asserted, the Negro professional student is entitled to enter any state-supported institution. He also said the scholarship plan would not meet the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Murphy said that, especially in view of the fact that Atlanta's own Walter White led the way in making a "test" case of the Gaines application for admittance to the University of Missouri, thereby making possible the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling, we Atlantans and the local NAACP Branch could not, in fairness to him, go on record as accepting any form of compromise.

Miliantly, Mr. Dobbs decried the tendency on the part of any thinking Negro to lean toward the idea of compromise in the fight for equal educational opportunities. He urged the strategic fight within the channels of the law for these high principles for which the Negro, like all other American people, pays taxes for the right to exercise.

Dr. Hubert said it should ever be the privilege of a full-fledged citizen to enter any institution he chose so long as he qualified to and with the standards for entrance. He cited cases of Negroes alreay studying at southern or border institutions where there is no friction. He mentioned one Negro student who, because of his fine graduate record, was invited by the University of Missouri to continue his study there.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Says Spiritual Teaching Has Much To Give

"Let knowledge grow from more to more, but more of reverence in us dwell", thus Tennyson expresses the dual nature of the pedagogical ideal. But unfortunately agnosticism or religious indifferentism has invaded the academic mind, and the intellectual component has all but excluded spiritual values.

American Colleges and Universities grew out of spiritual aim and objective. The salvation of the soul was valued beyond all other consideration. The motto of Harvard University, our oldest and best known institution of learning reads "For Christ and His church", this motto represents a curious survival in light of present day attitude and tendencies of "Fair Harvard".

The rise of science, discovery, and invention, and their practical application to industrial and economic life have all but choked the strivings of the soul struggling for expression. The impulsion of the present day collegian to make a living pays scanty regard to higher values of life.

It is but natural that Negro colleges should follow in the wake of the collegiate world whose trend is away from religious ideals. Negro colleges and universities are in a peculiar sense the creature of the Christian Church. Following in the wake of the victorious Union Army Northern missionaries bubbling over with the love of God and of man planted schools and colleges throughout the South, primarily for the Christianization of the freedmen who had been so long depressed beneath the level of Christian and civilized life. They were chiefly concerned with the well-being of the Negro on the Heavenly side. The salvation of the soul meant more to them than social salvation. In the earlier days of Fisk, Atlanta, Howard, Lincoln, and the rest, there was more joy in the faculty over one sinner that repented than over ninety-nine students who got their lessons well. School would adjourn for two or three weeks to conduct a revival in which the benighted Negro pupil might be transformed from darkness unto light. The definite objective of the Negro college was first of all to make the student a Christian and impart to him sufficient secular knowledge to make him serviceable to his race. When the Northern Missionaries let go the intimate control of the educational life of the Negro, they emphasized beyond its place of importance in the life of an awakening race. Naturally enough Negro colleges are dependent and deferential. They are satisfied to imitate the degrees, standards, methods, and aims of the white colleges, especially those of the highest repute and standing. If Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have shifted the stress of emphasis from sacred to secular values why shouldn't Howard, Fisk and Atlanta? It is enough for the servant to be as his Lord.

But let us not unduly condemn the Negro college for its apostacy from the Christian ideal. Howard, Fisk and Atlanta perhaps do not lag behind the religious ideals of their Founders anymore than do Harvard, Princeton and Yale. The great denominational institutions which were founded and are still supported by religious denominations find it difficult almost to the point of impossibility to have their students toe the religious landmarks which their founders set. Schools and colleges, white and black, alike are drifting with the age away from these things which look Godward!

We are attempting to educate a generation without religion, something new under the sun in human pedagogy. No one can tell what the end will be, for we have no lamp to guide our pathway.

Many years ago, I wrote an article for "Education," entitled "Moral Pedagogy" in which I attempted to sustain the thesis that morality cannot be taught without religious sanction. The moral precept is the cannon ball, the religious emotion is the gunpowder. Will our secular pedagogy be able to imbue the coming generation with the principles of morality without the underlying religious background? This is not only the most serious question which confronts modern pedagogy but modern civilization as well. These general considerations apply to white and colored alike. But the peculiar circumstances and situation of the Negro race require specialty of application. Here we have a new race, which is being grafted upon civilization for the first time. As a group the Negro is without historical background or cultural tradition. The white race will be kept in the right path, for a while at least, by tradition and inertia, even after active principle has become a spent force, but the Negro has no such moral direction and guidance.

If the Negro eschews the religious tenets which have safeguarded the human race thus far, and places his reliance instead upon a Godless pedagogy, we can only shut our eyes and shudder when we contemplate the abyss to which we are drifting.

When I took my pen in hand to indite this release, I had fully in mind to delineate the life, work and worth of the late Professor Benjamin G. Brawley who illustrated in a unique sense, the cultural and religious ideals which lay at the basis of Negro colleges and universities. But now that I have devoted so much space to general considerations, I must reserve the life of Benjamin G. Brawley for my next release.

FEDERAL

FEDERAL EDUCATION A

Bills are pending in both houses of Congress which would provide federal funds for education in the several states. In fact to be more accurate, they propose to equalize educational opportunities in the several states.

Most northern and western states are in the lead of southern states in providing educational opportunities for their citizens. And of course poverty is the cause assigned officially but along with that goes the refusal of those states to appropriate adequate funds for Negro children in seperate schools.

The federal government has been in this field a long time but has confined its grants to agricultural and vocational work. And in spite of the fact that all citizens pay their share of the taxes Negroes have not received a proportionate amount of these grants. In fact, the distribution has been as one-sided as is the case with money provided by these states for educational purposes.

A strong effort is being made to include in this proposed legislation safeguards so that where seperate schools prevail, Negro children will be placed on the same basis as whites. This should be done and unless so provided we shall have endless trouble with unfair officials who don't believe that the Negro children are entitled to the same advantages as whites.

This legislation should pass but by all means with proper safeguards for minority groups.

Startling Revelations on Virginia Education

OUR Virginia state superintendent of public instruction, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, recently released some statistics on school conditions in the Old Dominion state that are nothing short of startling.

First item to bring the reader up short is the fact that 147,000 children of school age in Virginia are not even enrolled in a school and that a considerably larger group does not attend regularly.

Then before you get over that surprise you are informed that the commonwealth spends four to five times more for education per student in the white school system than it spends on educating a colored student. This condition is not new or unknown, however.

There are sixteen other conditions disclosed by the superintendent which, he says, gave Virginia a low rating in the sphere of education among the states of the Union.

It is reasonable to assume that a great proportion of the children who are not enrolled in any school are colored, and that a great percentage of those who do not attend regularly are colored.

It can be further deduced, with a fair degree of accuracy, that this first alarming fact is the direct outgrowth of the tremendous differential in educational facilities made available for white and colored students referred to in the second.

Dr. Hall points out that there is no apparent justifiable reason for such great differences and we heartily agree. However, we would add that there is both apparent and justifiable reason for the adjustment of these unfair differentials over and above his natural desire to have his department rank foremost among the states of the Union.

As long as 147,000 school age children don't get a chance to enroll and fully 33 per cent of the school children do not attend, not only will the educational department rank low but the state will rank low in any economic or social consideration and will classify as a backward commonwealth.

Thousands of these colored children have no busses, many actually find no schools within their counties. Frequently the schools are one-room frame structures where the overcrowded teacher gets no chance to give adequate training or to sufficiently interest the student to keep him attending after he enrolls.

The figures quoted by the frank Virginia superintendent exist in virtually every southern state. Virginia could be a pioneer if it would back its broadminded superintendent and improve these conditions.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 61

Asheville, N. C., Times
March 2, 1939

An Ancient Wrong

IN RESPONSE to a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, the North Carolina Legislature wisely and properly writes a law providing means for professional and graduate courses for Negro students in the state institutions conducted for the colored people of the state.

This meeting of the alternatives in the issue posed by the Missouri case in the Supreme Court will appeal to the best judgment of whites and blacks, in this newspaper's opinion.

In another proposal concerning Negroes, which is now before the legislative delegation of Buncombe County for consideration, the mandate of public opinion throughout the state ought to be sufficient.

The question thus raised is legislation protecting qualified Negro voters in Buncombe County from disfranchisement at the hands of the registrars.

Of course, everybody knows that all over the state qualified Negro voters are denied the right to vote, contrary to law, contrary to all the principles of every-day justice.

But of course, everybody who really knows the whole story of the South over the last 100 years also knows the important explanations of how these today unjust things came to pass.

Let us not recite again the story of those "old, far-off unhappy things and battles long ago." This is neither 1868, nor 1878; not the later aftermath of Reconstruction days when "White Supremacy" was in some sections of the South a real issue, though mainly a political issue between the two great parties, as they sparred for political advantage and control.

Since all that is passed, it is time also that this naturally acquired political habit of automatic disfranchisement of all Negroes should be discarded.

The habit has gone so far, that, according to the statement of one of the best known Democratic members of the Buncombe County Bar Association, he has seen some of the most respectable, worthy and well-known Negroes in Asheville refused registration by a Democratic registrar when all that was asked was an opportunity to vote for a Democratic President.

Public opinion, to repeat, ought to correct such a public wrong without statutory compulsion. Yet, if remedial legislation is necessary, it should be promptly enacted.

This petition to the Buncombe County legislators is presented by the Asheville-Buncombe County Negro Teachers' Association.

Are we content to contemplate a situation under which the State of North Carolina sends colored teachers into the school-room to explain the laws, the customs, the achievements and the glory of the state to students who can not understand why, then, their teachers are deprived of the ballot contrary to law?

This sort of disfranchisement—is this the way to inculcate the principles of law and order, of respect and love for the state among these colored citizens?

The time has passed when the emergency justified such conditions. Today this disfranchisement is a political anachronism, to begin with. And it dulls the sense of civic righteousness in all who practice such things or who behold them without publicly condemning them.

Will we wait until perhaps some day the issue goes before the Supreme Court at Washington, and we are compelled to grant what now conscience and justice alike demand as the way of democracy in dealing with a minority race that has made valid its Americanism in peace and in war?

Editorial of the Day

TENANT CHILDREN.

(From the Columbia State).

A study of white schools in ten South Carolina rural school districts shows these facts:

Two-thirds of the pupils in the first grades are from tenant farmer families.

One-half the pupils in the seventh grades are from tenant farmer families.

In high schools seven per cent of the pupils are from tenant families.

But the number of pupils from the owning families does not increase after the first grade. In fact, as any one could guess, the number decreases. Yet the children of the farm owners, a one-third minority in the first grades, become a majority of 93 per cent in the high school.

What has happened? The tenant children have dropped out, that's what has happened. They abandon school, and are abandoned by schools. Yet they are the children who are in greatest need of education. They come, as a rule, of relatively uneducated parents. Their home lives are not inspiring.

South Carolina cannot afford to perpetuate rural poverty by allowing rural ignorance to continue unabated. South Carolina, when it is saved economically, will be saved from the bottom. That's where the work must be done. That's where the public money is needed. Investment in rural education of the right kind—the practical kind—probably would yield enormous dividends to this generation, and to its successors.

Soil acidity is a result of ignorant farming methods. Soil erosion is a result of ignorant use of the land. Dependence on one or two crops is a result of ignorance—we have not known how to use our soils for other crops, how to grow them, or how to market them. Study this rural problem as long as you like, and the guess is that you will come up with this conclusion: ignorance is the most powerful factor in rural failures. And with this one: ignorance is not confined to the negro race.

South Carolina's fundamental need is for improvement of its people of both races. Other needs are relatively superficial.

More Men Than Women In Colored Colleges

WASHINGTON, D. C., May (ANP)—Of the 1,458 graduates from four-year courses (1937-38) in Negro colleges and universities, 61 per cent were women, a survey made by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins of Howard university shows. The total number of grads was also an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year. The 32 publicly-controlled institutions covered by the survey reported 16,138 students, the privately-controlled schools 19,302.

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 22, 1939

Unavoidable.

It is unfortunate that the efforts of legislators to work out a solution of the problem of professional education for negroes have apparently been abandoned.

The house began with an honest attempt to find a solution when early in the present session it passed a bill to establish a law school at the state negro college at Orangeburg. The senate hit upon a sort of "grandfather clause" for education and substituted a bill that would require the endorsement of two legislators before any applicant for admission to the university law school could be accepted, the idea being that no negro could win the legislators' indorsement. With the house and senate disagreeing the whole matter was referred to a free conference committee. There it has been allowed to rest.

South Carolina cannot avoid making some provision for the legal education of its negroes similar to the facilities now provided for the whites. It may well recognize this fact now. To attempt to evade the matter by providing legal technicalities for the admission to the law school at the university as provided in the senate bill is both silly and futile. The problem must be solved and the legislature may as well be honest about it as has the legislature of North Carolina and avoid unnecessary embarrassment.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

"For the strengths and weaknesses of the democratic way of life be within our borders, not outside. Mightier than armies with banners, the quiet undramatic forces of education are the safeguards of freedom, tolerance, human growth." So writes Beulah Anudon in the editorial foreword to the second "Calling America" number. The October issue of the survey Graphic is devoted entirely to "School," the challenge of democracy to education, and its contents are incentives to incisive thinking on education and a good life for all the people.

Should anyone want a comprehensive analysis of American education. Its failures, its promises, it is there to quote at length.

"We begin our exploration with major problems. First, a critique of inadequate aims and a resolute facing of democracy's goals. Second, the tragic failure yours and mine—inherent in the fact of idle youth, four out of ten not in school, jobless, really tinder for demagogues."

"Next, this number shows the current school scene, the big business totals of capital invested, operating budget personnel, numbers enrolled; the gap between the scientific knowledge of children's needs and what we do for children; the old patterns and the new trends in the grades, in the high schools and the colleges; adult education in terms of democratic opportunity.

"Any such review reveals where we must take hold; if schools are to measure up to the responsibility we lay upon them."

Gould Beech, an Alabama newspaper man contributes a splendid article on "Schools for a Minority" which not only discusses inequalities in education but the economic and social consequences of these both to the Negro and to the South. The inequalities Mr. Beech relates are known in a variety of ways to all of us but a few need emphatic repitition.

"The Southeast has 12% of the nation's wealth to educate 25% of the nation's children."

"Due to differences in background and in educational opportunity——almost half of the Negro pupils in the South are enrolled in the first and second grades."

If any improvement is made in education for poor rural Americans—either white or black—a national program as well as extensive national support of education is imperative. There are reactionary groups whose interest wouid be hurt by such a program but one of the greatest obstacles to its enactment is the illusion held by many liberals and progressives that local initiative would be crushed. Actual conditions though reveal local initiative is in the hands of the local banker and the largest tax-payers, who do as good a job of crushing as any reactionary wants. The Federal Theatre, art music, and Writers Projects—have revealed far more initiative and creative ability in the crossroads of America than anyone ever dreamed of and give overwhelming refutation to this illusion.

The difficulties Negro education is facing are made clear in the case of Bethune-Cookman College which on October 7th held Bethune-Cookman Day in the Fashion and Arts Theatre at the World's Fair.

A program of speech, song and slides of the college revealed what a splendid work this institution is doing. It showed too the concrete needs of the school in order to maintain a rating of A in the Junior College Division.

These needs are a new library with added collections of general and special reference books and current magazines; a training school building on the campus for practice and finally, $135,000 to provide for an endowment of $200,000.

During these depression years the securing of funds for private schools has been doubly difficult and especially for Negro schools. Private philanthropy is using the alibi of high taxes for its decreased contribution; then too, it feels it's about time for Negro education to grow up and support itself; and in the case of Bethune-Cookman a political bias has been introduced as some Republican donors feel Mrs. Bethune, as head of the Negro Division of the N. Y. A., is a Democratic partisan. Apropos of the N. Y. A., I've always felt that the crowning achievement of Mrs. Bethune's struggle and sacrifice for education would be the placing of a qualified graduate of her institution in her present job as head of the Negro Youth Administration. This would leave Mrs Bethune free to make secure and permanent her life's work

This can be done only in two ways; first, mobilizing mass support, especially in the South, for national aid to educate and making this an issue in every local and congressional election 'till secured. Secondly, by so developing an educational program which aims directly toward enabling Negro masses to create wealth.

The first method needs no explanation; the second does. Land is the chief source of wealth. Negro masses whose history in America has been associated with the soil are either losing their land or else leaving some one else's to crowd into cities. It is the task of Negro education to get down to fundamentals to get back to the soil in its efforts to educate students in the meaning of a rich life and ways to attain it. All the knowledge of domestic science will avail little if one can't sell one's labor power to secure food to prepare; the knowledge of literature, art and music will become sterile

without a public understanding and sympathy enough to support it. Public support will come when education has found a way to improve the economic status of the masses and bridge the cultural gap between them and the academic world.

To give a concrete example, the United States government spends on the dining department of the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee about $200,000 a year. Assuming half of this goes to salaries and replacement of equipment, there is left $100,000 which could easily be directed into the pocketbooks of Negro farmers of Alabama. With low transportation costs, a long growing season and a salesman's advantage of being on the scene, the Negro farmer. if organized into cooperatives, could without doubt be the lowest bidder for any of these government contracts. Tuskegee Institute would not be relieved of all its financial problems by any means but it would certainly have about it a Negro community more ready and willing than it is at present to help support it.

If Negro masses of Florida, through the direction and aid of Bethune-Cookman were organized to supply Negro institutions and restaurants with just the citrus fruits they need, there would be few financial worries for the institute.

This does not mean developing a separate Negro economy which is neither possible nor desirable in America. Neither does it mean that Negro education must be confined to purely bread and butter studies.

EDUCATION WEEK

This is American Education Week throughout the United States, the observation of the week having begun on Sunday, November 5 and will close Saturday, November 11.

The observance is a project sponsored by several organizations, including the United States office of Education, the National Education Association, the American Legion and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Proper topics upon which to base discussions on education have been sent out to schools, colleges, ministers and newspapers. That service has been rendered in Nashville by Supt. W. A. Bass of the Nashville Public Schools.

The central theme for the week, and the one upon which it is hoped sincere thought is being given is, "Education for the American Way of Life." It is to be hoped that no teacher in Nashville has failed to take advantage of such a timely topic as the "American Way" is for impressing upon the youth the advantages they enjoy as Americans in contrast to what their lot would be in that greater part of the civilized world which seems to be ready to turn its back on the finer things of life and to plunge into the horrors of war.

The favored position enjoyed by an American is that of being a citizen of a country which definitely and sincerely is making progress toward democracy. No such claim can be made by the imperialist nations which constantly undertake to have themselves honored and respected as governments of, by and for the people.

Our country was born in the stress and thunder of a war, the purpose of which was to establish a nation of free institutions and free men. The fact that this nation has become the greatest in the world is the best proof possible that the "American Way" desserves to be improved and perpetuated not only for our own continued advancement but also as a model for the entire world.

Members of the Negro race, can with pride and inspiration pause in the observance of American Education Week to take stock of our own place in these United States. The story of what the Negro race has accomplished through the blessings of God, the assistance of devoted friends of the white race and by the courage and industry of members of the race is one of the finest chapters of American history.

We need to ignore the fact that for the most part school textbooks have been unfair in their appraisal of what the Negro has done to make this country great. We need to read more of the splendid books in our libraries as well as our own periodicals. We need to read those periodicals of the white race which fairly give our story to the world. We need to cease spending our hard earned money patronizing those publications which deliberately undertake to picture the Negro race as one composed of clowns and criminals.

To help make the "American Way" all that it is intended to be we must give more concern than ever to education and see to it that the youth of the race becomes educated in the fullest meaning of education which fits an individual for "complete living." No system of education has yet been devised which transcends in value the kind which stresses the importance of training the heart and hand as richly as we train the head. Much of the thoughtless and expensive frivolity in which both old and young now engage could be dispensed with for religious training and technical training in industry and business. We should stress realism and need rather than mere fashion in our educational plans and activities.

Verily, "Education for the American Way of Life" is terrific as a text for sermons, addresses and intelligent conversation. Attention to it should not cease at the end of the "week" now being observed. It affords food for thought and suggests plans for action for the entire year.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 22, 1939

Good Fortune of Negroes

Many a time The News and Courier has protested that South Carolina is unjust to the negro population in the matter of schools. True enough, the negroes pay not much, relatively, in property taxes, and, being poor people and small consumers of luxuries, their contribution in indirect taxes is not nearly so large as is that of the white people. Their purchases of gasoline, for example, are inconsiderable.

Still, the negroes should have from the state two or three times as much for schools as they are given, and The News and Courier has had no sympathy with the disposition of the white majorities long reflected in legislation to "keep them down."

Now we are having a singular and interesting revelation. The white people have completely changed in their attitude toward taxing themselves for the benefit of the colored folk. They can't have "social security" from the federal government without contributing to it, and the distribution of the federal funds is and must be without discrimination as to race.

The aged or the blind negro is entitled to as much as the aged or blind white and will get it. The federal government will see to that.

The negroes are about five in twelve of the inhabitants of South Carolina, and in at least that ratio they will have "benefits." They will, in the long run, have more proportionately than the white people, because their proportion of poor is much larger than is that of the whites. So of relief, of all the gifts from Washington, the negroes will have their full share—just as veteran soldiers among them have their just share of bonuses and pensions.

The white people of South Carolina are taxing themselves for the benefit of the colored population, assuming new burdens for them. The News and Courier is offering no objection. It is pointing to the fact. The fact is humanitarian. It is Rooseveltian. It is unavoidable and inevitable when Washington becomes the guardian of the people and takes over the rights and duties of the states.

The white South Carolinians, who will continue to pay most of the taxes, will send to Washington at least as much as Washington sends back to them, and the negroes will be in luck. As Senator Byrnes has said, the negroes control the Democratic party.

Cochran, Ga., Journal
February 23, 1939

COCHRAN and Cochranites

February 13th was not bad luck for three matrons of Cochran. They had the opportunity of visiting five of the county schools to observe the improvements made by the County Board of Education with the help of W. P. A.

This program furnishes all the labor and gives 20% of payrolls added to materials furnished by the county in free material.

About five or six years ago I happened to visit one of the negro schools in the county. It was a bitter cold day so the door was closed. The building was an abandoned smoke house or store room some one had been kind enough to lend. There was no window in this room, no desk for pupils or teacher and the only equipment was a few benches. The few pupils were huddled around the teacher trying to read with the book turned toward the light coming from the fire. It was a pitiful, never to be forgotten, picture.

The negroes have proven that they want an education so the picture is quite different today. All over Bleckley County you will see the American flag and the state flag flying outside the little white and green school buildings.

The new Oak Grove School in Tripp-ville district is a beauty. It has been built on topof a hill with beautiful pine trees as a back-ground. It has double floors. The ceiling is made of lumber too pretty to stain or paint but Mr. Robert Harrison, supervisor, says it will have to have one or the other to preserve it. The roof is of asbestos shingles and guaranteed to last over 25 years. There will be 30 or more happy ambitious pupils and one teacher to move into this new school.

Next we had a peep at Union Hill, the only school for white children visited. I have never seen such housekeeping anywhere. With 228 pupils there was not a visible piece of paper, orange peel or other trash to be seen in the yard or school rooms. How this training at school must help the mothers keep house at home.

We were delighted with the new light fixtures and new red velvet curtains in the new auditorium. (The teachers and pupils made $375 to purchase these lovely curtains). The 965 volumes of books in the library, the well heated class rooms, the interesting bulletin boards in each room, the laboratory, the Webster dictionary in each room, the basketball courts and other play ground equipment were interesting. Best of all the discipline was just about perfect; not one word was heard in any room even with the teacher out of it.

The Union Hill community is very fortunate in having Miss Merle and her splendid staff of teachers.

There are 16 colored schools in the Bleckley County system and all have been improved or built new with the exception of five. It is hoped they can be improved also. The schools that were stained green are being painted white now so as to preserve the wood better.

Light shades of cream are being used inside for better lighting effect. At Wimberly we found 68 children on roll with 50 attending regularly. They were clean with bright happy faces. The lunch boxes were mostly syrup and coffee cans but each child had something. The children were thrilled to tell me that those cans contained flour bread, meat and syrup. There is more energy in white side meat than any other food. Wonder how the negroes found it out.

I hear Salem is one of the best wooden school buildings to be found in the state. Each class room opens outside and has cement steps and entrance. I am anxious to see the improvements there.

Every white school has electricity with the exception of Limestone and it is not available there.

The County Board and Supt. have taken advantage of all the W. P. A. assistance available and much credit is due them for their progressiveness.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. News
March 6, 1939

Theme Of Educational Conference Announced

Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, president of Martin Luther Institute and re-elected chairman of the High School Department of the Alabama State Teachers Association, announced recently that the general theme for the fifty-seventh annual convocation of the teachers association will be "Educational Opportunities for Life in Alabama." The association will meet in Montgomery, March 23-25 on the campus of the Alabama State Teachers College.

Dr. Speigner said "we hope to see if conditions show that we are making the very best of what educational opportunities we have, for improving our living conditions as well as making more satisfactory occupational adjustments."

Several competent local educators will appear on the high school program. Professor Charles Orr, principal of Industrial High School, will read a paper on "Educational Opportunities for Improving the Living Conditions of Negroes in Alabama." Professor Ruth Simpkins of Stillman Institute will present a paper on "Vocational Guidance a Necessity in High School for Negroes."

There are many outstanding educators from all sections of this country who will speak to the teachers during the convocation. The president of the Alabama State Teachers Association is anxious to increase the enrollment this year to 2,000. Therefore, all teachers should plan to attend the meeting in Montgomery.

Contribution Of Private Schools To Negro Education In South

By WILLIAM E. CLARK

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—There has been a radical change in the lineup of Negro educational institutions within the past decade. Where ten years ago the private schools such as Hampton, Fisk and Tuskegee found themselves in much the stronger position financially, today the state supported schools, the land grant colleges and Howard University have overtaken and in many cases passed them, financially.

Through grants from PWA funds and other federal and state aid, such schools as Florida A. and M. College, the N. C. College for Negroes at Durham, Lincoln University of Mo., S. C. State at Orangeburg and other similar institutions have been able to rebuild their physical plants and add many new builings and necessary equipment. This aid has recently been augmented by state funds with the ided on the part of state educational boards of lourbing agitation for equal opportunity for professional training within the state nade possible by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines case.

The private schools, on the oth er hand (which have depended largely on private philanthropy ind their income cut from two sources. In the first place, riel philanthropists and educationa boards have not been giving mon ey as freely during the depressior as they did prior to 1929. And in the second place, the endowmen income of these institutions ha: been curtailed by the reduced div idends from their investments Much of these endowment funds are invested in railroad bonds and stock, and everyone knows that the railroads have not been making the money they formerly made.

Thus we find that Hampton and Tuskegee and many of the other private colleges are being forced to adopt a program of retrenchment, cutting down their budget and cutting out many extra curricula activities. In some cases this means the loss of jobs to efficient and faithful workers, and a loss of opportunity to many deserving students in the Southland.

Many Negroes are unacquainted with the work that these schools have accomplished over a long period of years. True, they know the more spectacular details of the life of Dr. Booker T. Washington and the accomplishments of Dr. George W. Carver and others whose fame has spread abroad, but few of them know of the loyal service of a large number of colleagues and assistants to these men.

To my way of thinking the greatest service the private institutions have rendered has been to serve as an example of what can be accomplished. Travelers have often noted the similarity of other large cities to New York. And in like manner, they may note that today the physical plants of nearly every Negro institution of learning in the South is patterned after Tuskegee, which over a period of nearly sixty years has met the practical needs of the Negro in the particular area it serves.

Tukegee not only teaches agriculture and trades and offers a teacher-training course, but it pioneered in the field of health education, better homes, and extension work for farmers, etc. It has served the nation through its department of records and research, which is now copied but not equaled in many other parts of the country. The crisis that Tuskegee and other private schools nw face could be much alleviated if Negroes who are able would feel it their duty to contribute financially to their support at this time. We can gain more respect if we do more to help ourselves. While we are pleased to see the progress made by the state colleegs, we also feel that we should concern ourselves to see to it that the private schools are maintained and not allowed to die. Their contribution has been in pioneering and popularizing Negro education. They must go on.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

FOUNDING OF UNIVERSITIES

In southern Italy where Saracens, Norman, and old Greek were intimate, there had grown up in the monastery of Salerno an interest in the study and practice of medicine. This was stimulated by the knights returning from the Crusades. Under the shadow of monastic training grew up what became the first university. In 1224 it was united with the school of the neighboring city of Naples and was called by Frederick II, the University of Naples.

At this time the cities of northern Italy were struggling with German emperors for their rights. A vital interest sprang up in Roman law and there grew up in several of these cities the study of law. The University of Bologna became famous and large numbers of students collected there. These schools were given charters, thus schools passed from the church to state control. Bologna, 1158; the University of Paris, 1180; Oxford and Cambridge, somewhat later.

In the 13th Century this kind of school multiplied rapidly. The charters exempted students from official and military training. These schools were given power of internal regulation and the right to try their members—license to teach, and the right of striking, or moving the university if its privileges were infringed. Oxford dates from a migration from Paris, Cambridge from a disturbance that arose at Oxford in 1209.

At first students and masters organized in groups according to their national affiliations. In Paris were four nations, the French, Normans, Picards and the English. At Bologna at first there were four universities, then two. The Cisalpine consisted of 17 nations and the Transalpine, 18. Finally all were amalgamated into one university. The term university referred to knowledge but finally came to mean departments of study and a body of men who have taken their degrees.

A procurator or counsellor was elected annually with a faculty, a dean and a rector of the university. The official head had once been a student. By the 16th century these head officials had become for the most part political appointees. In chivalric education, the training was seven years for a page and seven more to become a squire, the pinnacle of knighthood. In the crafts or a mercantile pursuit youth server seven years, then received journeymans' wages. Finally he became a master with full rights of the guild.

In the liberal arts, a youth of 13 or 14 years when he appeared at the university was obliged to enroll with a master who for time being was responsible for him. Here he served an apprenticeship of seven years until he learned to read the ordinary texts in grammar, rhetoric, logic; to define words and determine the meaning of phrases, the uses of terms and their classification. When he became a journeyman workman he gave instruction under the guidance of one of the masters to the younger boys.

In a further period of study he familiarized himself with required texts and learned to carry on logical disputations. Last he was called upon to prove his ability, as a journeyman workman makes a masterpiece, by defending in public a thesis. His opponents were the members of the faculty who already possessed degrees. They were masters of the arts which he professed. If he was successful he was given a degree. Master, doctor, professor were synonymous terms then.

After the 13th century, the curriculum was the logical study of the works of Aristotle, his ethics physics, metaphysics and treatises on the soul. Pupils spent long hours in lecture rooms listening to endless discussions or participating in them. Up to the middle of the 15th century Aristotle controlled the schools. The study of logic dominated. Rhetoric was given no attention whatever. Geometry and astronomy had made some progress in the University of Vienna.

Professional texts were a few fundamental studies with innumerable commentaries upon their meanings. Early university education was wholly bookish, with no experimentation. The texts were supposed to be absolute and ultimate authority. We have such minds today. Training then sought mastery of form and power of formal speech especially in argumentation. Little was thought of acquisition of knowledge or the pursuit of truth.

The influence of the universities was marked. They furnished the first examples had democratic organization. Freedom of discussion in the West here found its first home. They had won the privileges of favored classes; yet they often became the mouthpiece of common people in opposition to the king or priest craft. The right of the university to a seat in the government, to a voice in the parliaments of France, England and Scotland shows that the university had become a great estate.

Questions of state and of controversy between church and state such as the divorce of Henry VIII of England and of Philip of France were submitted to the arbitration of the universities. The university often spoke for the nation in opposition to Papacy. In one case the King of France and the University of Paris compelled the Pope publicly to recant his views. They settled disputes on doctrinal points and determined questions of heresy.

These universities tempered the extreme view of Papacy and mitigated the operation of the Inquisition in northern Europe. The university, though possessing then little more than a formal life provided a retreat for rare genius, kept alive the intellectual faculties and so maintained a harbor for the true educational spirit when it did come. It kept alive the spirit of inquiry and out of it came such men as Bacon, Dante, Petrach and other men who brought us the spirit of our times and modern thought.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

FINDING A WAY OUT OF A HOLE

Governor Lloyd C. Stark, whose Presidential aspirations have received considerable inflation lately, has cut off his political nose to save the face of prejudiced Missouri white folks.

The Governor has just signed the Taylor bill which is an elaborate Machiavellian scheme to save the University of Missouri from being embarrassed by Negro students as a result of the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision. We shall not forget Governor Stark.

The Taylor bill directs the directors of Lincoln University, Missouri's tax-supported Negro college, to make it equal in standard to the University of Missouri (which is likewise tax-supported and hitherto attended only by whites) but neglects to specify how this equalization is to be brought about.

A separate but accompanying appropriation bill provides $200,000 with which the Lincoln University directors are to do the trick; but the same legislature has handed over $3,000,000 to the University of Missouri for its maintenance, and that university's plant is already erected and its faculty established.

Until such time as Lincoln University is equal to the University of Missouri, says the Taylor law, Negro students who apply for graduate and professional training will get scholarships to universities IN OTHER STATES.

Of course Lincoln University cannot be made a university with $200,000, and even if it had adequate funds for this purpose, could not for some time equal the standard of the University of Missouri, which is none too high.

This is merely a scheme of the "Honorable" Governor Stark and the Missouri legislators to get around the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision and continue taxing Negroes for education while refusing to give it to them.

This move gives satisfaction to Missouri Negrophobes and to the Nazi and Fascist newspapers abroad, but it has made Missouri colored people fighting mad and they intend to do something about it.

The American educational world, especially that of the South, is watching this Missouri effort to find a way out. If it succeeds, they know that the jim-crow educational system with its enforced inferiority will be forever safe.

But the Negroes of this country are determined that IT SHALL NOT succeed!

UNEQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLORED YOUTH IN SOUTH CITED

WPA Survey Lists Conditions in New Report; South Carolina is "Worst Offender," Figures Show

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second volume of Index of Research Projects issued by the Works Progress Administration, in cooperation with the National Resources Committee and State Planning Agencies, includes the situation of the Negro as shown in the educational surveys made by State Planning Agencies in several Southern States.

Many of these research activities have been made possible by the assistance of WPA research projects employing trained white-collar workers taken from the relief rolls.

'The ratio of population to teachers in 1934-35 was 25.5 for white and 29.2 for Negro,'' the WPA Index reveals in its digest of the report of the Florida Sschool Code Committee. Within the Everglade State the average monthly salaries for Negro teachers during the 1934-35 period was $51.44 a month, as against the monthly salary of $104.14 paid to white teachers.

Surveys in North Carolina completed in 1936 by the Department of Conservation and Development strike a more encouraging note in Negro educational welfare, according to the WPA Index. The number of accredited Negro high schools in the State increased from eleven in 1920, with an enrollment of 1,500, to 120 in 1934-35, with 25,000 enrolled. During the 1920-35 period, the enrollment of five institutions of higher learning for Negroes increased from less than 100 to more than 2,000. The State of North Carolina maintains two standard four-year colleges for Negro students, in addition to three normal schools for Negroes, the Index points out.

South Carolina presented a less favorable picture for Negroes in the realm of education. Summarizing the findings of the South Carolina State Department of Education completed in 1937, the Index states:

''Overcrowding was found in 1,417, or 22.5 per cent, of the white classrooms, and in 2,209, or 71.8 per cent of Negro classrooms. The median age for public school buildings for whites was 14 years; that for Negroes was 16.5 years. Sixty buildings for white and 204 for Negroes were at least 40 years old. The average number of classrooms per building for whites was five and that for Negroes two. Facilities for school lunches were found in 518 white and 319 Negro schools. Oil lamps were found in approximately one thousand classrooms. Thirty-seven white and 1,327 Negro schools were using homemade benches, 153 white and 372 Negro schools homemade desks.

The Building Survey Report for the South Carolina State Department of Education also indicates that no heating facilities were found in 99 Negro schools. Steam or hot water heat was reported in 29 percent of white schools and in 45 percent of Negro schools.

The reports of these research projects contain many facts of general interest on the whole school situation. It is clear that in a good many States the educational facilities are inadequate for both white and Negro children. And it is where there are poor provisions for all children that Negro children suffer most from lack of educational opportunity.

An important feature of recent educational history is the construction, repair and modernization of school buildings by the WPA. In the last three years, WPA workers have constructed over 2,200 new school buildings and have extensively improved and repaired over 22,000 more throughout the country. The picture given above of South Carolina conditions can be supplemented by the report of the United States Community Appraisal Committee in South Carolina, which says:

''Many who considered our educational future hopeless from the standpoint of physical facilities are now beginning devoutly to hope that with Works Progress assistance every child in this State may, at not too distant date, have the opportunity of attending school in a publicly owned building that is comfortable, safe and adequate. To this end much has been done in the past two and a half years, but much remains to be done—particularly among Negro schools.

In addition to listing and summarizing the educational situation of the Negro in various States, the Index is a guide to information about the condition of the Negro contained in the Planning Agency Project reports on health institutional care, housing, farm management, population and migration, social problems and crime. In most instances the WPA Index points to the Negro as an integral part of the important problems awaiting social and legislative solution in the South.

EDUCATION- 1939
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Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 1, 1939

Negroes and Education

Lieutenant-Governor Horton was right when he told members of the graduating class of Winston-Salem Teachers' College that the gains of their race have been largely in the field of educational opportunity.

Slowly but surely the doors of educational equality have been opened to the Negro in the South. And little short of amazing has been the eagerness with which Negro youth has seized his opportunities in education and emancipated himself from the thralldom of illiteracy.

That many members of the race have failed to make the most of the facilities available to them is a regrettable circumstance. But the proportion of Negroes taking advantage of opportunities open to them within the comparatively brief span of years stretching between the present and slavery days is remarkably high.

Owing to poverty and other factors the white South has been remiss in the task of providing proper educational facilities for both races. And no doubt the Negro group has suffered to some extent from discrimination. But that unfortunate phase of the situation has about disappeared. During recent years the outlook for Negro education in the South has grown increasingly bright.

The substantial enlargement of the Teachers' College here offers concrete evidence of the interest of the community and state in the welfare of the colored citizen, in addition to the suggestion it makes in behalf of the vision and energetic leadership of the college officials.

The great hope of the whole South lies largely in the education of its people. In a majority of instances education is another synonymn for energy, for a knowledge of what is lacking and what ought to be done frequently impels one toward the task at hand. The ignorant man may walk over acres of diamonds without stooping to pick up a single stone, but as soon as he is informed of the value of those things which lie at his feet the impulse to act will in a normal man become irresistible.

In making progress in education the Negro is moving toward prosperity.

Macon, Ga., News
June 8, 1939

EDITORIAL

Most Important Now

Vocational education—the kind of training that does most good for Georgia schoo boys and girls—has been abandoned by Sumter county because of the financia crisis facing the state's school system.

The only apparent reason for dropping the vocational program is that it was instituted in all Georgia schools after other things—like Latin and French and advanced algebra—had been taught for decades. Not that these things are unimportant. They are important. But they seem less essential than vocational guidance—which means simply teaching boys and girls how to live and make a living for themselves.

The Sumter board also dropped two training schools for Negroes and the Negro home demonstration agent in an effort to cut expenses to meet loss of state funds.

The most alarming thing about the situation is that many other county boards of education may follow Sumter's example, taking away from hundreds of Georgia school children the training they deserve and which is best for them. Other counties might say "We will have to do the same thing." and they will—unless the legislature does something about supplying funds so schools can reopen next fall with all departments in full-time operation.

The News predicts other schools will be forced to curtail their activities—in one department or another—if the legislature fails to make adequate provision for the schools before September. And it appears now that sentiment of the legislators has changed little since they met in Atlanta from January to March and refused to help the schools, the aged, the insane and the dependent children.

And the economy committee's report offered little comfort to the people who teach your boys and girls how to read and write—and more important: how to make a living.

COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS

The thrill that comes from having completed a course of study at college is scarcely greater to the graduate than that of hearing the baccalaureate sermons and the commencement addresses that are delivered by successful men. With the colored graduate it is doubly thrilling to listen to an address from a sincere and successful member of the graduate's own race.

There is nothing a college can offer at commencement of greater value to the graduates, students and the assembled host of alumni and friends of the college than an opportunity to see and hear the eminent Negro men and women who are making contributions to the advancement of our nation. After a year of dinning into the ears of the students the facts of school books and pointing to the opportunities for service and great achievement that lies before those who battle their way to graduation, how eminently fitting it is for one to the young people at commencement time proofs of the lessons taught in the personalities of individuals who have attained success. And how realistic and doubly inspiring it is, in the particular case of a commencement at a Negro college, when great Negroes preach the sermons and deliver the graduating addresses!

In the rarefied atmosphere of college life it is possible for the student to become so impressed with the teachings about the brotherhood of man, the equality of opportunity and the glories of American democracy until he might become discouraged and disillusioned after graduation upon finding that much of which he learned in school did not take into consideration the fact that there are barriers to the attainment of these blessings for members of the Negro race.

Graduation day offers an opportunity to our colleges for practical demonstrations in how the incident of race cannot fully defeat the graduate who wants to succeed. The chance to see Negro men and women who have attained eminence despite handicaps provides these young people with a kind of inspiration impossible for them to receive from any other source.

In these United States, for better or for worse, we have Negro Education, Negro Business, Negro Religion, Negro Journalism and Negro Politics, to mention only a few of the branches of service in which members of the race are engaged. We have our specialists in all of these services, and our graduates will most likely find in these services their chance for making a livelihood and a life.

Our college officials should never grow weary in the well doing represented in the fine, realistic service they render their students and the general public when they schedule for commencement addresses the most eminent Negro leaders obtainable.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Asheville N. C. Times
January 6, 1939

The Governor's Message

FRANKLY, sincerely and helpfully, Governor Hoey recommended in his address to the Legislature especially these things:

A balanced budget; a permanent tax measure which would let the public, industry and business know approximately what the tax policy of the state is to be; a deaf ear to petitions for a constitutional amendment prohibiting diversion of highway funds, although the Governor is unalterably opposed to diversion; increased salaries for teachers; the twelfth grade; larger tuition at the state educational institutions; special courses for Negroes in law, medicine and pharmacy—to conform to the United States Supreme Court's recent decision; revision, but not abolition of the absentee ballot law and general improvement of election laws to strengthen the guarantees of fair elections; a $5,000,000 bond issue to standardize and modernize the state highways; a retirement plan for all public employees; a special act against lynching; enlarged programs for public health, vocational education, school libraries; legislation urged by the North Carolina Bar Association relating to selection of magistrates and to rules to be made by the Supreme Court for procedure in the lower courts; continuation of the state advertising appropriation; public aid in the crime problem, and the aid of individuals and clubs in helping persons paroled or discharged from prison find employment.

It was a survey of North Carolina's present condition and its prospects proving Governor Hoey's intimate familiarity with the state and the needs of the people.

OPINION

Jim Crow Educational Appeasement

In a clean cut decision in the case of Lloyd Gaines vs. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri, the U.S. Supreme Court gave Missouri and all other Southern States the choice of opening State universities to all citizens or erecting separate, but equal, universities for colored people.

Since then, white presidents of white Southern schools have been holding conference to decide how this mandate shall be met.

It would be supposed that college presidents, whose job it is to teach young America respect for law, order and the Constitution, would have met to find the best way to carry out the decision of the highest tribunal in the land. But what they have been doing has been to seek, by hook or crook, to prevent its enforcement.

One proposal, said to have the endorsement of so important an agency as the General Education (Rockefeller) Board, would set up regional universities at some existing schools—at Howard in Washington, Fisk in Nashville, Dillard in New Orleans, and Atlanta University.

Under this scheme these institutions would give up undergraduate work and become graduate schools to take care of colored students from States which would enter into contracts jointly to support them.

This would be a blatant attempt to violate the Constitution and override the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in the Gaines case, said this:

> By the operation of the laws of Missouri, a privilege has been created for white law students which is denied to Negroes by reason of their race . . . . That is denial of the equality of legal right to the enjoyment of the privilege which the State has set up, and the provision for the payment of tuition fees in another State does not remove the discrimination . . . .
>
> The obligation of the State to give the protection of equal laws can be performed only where its laws operate, that is within its own jurisdiction . . . . That obligation is imposed by the Constitution upon the States severally. . . .
>
> We find it impossible to conclude that what otherwise would be an unconstitutional discrimination, with respect to the legal right to the enjoyment of opportunities within the State can be justified by requiring resort to opportunities elsewhere

Summed up, what the court said was:

1. That the basic consideration was that Missouri itself was furnishing opportunities to white students which it must provide also for colored.
2. That these opportunities may be furnished separately but equally.
3. That they must be furnished within the State (of Missouri).
4. That they must be furnished, no matter how few the applicants, because even one individual is entitled to equal protection of the law.

The jim crow States which have separate schools are the poorest States and least able to support two separate school systems. But their prejudice is so great that they refuse to listen to any economic reasoning in the matter. And if they are so intolerant that they demand these expensive, separate educational setups they should be willing to pay for them without singing the blues.

Experience has shown that there is no reason why every law school in the United States should not open its doors to all races. Those behind the regional university plan know that it would violate the law. What they hope is, that by offering a little more money to colored colleges, and by spreading good doses of flattery among presidents of these schools, they can sugar-coat this jim crow plan and make it so attractive that colored people will swallow it.

There was a man who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and we would not be surprised if some of our leaders do the same thing in the jim crow educational appeasement matter.

* * * * *

An editorial in The Missouri Student, student paper of the University of Missouri, for instance, has this to say:

> We who are students will have no say as to what will be done about (Lloyd Gaines) attending school, but it is we who will go to school with him. Few will have the money to come, and those who do will come for an advanced education, and for the most part will be a superior Negro.
>
> Our actions in accepting him will define our status as Americans. Our pilgrim, continental, Gettysburg tradition is freedom and racial equality for all. It is our cue to pioneer the nation out of this last frontier of racial prejudice and superstition.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Asheville N. C. Times
January 6, 1939

The Governor's Message

FRANKLY, sincerely and helpfully, Governor Hoey recommended in his address to the Legislature especially these things:

A balanced budget; a permanent tax measure which would let the public, industry and business know approximately what the tax policy of the state is to be; a deaf ear to petitions for a constitutional amendment prohibiting diversion of highway funds, although the Governor is unalterably opposed to diversion; increased salaries for teachers; the twelfth grade; larger tuition at the state educational institutions; special courses for Negroes in law, medicine and pharmacy—to conform to the United States Supreme Court's recent decision; revision, but not abolition of the absentee ballot law and general improvement of election laws to strengthen the guarantees of fair elections; a $5,000,000 bond issue to standardize and modernize the state highways; a retirement plan for all public employees; a special act against lynching; enlarged programs for public health, vocational education, school libraries; legislation urged by the North Carolina Bar Association relating to selection of magistrates and to rules to be made by the Supreme Court for procedure in the lower courts; continuation of the state advertising appropriation; public aid in the crime problem, and the aid of individuals and clubs in helping persons paroled or discharged from prison find employment.

It was a survey of North Carolina's present condition and its prospects proving Governor Hoey's intimate familiarity with the state and the needs of the people.

OPINION

Jim Crow Educational Appeasement

In a clean cut decision in the case of Lloyd Gaines vs. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri, the U.S. Supreme Court gave Missouri and all other Southern States the choice of opening State universities to all citizens or erecting separate, but equal, universities for colored people.

Since then, white presidents of white Southern schools have been holding conference to decide how this mandate shall be met.

It would be supposed that college presidents, whose job it is to teach young America respect for law, order and the Constitution, would have met to find the best way to carry out the decision of the highest tribunal in the land. But what they have been doing has been to seek, by hook or crook, to prevent its enforcement.

One proposal, said to have the endorsement of so important an agency as the General Education (Rockefeller) Board, would set up regional universities at some existing schools—at Howard in Washington, Fisk in Nashville, Dillard in New Orleans, and Atlanta University.

Under this scheme these institutions would give up undergraduate work and become graduate schools to take care of colored students from States which would enter into contracts jointly to support them.

This would be a blatant attempt to violate the Constitution and override the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in the Gaines case, said this:

> By the operation of the laws of Missouri, a privilege has been created for white law students which is denied to Negroes by reason of their race . . . . That is denial of the equality of legal right to the enjoyment of the privilege which the State has set up, and the provision for the payment of tuition fees in another State does not remove the discrimination . . . .
>
> The obligation of the State to give the protection of equal laws can be performed only where its laws operate, that is within its own jurisdiction . . . . That obligation is imposed by the Constitution upon the States severally. . . .
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Tragedy at Meharry

THE CIRCUMSTANCES under which 34-year-old Eric Williamson, Meharry Medical College junior, shot Professor W. E. A. Forde to death and then turned the weapon upon himself, are tragic.

According to the story in this issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Williamson, facing failure and disgrace when caught cheating in an examination, took this way out.

Aside from the more unfortunate aspects of this incident, one cannot help being reminded of how much more difficult the study of medicine has become. The same thing is true of other professions.

Time was when almost anyone with a high school education could enter a medical school with a fair chance of graduating and passing his State board examinations. Now, many college graduates without special aptitudes are hard pressed to complete medical courses with any degree of success.

The fact that Williamson failed at Howard University before entering Meharry raises the question as to whether he should have been received at the latter institution. It has often happened, however, that a student who fails at one college pulls himself together and makes good at another.

Of course much moralizing could be done in this Meharry tragedy. It appears that he simply cracked up under the realization of another failure and the knowledge that he would be dismissed for cheating.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, the Meharry suicide follows hard upon a similar incident a few days ago at Tuskegee when Tracy Brannon, assistant postmaster, shot himself to death when he found he would not get what he felt to be a merited promotion.

This was the fourth tragic episode at Tuskegee. Several years ago Miss Mary Booth, sister-in-law of Dr. R. R. Moton, was slain under mysterious circumstances. A year later Mrs. Helen Howard, a nurse was mysteriously killed. Then came the killing of Professor Russell Atkins, assistant principal, who was slain by a cafe owner.

Recurrences of murders and suicides, not usually occurring at seats of learning, sent a shiver around the country.

Booker T. Washington used to boast that no graduate of Tuskegee had ever been convicted of a serious crime.

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IT ALL SEEMS to indicate that as civilization becomes more complex, fewer of us are able to stand the strain of the increased pressure and competition, and that to some suicide or homicide becomes increasingly attractive as a way out.

The growing tendency to end life may have an even more significant implication. There was a time when the strong religious belief that suicide was an unpardonable sin, made it almost unknown among us. There was also a time when fundamental optimism, a deep-seated sense of humor and "a desire to go to heaven" helped us to suffer the ills we have.

Evidently more of us are coming to be less sure of how much of a sin it is, or whether after all, Divine Justice balances the accounts of human relations on the earth.

For example, a youth survey among 50,000 boys and girls in New York recently showed that Adolf Hitler was the most hated man, and Mussolini came next, and the devil was a poor third.

President Roosevelt was voted as the man they believed most loved. God came second.

THERE ARE SOME THINGS EDUCATION CANNOT DO FOR MAN

Education cannot do everything that needs to be done for us, though many of us seem to think so. We expect too much of the education we receive in school, per se. We tax it too heavily, leaving self out, and expect education, to do things for us, that it cannot do independently of the man per se. Education is a process of developing whatever is inherently in the man. It puts nothing in the man, but takes out and broadens whatever God puts in the man. If you do not carry much to school when you enter, you will not bring much away when you finish.

Education is like depositing money in a bank, you cannot check out any more money than you deposit to your credit. Going to college you need not expect to bring away any more talent than you put in, in native ability, when you entered college. That's commonsense. There are many things that education cannot do for us, though we may think differently. Education is not a collective proposition, but an individual problem, that must be tackled and solved personally, by each individual for himself. The young mind gets confused and speculative, because it does not understand what education is, nor its purpose.

We go to school to learn how to work and what work means and its purpose. But too often leave school with no idea of work, or what it means, how to look for a job, or when we find one, what to do with it. When we come out of school we are unprepared for useful citizenship, or home life. Why? Our whole educational theories and curriculum, are theoretical and void of commonsense, and instead of preparing the youth for useful and practical citizenship, it unprepared him to fit into the religious, economic, industrial or political philosophy of today, in the light of his opportunity. He comes out of school with no intelligent or moral conception of his duty to church state or society. Our whole school curriculum needs re-construction, so as to develop the abilities of the youth in working together, in modern industries, economic and political life, and in taking a part in self-restraining, self-governing government, where all men enjoy in common, the protection of the law, equal rights and opportunities to labor and vote their convictions without the fear of molestation from any source whatever.

Negro teachers and educators, in common with white teachers and educators, ought to impress upon the youthful mind, something more than mere instructions from books. We spend too much time preparing our children for college, when in fact not more than ten per cent of them ever see inside of a college door. There is not enough practical training taught in our schools for the ninety per cent, who stay at home to get the most out of the local environment they must live and die in.

"The high school graduate has little or no idea of political theory, sociology or economics, and yet only a small per centum of them will go ahead and obtain this in college. The great majority of them will seek a job for which they aren't trained and will try to evaluate their own political and economic theory, without any educational background as assistance, or any inherent qualifications to build their career upon." So, if we examine carefully things practical and things theoretical, we will find in truth, many things that education cannot do for us but will go further than anything else in developing what we are best fitted to do.

—The Union-Review.

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—The Union-Review.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

Applicants Plan to Swamp Virginia U.

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND — Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local and State Association of the NAACP, announced, Saturday, that as a result of a series of articles appearing in the AFRO-PLANET on the stand of Virginia in regards to the Gaines-Missouri case decision, the association has received many applications from persons interested in registering at the University of Virginia, next month.

The names of the applicants will not be released until after the meeting of the State board of education, Thursday, at which time it is expected that some decision will be reached as to what course Virginia will pursue in carrying out the edict of the Supreme Court.

Discuss "Equalities"

At a meeting of the Virginia interracial Commission, last week, the problem facing the State in dealing out "educational equality" to its colored population was discussed, but no definite plans made.

Officials of the organization when interviewed declined to make any statement.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Interracial Commission, at a meeting called soon after the Louis-Schmeling fight to settle the so-called riot after the bout in which a white motorist was accused of running over five colored persons, also refused to commit itself then by not furnishing its findings for publication.

When asked for personal opinion, executives declared that the matter was left entirely up to the State board of education for disposition.

Among those who attended the meeting were:

Tennant Bryan, L. R. Reynolds, Dr. Garnett Ryland, the Rev. Churchill, J. Gibson, Dr. W. J. Clarke, all white; Dr. John M. Gandy, Dr. J. M. Ellison, T. C. Walker, Dr. W. H. Hughes, Wiley A. Hall, John Charity and Mrs. J. P. Barrett.

Grievance State-wide

Complaints continue to pour in to the NAACP from individuals and organizations outside of Richmond, airing the adverse conditions in colored schools.

From Chauncey Harmon of Pulaski, came a letter which in part reads:

"Our school stiuation, as you already know, is far less than satisfactory. It is for this reason that we are willing to exhaust every posible means to obtain our rights.

Questions Walker Attitude

"Mr. T. C. Walker was here not long ago investigating but recently I received a very discouraging letter from him stating that there was nothing possible under the present law that could be done about it.

"Is this a fact? Certainly the recent decision of the Supreme Court is contrary to Mr. Walker's reply.

"I hope Mr. Hewin will find it possible to enter this county as soon as possible, but I am wondering if it will be possible to combine this court action into a dual or triple suit.

Have $100 Ready

"I am rushing to you some information which I feel of much importance at this particular time. Although these colored citizens are poor and their work is scarce, they have about $100 that they are willing to contribute to any organization, preferably the NAACP, in order that their cause might be fought.

Have No School

"As you know we do not have a school. The present plans call for a $37,000 eight room building with auditorium, and a gymnasium for the whites only, at the cost of $48,000. We know this is not equal or near equal.

"Our bus system is valued at $12,000, and our colored patrons send their children to school on the Greyhound line and in cars at their own expense.

"The school board definitely refuses to transport colored children. There has never been a high school for colored in this county, and only one or two colored children are sent to a high school out of the county, by the county.

"What high school work we do, we are forced to do it in an eight-room building, where the elementary grades are housed at the same time. We feel that now is the time. Please let me hear from you immediately, for we are ready to do the most drastic."

File Petition

Residents of Surry County, in the meantime have taken a forward step in the matter of having the same transportation facilities as whites and directed a petition to the school board of that county, last week.

NAACP to Act

The NAACP, it was learned, Saturday, has taken the matter of the Surry County transportation case under consideration and is already launching a program with litigation, as a last resort if necessary, in order to obtain the desired results.

To Seek Injunction

Colored citizens of Covington are also on the verge of seeking a court injunction, in trying to prevent officials of that section from continuing a school building which they consider to be far below the requirement standards, and also, they are opposed to the site on which it is to be erected.

A letter to the NAACP from the Watson Training School Parent-Teacher League, in part reads:

Federal Grant

"On August 23, 1938, an election was ordered by the circuit judge of this district for the people to decide whether or not bonds should be issued to finance the erection of a high school for whites, and a consolidated school for colored.

"The above was made possible through Federal grant of $122,576, which represents 45 per cent and a bond issue of $150,000, which represents 55 per cent, for the erection of the two structures, totaling $272,576.

Distribution Unequal

"The colored school has been let to a contractor for $44,743, with an additional $15,000 for excavating, concrete, filling, and other equipment, making the total approximately $60,000.

"In the first place the colored patrons here feel that this is a very unequal distribution of the funds; in the second place, they realize that it is contrary to the last ruling of the Supreme Court.

"Thirdly, the school board selected an undesirable site, over the objection of a majority of the colored people, and is erecting a building there without adequate facilities.

Whites Considered

"Near the present site, adjacent property, sufficient for the erection of the new school, could have been secured at a small cost. The whites have been granted an extension and there is a consideration of several sites yet in progress.

"The county officials have planned an election for the purpose of deciding on location for the whites. We have in mind an injunction to prohibit further work on our project."

Lee Honored

While these complaints of alleged racial inequality continue to flow in from all sections of the State, students and members of the faculty of the new Maggie L. Walker High School and Armstrong High School observed Lee-Jackson Day, Thursday.

A picture of Lee and Jackson was unveiled at a ceremony at the new school for that particular occasion, and later placed in the school library.

The Rev. Churchill, J. Gibson white, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, the main speaker said, "I definitely would not leave a heritage of hate as a legacy to the next generations."

In conjunction with the general education shake-up in the State the AFRO-PLANET will begin its survey in the Richmond public school system, next week.

Greensboro N C News
January 16, 1939

DR. DAVID D. JONES TALKS IN LOUISVILLE

Local College Head Addresses Association of American Colleges.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—Speaking on the subject, "The Faculty Member As a Cultural Force In the College," President David D. Jones, of Bennett college, Greensboro, represented the negro liberal arts colleges of the country before the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges here today. The conference which convened Thursday and Friday, yesterday and today, with its president, Dr. Guy E. Snavely, directing, had as its general theme "The Cultural Obligations of the College Faculty."

Basing his discussion on a definition of John Dewey, "Culture is the capacity for constantly expanding the range of accuracy of one's perception and meanings," President Jones pointed out the double obligation of the negro faculty member who is called upon to guide the young negro in the ever widening field of learning and accomplishment.

President Jones enumerated contributions to the general culture of the country that have been made by Booker T. Washington in his early emphasis on vocational education; works of the late James Weldon Johnson and of Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, in the fields of American literature and music respectively; accomplishments of Dr. George Washington Carver with the products of the deep south; scholarship of Dr. E. E. Just, biologist; scientific research of Dr. William Augustus Hinton in the cure of venereal diseases, and the social and economic research being made under the directorship of E. Franklin Frazier, Abram Harris, and Charles S. Johnson.

"The task that lies ahead of us as negro teachers," said the college president, "is first, to see that we have an understanding of the capacity for expansion of our students—that they are familiar with the activities, customs and beliefs of our day, realizing, as Parks says, that "Cultural traits are assimilated only as they are understood, and they are understood only as they are assimilated;" second, that we determine to ever increase the range and accuracy and understanding of our students, keeping in mind the fact that they are members of a larger society; and third, that we work at our task in a realistic manner, taking things as they are and working toward the goal of things as we wish them to be."

Teachers And Students Suffer From Gross Discrimination In Southland

WASHINGTON, June 9—Appalling educational inequalities for white and Race students in South Carolina and Florida were revealed this week in the WPA Index of Research Projects.

The most outstanding discrepancy in the survey was found in Florida where white teachers received more than 100 per cent more pay for their work than Race teachers of the same qualifications. The figures show that while the average monthly salary for Race teachers in 1934-35 was $51.44, white teachers were receiving $104.14.

Use Oil Lamps

South Carolina presented a discouraging picture of overcrowdedness and poor classroom facilities including the old fashion oil lamps which were found in more than a thousand building units.

In contrast to South Carolina and Florida, North Carolina shows hopeful signs of educational progress The number of accredited high schools in the state for Race students increased from 11 in 1920 to 120 in 1935; the enrollment increased from 1,500 to 25,000.

North Carolina also leads the other states in promoting higher education. It maintains two standard four-year colleges and three normal schools.

Other facts revealed in the survey show that 60 buildings for whites and 204 for members of the Race in South Carolina were more than 40 years old.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., News & Tribune
June 14, 1939

Marked Advance in Negro Education is Revealed by Survey

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP)—A government survey disclosed today that negro education made marked advances in the last 20 years, but still lagged behind accepted standards.

Estimating the number of 1935-36 graduates from negro public high schools in 18 southern states at 18,500, office of education experts said that number was 50 per cent more than all the negroes enrolled in high school in 1915-16.

Then, only 53 per cent of the negro children 6 to 14 years old were attending school. In 1930-31, the percentage was 84.

Between 1931-32 and 1935-36, the negro elementary school enrollment increased 1.5 per cent to 2,250,045, and negro high school enrollment increased 39 per cent to 133,936.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
October 31, 1939

Southern Educators Study Negro Educational Issues

Opportunity Must Be Provided In South For Study of Law, Medicine and Other Advanced Work

ATLANTA, Oct. 31.—(AP)—A Supreme court ruling that a state must provide negroes the same opportunity to study law, medicine and other advanced subjects as white residents came before southern educators for study today.

"We must do something quickly," asserted President Harmon W. Caldwell, of the University of Georgia, discussion leader at a conference of representatives of 41 colleges and universities situated in 13 states.

"Already the University of Georgia has received applications for admission from three negroes and I understand a hearing is to be held soon on a petition for a mandamus to force the University of Tennessee to admit six negroes, four to its graduate school and two to its law school. Similar situations doubtless exist in other southern states."

The Supreme court held in a Missouri case that if a state did not furnish negroes adequate facilities for graduate study it must admit them to the state universities and graduate schools. Dr. Caldwell said he did not believe it is feasible "just now" to admit negroes to southern institutions used by white students.

Practical Solution.

"The most practical solution," he continued, "would be the setting up of regional negro universities to which all states in the region would contribute. This arrangement would save the states of a tremendous—if not prohibitive—cost of setting up separate graudate schools.

"However, if it should not meet Supreme court requirements—and it might not—two other possible solutions suggest themselves:

"1. Expansion of negro state colleges to provide for adequate instruction in law, medicine, teaching, the ministry, social work and other such subjects.

"2. Financial aid to privately-owned negro colleges and universities to accomplish the same purpose, provided state laws will permit this."

Dr. Caldwell observed that development of high school and college education for negroes had contributed to bring about a "greater need than ever before" for advanced training. In 1903, for example, he said, there were less than 4,000 negroes in colleges in the United States; now, there are approximately 40,000. "We must meet that need some way or another," he said.

Radiorator Discusses "Negro In American Education"

Doxey Wilkerson Tells of Conditions in South and North and How To Improve Them

WASHINGTON, Nov.—(ANP) An interesting word-picture of American education as it affects Negroes, North and South, was given over NBC's Blue Network last Wednesday by Doxey A. Wilkerson, the address being part of the American Teachers Association observance of education week.

Wilkerson, well informed on the subject of education as a member of the faculty of Howard university, is now engaged in a study of "The Negro in America" under auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and has recently completed a study for President Roosevelt's advisory committee on education. Excerpts from the Wilkerson radio speech:

"The theme for this week's national observance is "Education for the American Way of Life." What does this theme imply for the Negro in American education? Attention is here called to three important considerations. They relate to the education of Negroes in the South, the education of Negroes in the North, and the education of white Americans about Negroes throughout the United States.

"First, with regard to the education of the 9 million Negroes who constitute one-fourth of the population of the South. Some 2,500,000 Negro youth are enrolled in schools in the southern states. They are required by law to attend segregated Negro schools. For the most part, these schools are ramshackle, outmoded structures which are sorely in need of replacement. Public elementary and secondary schools are kept open for terms that are from one to two months shorter than those for white schools in the same communities. Teachers in these schools are greatly overloaded.

"Some 20,000 additional Negro teachers would have to be employed to reduce the pupil-teacher loads in Negro schools to the level for white schools in the same communities. The salaries of Negro public school teachers about $500 per year, just about one-half as much as the average salaries of white teachers. In many communities with sizeable Negro population, there are no public high school facilities for Negro pupils; and there are practically no public facilities for the graduate and professional education of Negroes in the entire South. On the elementary and secondary school level, the Southern states spend approximately $50 per year for each white pupil in average daily attendance, as compared with $20 per year for the average Negro pupil.

"Second, regarding the education in the North. Approximately 500,000 Negroes go to school in the Northern States. For the most part they attend mixed schools. In some sections, however,—for example, certain communities of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey,—Negroes in the North are required to attend separate schools. Further, there is a tendency in some sections of the North toward the spread of school segregation. Educational opportunities for Negroes in the Northern states are by far more adequate than in the South. Yet, even here one observes practices which are hardily in accord with what we like to think of as "the American way of life."

"To check the spread of school segregation, with its implications of social-civic "inferiority," and the division between white and black Americans which it tends to perpetuate and extend; to eliminate the subtle and unwholesome distinctions which are commonly made in the curricular programs of white and Negro youth; and to further the integration of Negro children into the full life of the school—these are among the requirements of our democratic ideal for the education of Negroes in the North.

"Finally, for white and black Americans in the schools of our nation at large, there is pressing need for instruction which bears a definite social orientation towards interracial understanding and good-will. Negroes, themselves, learn very little in school about the role of their people in American life. White youths learn even less; and, what is worse, their schools often help them to acquire clearly un-American attitudes of racial intolerance.

"Organized efforts toward interracial understanding and goodwill, within our schools and without, is a requirement of enlightened self-interest for all Ameri-

cans, regardless of race. Every success toward this end is an important blow at reaction which even in America, severely threatens to undermine the civil liberties and the representative political institutions of the nation.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

American Ass'n Public School Administrators

Febr. 25th To March 2nd. Many Prominent Educators On Program. Gaines Decision Factor Among Negro Delegates.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, (Special To The St. Louis Argus)—Principal G. D. Brantley of Sumner High School attended the sixty-ninth convention of the American Association of School Administrators held in Cleveland, Ohio, Februar 25th to March 2nd. There were approximately seven thousand school administrators registered, and with those meeting with allied educational organizations, more than ten thousand visitors were registered. The meetings were held in the Public Auditorium with sectional meetings in the Hotel Cleveland and Hotel Statler and other places.

The convention theme "The Foundations of American Education" was discussed over a national radio chain by Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior who spoke at length on the history of the conservation movement and the need of teaching conservation of natural resources in the schools. He said in part: "I had not thought to discuss government reorganization tonight, except as it bears on the special subject of conservation, but let me take this occasion to say that the way the Congress meets this issue this year, will indicate how our government is going to meet the critical problems of the next few years. "We cannot go forward politically or economically", he continued, "in the kind of world we live in, leaving our destinies to the negative decrees of those who have closed their eyes to the problems of the nation."

Dr. E. E. Day, President of Cornell University, reported the views of American youth on schools, employment, democracy and world peace. Superintendent Mary B. McAndrew of Carbondale, Pa., presented a scholarly address on "Human Resources and Their Development." She said in part that school administrators must consider in their "preparation for tomorrow" certain outstanding factors. She blasted "family limitation" and birth control, saying that birth control "rapidly is breeding the brains out of American people."

Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University spoke on the changing conceptions of Educational Administration. Dr. John A. Sexson, President of the Association, who is Superintendent of Schools, Pasadena, California, said before the advisory committee on the education of Negroes that "education should be concerned with the problems of all people". He advised that young people be encouraged to fit themselves to serve in any job because one cannot pick a life's work during these times.

The Department of Secondary School Principals with headquarters in Hotel Cleveland discussed the theme—"The Modern Secondary School at Work." Dr. E. K. Fretwell of Columbia University conducted a panel of Cleveland High School pupils in a discussion of The Philosophy and Purpose of an activity program. Dr. F. T. Spaulding of Harvard led a discussion in Educational Problems causing administrators the most concern during the past two years. The Sumner High School submitted one problem treated by Dr. Spaulding in response to an invitation at an earlier date.

At the convention were many Negro educators and administrators in charge of Negro schools. Among those present in addition to Principal Brantley were: Dr. Ambrose Caliver of Office of Education in Washington; President Clement of Atlanta, Principal and Mrs. Cook of Kansas City; President Trenholm of Alabama; President Lee, Florida; Principal Anderson of Oklahoma; Supervisor Wood of Baltimore; Dr. Wesley, Howard; Dr. Thompson of Howard University; Principal Hodge of Kansas; Principal Collins of Kansas; Principal M. O. Bousfield of Chicago; Dean Jason and Principal Reedy of Lincoln University; President Davis, W. Virginia; President Jones of Fisk; President Atwood of Kentucky; President Howe, Hampton; President Gaudy, Virginia; Dr. Derbigny and Prof. Washington of Tuskegee; Dean Lane of Louisville; Supervisor Wells, W. Virginia; Board Member Powell, W. Virginia; Principals Hill, Moon and Johns of Oklahoma, President Watson of Arkansas; Dean Bond of Fisk, Pres. Grossley of Delaware et al.

With the convening of the Negroes, Walter White and Charlie Houston called two meetings in behalf of the N.A.A.C.P. for a discussion of the Gaines decision. It was evident that the Gaines decision is far-reaching in its implications. It is an inescapable fact that the decision will result in a more equitable distribution of public monies for the education of Negroes throughout those states with separate school laws. The discussions were provoked in an effort to arrive at some agreement concerning the attitude Negro educators should assume. It was evident that those in the discussion believed Missouri, West Virginia and possibly Kentucky should admit Negroes uncompromisingly to their graduate and professional schools. In other states tradition will govern

Educators Hit For 'Wishy-Washy' Stand In Gaines Case

CLEVELAND, O.—(ANP)—Main criticism of last week's session here of the American Association of School Administrators and directed against the representatives of Southern Schools, was that they were lukewarm and "wishy-washy" in not going on record as favoring a spirited fight for strict application of the favorable Supreme Court ruling in the Lloyd Gaines-U. of Missouri case.

It was maintained that the educators, representing for the most part, Southern Land Grant colleges, evaded the plea of Walter White, NAACP secretary and Charles Houston, NAACP chief counsel, that they present a united front in demanding full equality for colored students of the South.

At the administrators' morning session, held at the YMCA, a three-hour discussion of the problem was held, during which both Houston (co-counsel for Gaines in the Supreme Court hearing) and White were bombarded with questions by the educators.

Houston explained the legal effect of the ruling while White pointed out the necessity for fighting for application of the ruling in Southern states. Such a fight at present, he said would offset possibility of having the ruling amended as a sop to reactionary Southerners who declare they will never "agree to permit Negroes to attend the same schools and sit in the same classes with white students."

Many educators of the North and East reportedly expressed themselves as convinced that the brunt of the fight to enforce the High Court ruling will fall on them, were plainly displeased with the "panicky fear" of some Southern educators that hasty action on their part might discredit them with the "white folks" back home

At the meeting's close a resolution was passed, referring the matter to a special committee "for further consideration."

At the meeting's close a resolution was passed, referring the matter to a special committee "for further consideration." Among the educators attending the sessions were the following:

J. R. E. Lee, President of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; W. E. Turner, State Director of Negro Education, Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. Duke, State Agent, Oklahoma City, Okla.; George A. Kupper, Dean, School of Education, Hampton Institute, Va.; Irving A. Derbigny, Dean, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Ambrose Caliver, Dean Specialist in Education of Negroes, Washington, D. C.. Harper Council Trenholm, President of State Teachers' College, Montgomery, Ala. Fred McQuistian, Representative of the General Education Board.

Thomas E. Jones, Fisk University, Nashville and William E. Jones of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Also C. L. Powell, President of The Negro Board of Education, Charleston, W. Va.; I. J. K. Wells, State Superintendent of Negro Schools, Charleston, W. Va.; J. B. Watson, State College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.; Chas. H. Thompson, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Ed McCulatian, Department of Education, Little Rock, Ark.; Otis Caldwell, Atlanta, Ga.. Harry E. Davis of Cleveland; Herman C. Canady, Institute W. Va.;

F. W. Wood, Director of Negro Education, Baltimore, Md.; George W. Gore, Jr., Tennessee A. and I. Nashville, Tenn.; William Barrington Jason, Lincoln University, Mo.; W. C. Anderson, Vice-Principal of Dunbar High School, Baltimore, Md.; Rufus Early Clement, Atlanta. Georgia.

Arthus Ryan, Interracial Committee, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles H. Wesley of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; John D. Davis, President W. Va. State Institute, W. Va.;

Greensboro, N. C., Record
March 11, 1939

Social Sciehce Teacher Group In Negro Schools Hold Conference Here

The fourth annual conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges convened this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the science hall, Bennett college, with Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school, Howard university, Washington, presiding. Twenty-seven colleges are represented at the meeting.

President David D. Jones, of the college, extended the greetings of the conference host to the representatives of the colleges assembled. He discussed the importance of the meeting from his viewpoint and expressed the pleasure which Bennett college had in making the group welcome. Dr. Wesley stated the objectives of the conference, advising that two other meetings of the association were held at Johnson C. Smith university, at Charlotte, and the third was held at Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. Lawrence B. Wilson, professor of history and political science, Philander Smith university, Little Rock, Ark., read a paper on "The Origin and Contemporary. Significance of the Fourteenth Amendment," in which he described the background for the amendment and noted the significance which it had for the day. He called attention especially to the recent case of the University of Missouri, in which a negro applied for admission to the school of law and had been denied admission. This resulted in the court decision declaring for an equality of opportunity in educational opportunities for negroes.

Prof. Samuel Scott, of the department of history, Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., led the discussion which followed. A paper on "The Subsequent Interpretations of the Fourteenth Amendment" by Prof. W. T. Gibbs, an A. and T. college dean, followed. The discussion on the subject was led by Prof. J. Errol Miller, of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., and Prof. James T. Taylor, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham.

The final paper of the morning was "The Significance of the Fifteenth Amendment In American Democracy," by Prof. Albert L. Turner, of Tuskegee institute. The discussion was led by Dr. J. H. Taylor, dean of the Alabama State Teachers' college, Montgomery, Ala.

EDUCATION-1939
DISCUSSION

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS IN COLORED COLLEGES

Social Science Teachers Review Political Rights

GREENSBORO, N.C. —The Association of Social Science Teachers in colored colleges held its fourth conference at Bennett College on Saturday, March 11, with the president, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school Howard University, presiding. President David D. Jones of Bennett extended the welcome address to representatives of more than thirty colleges.

Other speakers included:

Lawrence B. Wilson, professor of history and political science, Philander Smith University, Little Rock, Ark.; Prof. Samuel Scott, of Virginia Union University; Dean W. T. Gibbs of A. and T. College; Prof. J. Errol Miller of Lincoln (Mo.) University; Prof. James T. Taylor of the N.C. State College Prof. Albert L. Turner, of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. J. H. Taylor of the Alabama State Teachers College.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of Howard University spoke on "Social Attitudes and the Constitution.' Using as an example the Gaines case in Missouri, he indicated that the colored man's problems cannot be solved by the court alone.

Dean T. E. McKinney, at Johnson C. Smith University, in leading the discussion which followed Dr. Bunche's speech, maintained that colored colleges should include in their curriculum a course which will provide students with a definite philosophy of race.

Dr. Thomas I. Brown, of Miner Teachers' College, Washington read a paper on "Character Building Through the Teaching of the Social Studies."

Dr. L. P. Jackson, Virginia State College, Petersburg, spoke on the "Present Status of the Poll Tax." Miss Lucille E. Davis of the department of social science at Barber-Scotia Junior College in Concord, dealt with "Survey Course in Contemporary Civilization as a part of the Social Science Curriculum."

EDUCATION-1939
DISCUSSION

ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH IN NEGRO COLLEGES

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 30, 1939

Negro College English Teachers To Meet Here

The Association of Teachers of English in Negro colleges will have its annual conference on the Knoxville College campus Friday and Saturday.

"The Place and Teaching of Literature in College" will be principal topic.

Prof. J. L. Cary, head of the department of English at Knoxville College, is in charge of arrangements.

All leading Negro colleges will be represented.

Heads English Teachers

Prof. Cecil A. Blue

Prof. Cecil A. Blue, head of the English Dept. at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., was elected president of the Association of Teachers of English in Negro Colleges for 1939-40 at its recent annual session at Knoxville College. A native of Washington, D. C., and graduate of Harvard University, Mr. Blue is now in his eleventh year as chairman of the English Dept. at the Missouri School.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

HARRISON BILL

Colored Schools Suffering Urge Immediate Passage Of Harrison Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Church and philanthropic foundations are supporting the development of education for Negroes on a gradually diminishing scale, and this has forced the federal government to step in more and more, especially in the southern states where segregated schools exist, because the states themselves are too poor to carry on the work.

This was the statement made by Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, March 3 before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, in support of the Harrison-Thomas federal bill to aid education in the states.

The bill provides safeguards for equitable distribution of federal money in states where the races go to separate schools.

Mr. Houston stressed that the drying up of funds from the church and private philanthropies necessitated a corresponding increase at least from public funds and under the present, economic condition in the South the state's were unable to go forward with the increased educational load. The only sort of increased revenue in sight is federal funds.

Mr. Houston also stressed the fact that the states would have to increase their support of Negro Negro graduate and professional education under the Gaines case, the decision in which was rendered by the United States Supreme court against the University of Missouri on December 12, 1938.

Mr. Houston said that the bill would benefit the entire nation on the ground that democracy depends for existence on the intelligence of its citizens and that the nation could no more exist today one-half educated and one-half untrained than it could exist in 1861 half free and half-slave; that it is better for the Government and the states to build schools rather than hospitals and jails.

EDUCATION*- 1939
DISCUSSION

HARRISON - THOMAS BILL

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 5, 1939

Interracial Group Endorses Federal Aid for Schools

Unanimous endorsement of the Harrison-Thomas bill proposing federal aid for education in the states was voiced Friday night at a state-wide conference of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-Operation. Messages urging enactment of the bill were dispatched to members of Congress.

The interracial workers also adopted resolutions expressing approval of Georgia's educational gains and urging state legislators to take no backward steps. They cited serious needs of negro schools, for equalization of salaries and school terms, improved housing and additional facilities for transportation of students.

Dr. R. L. Russell, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Gainesville, presided at the conference, which was held in the Atlanta University library.

Principal speakers were Dr. Comer Woodward, of Emory University; Judge Orville Park, of Macon; Dr. Walter D. Cocking, of Athens, and Professor Aaron Brown, of Fort Valley.

Federal Aid To Education

THE United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor has voted approval of the Thomas-Harrison bill, S 1305, providing for Federal assistance to States for public education.

Florida Times-Union
March 7, 1939

The initial appropriations authorized by the bill would begin during the next fiscal year at approximately $75,000,000, increasing to about $208,000,000 in the sixth year.

The Federal government, in making any grants under the provisions of the bill, will not interfere with local control of the schools.

If the bill is passed, grants will be made for improved teacher preparation, construction of school buildings, administration of State Departments of Education, adult education, rural library service, cooperative educational research and demonstrations, and educating children residing on Federal reservations and at foreign stations.

In the form approved by the Senate committee, the objections of the colored citizens to the Harrison-Fletcher bill, for which it is a substitute, have been removed. The interests of minority racial groups are protected, and States which maintain separate schools for separate races are required to make just and equitable apportionment of any Federal grants.

We should let our Senators and Representatives know that we desire the protective clauses retained in the bill, so that colored children may reap some of the benefits of the huge proposed federal program.

The Larrabee Bill

CONGRESSMAN William H. Larrabee of Indiana has introduced a bill in the House which calls for the distribution of funds by the Federal government to the several states for the purpose of equalizing educational opportunities. The bill asks for an initial sum of $40,000,000 for the first year which is to be graduated up to a maximum of $140,000,000. It has certain commendable features and if enacted into law we see no reason why it should not improve the standards of educational facilities for Colored people.

A section of the bill sets out the following explanation: "A just and equitable apportionment or distribution of the several funds, provided under this act, for the benefit of a minority racial group in a state which maintains by law separate educational facilities for such a minority group, means any plan of apportionment or distribution which results in the expenditure of safe funds not less than the proportion that each minority racial group in such state bears to the total population of that state."

If the measure becomes law it will be a forward step by our government to confer upon Negroes equal educational opportunities so long denied.

In the south, colored teachers are paid less than the white for the same work. Many colored children go to school only three or four months a year because during the cotton picking and cotton chopping seasons the schools are closed and the pupils are sent to the fields. But at the same time the white children attend school nine months a year. Many of the colored children must walk several miles to a one-room school house where a single pedagogue teaches all the grades from ABC's to high school. Many of the books supplied the colored schools are used ones sent from the white schools after they have been supplied with new ones.

The Larrabee measure gives promise of hope for the Negroes in obtaining equal educational advantages. It should be supported by colored people throughout the nation.

NEW MEASURE PROVIDES FOR EQUAL QUOTAS

All Institutions To Share State Allotments In Proportion To Size

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Protection of the rights of Race school children is provided for in the bill introduced by Congressman William H. Larrabee of Indiana on January 31, to provide federal funds for education in the several states.

The bill, H. R. 3517, provides for an initial sum of $40,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1940, with increased amounts for each subsequent year until a maximum of $140,000,000 annually is reached.

The bill provides for the distribution of this money among the several states for the purpose of equalizing educational opportunities.

The Larrabee bill with its companion bill to be introduced in the Senate by Senators Pat Harrison and Elmer Thomas, contains the safeguards necessary for the protection of the Race which have been urged upon congress by the N. A. A. C. P. since the introduction of the first federal education bill in 1937.

The bill, first introduced, S. 419, did not provide safeguards for minority groups. Since that time the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Coordinating Committee for Equitable Distribution of Federal Aid to Education have been maintaining a sustained campaign to amend the federal education bills to safeguard the Race.

The new bill has been drafted so as to provide for an equitable distribution of funds to the Race in states which have separate schools established by law.

Similar provisions appear in the several sub-sections of the bill, each requiring an equitable distribution of funds where separate schools are required.

New Education Bill Provides For Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An education bill S-1305 to provide federal funds for education in the several states was introduced in the Senate February 17 by Senator Elbert Thomas (D), of Utah.

The bill, companion measure of the Larrabee bill, introduced in the House, January 31, by Representative William H. Larrabee, of Indiana, provides the necessary safeguards for Negroes and other minority groups in the distribution of federal funds for education by the states with separate schools.

Wilmington N. C. News
January 30, 1939

Negro Leader Will Speak Here Tonight

Major J. D. Battle, national chaplain of the Modern Educational and Religious Bureau and negro leader who for a number of years has been engaged in good-will work over the south, will speak at the First Baptist church (colored), Fifth and Campbell streets, tonight at 8 o'clock.

The advantages of the south for negro race will be outlined in the address.

Major Battle announced that he will show that communistic propaganda is dangerous to the citizens of the United States. The program of his organization is to teach good citizenship, love of work and loyalty to one's employers, he said. The organization is bitterly opposed to labor wars and strikes.

He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and was a student at that institution during the administration of Booker T. Washington.

The meeting is primarily for negroes but special reservations will be made for all white people who wish to attend.

High Point N. C. Enterprise
February 5, 1939

REV. JOHN CLARK TO HEAD WORK OF NEGRO BUREAU FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Rev. John Clark, Negro minister, has been appointed director for North Carolina of the work of the Modern Educational and Religious Bureau, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C., it was announced yesterday by Bishop J. J. Higgs, founder of the movement and president since its organization 45 years ago.

The bureau teaches certain contentions, among which are: That the South is the natural home of the Negro and that the Southern white man is the Negro's friend; that the white man understands the Negro and his problems and that understanding creates friendship and good feeling; that Communism is "dangerous and destructive to American principles and citizenship."

Bishop E. B. Mitchell, of Washington, is overseer for the work of this bureau throughout the country.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
February 28, 1939

NEGROES CALLED TO HEAR TALKS ON RACIAL AIMS

Speakers Will Tell Work Of Education Bureau To Combat Communism

Rev. Joseph B. Bonner, of Pensacola, and T. M. Bizzell of Montgomery, Ala., will address a mass meeting of negroes at 8 p. m. Wednesday at the Pythian hall (colored) on DeVilliers street, on the aims of the Modern Education and Religious bureau, negro organization to combat communism.

All negro employes and laborers are invited to attend the meeting, to which no admission will be charged.

"Understanding" is the motto of the organization, which was founded by Bishop Joseph J. Higgs, D. D., 30 years ago.

The bureau seeks to teach the following principles:

"That the South is the natural home of the negro.

"That the Southern white man is the negro's friend.

"That we need to know and to understand and to appreciate this fact and any man or woman or foreigner who would teach otherwise is an enemy to the negro's welfare and progress.

"Understanding creates friendship and good feeling—the white man understands the negro from the fact that he has spent 265 years with the white man in the South and this period has undoubtedly created instinctive friendship. It would be cruel to teach otherwise.

"It is very fitting therefore for the negro to remember and to understand that it took the white man 5,000 years to arrive at his present standing in the world.

"'About 265 years ago he brought the negro from a savage and heathen state to his present standing in the world.

"Our stay with him has resulted in education, refinement, prosperous and desirable citizenship.

"It is said that we have outstripped any dark race in the world in so short a time.

"We owe this to the American white man.

"Let us be patient and not hasty, lay down undue suspicion and become self-controlling, respect everybody and practice to the greatest degree politeness gratefulness to every man and God and angels will bless us.

"Communism is dangerous and destructive to American principles and citizenship.

"Communism is against Christian religion."

Americus Ga. Recorder
April 11, 1939

South Is Called Natural Home of The Negro Race

Rev. Joseph B. Bonner of Montezuma, a representative of Modern Education and Religious Bureau, Inc., a negro organization organized 30 years ago for the purpose of promoting a better understanding among the colored race and to fight communism in the race, was in Americus a few days ago, distributing literature for his organization.

The literature points out that Modern Education and Religious Bureau teaches the following principles:

"1. That the South is the natural home of the negro.

"2. That the Southern white man is the negro's friend.

"3. That we need to know and to understand and to appreciate this fact and any man or woman or foreigner who would teach otherwise is an enemy to the negro's welfare and progress.

"4. Understanding creates friendship and good feeling—the white man understands the negro from the fact that he has spent 265 years with the white man in the South and this period has undoubtedly created instinctive friendship. It would be cruel to teach otherwise.

"5. It is very fitting therefore for the negro to remember and to understand that it took the white man 5,000 years to arrive at his present standing in the world.

"6. 265 years ago he brought the negro from a savage and heathen state to his present standing in the world.

7. "Our stay with him has resulted in education, refinement, prosperous and desirable citizenship.

"8. It is said that we have outstripped any dark race in the world in so short a time.

"9. We owe this to the American white man.

"10. Let us be patient and not hasty, lay down undue suspicion and become self-controlling, respect everybody and practice to the greatest degree politeness gratefulness to every man and God and angels will bless us.

"11. COMMUNISM is dangerous and destructive to American principles and citizenship.

"12. COMMUNISM is against Christian Religion.

Help Negroes, Leaders' Plea

Commercial Appeal

Educator Proposes Farm Schools For Boys Who Do Wrong

11-12-39

To The Commercial Appeal:

I thank you for the interest you have taken in the work of the National Rural Industrial Association Inc. that we are trying to carry on over the entire South.

I am now touring the South, studying conditions, lecturing to and advising my people, the negroes, and conferring with the leading people. I find crimes are being committed as never before, largely among the younger set. Authorities tell me that boys as young as five years are often arrested for stealing, that they are at sea as to what is best.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

There is a cause for all of this and there is a remedy; I am afraid that my people will not accept the remedy. Of my more than 50 years as a teacher and preacher, I have tried to apply the remedy, but my people refused to take the work.

Prisons are crowded with young men and women of my race. The only remedy is plans as outlined by this association. During my many years as a teacher and preacher, I have not found a criminal coming from any school carried on by plans as outlined by this association.

The home, the farm and the church are only Divine institutions and no race can succeed that neglects these institutions. Every community should have good homes, good churches and good schools, with good Christian teachers and preachers who are community builders, taking the children to Sunday School and church every Sunday.

Every county should have a reform school, as it will do more good than a state reform school. This school should have 20 to 40 acres of land. Every child attending school in the forenoon and morning should work on the farm in the afternoon. If properly conducted, it will soon become self sustaining and be an asset to the county and country.

This work is claiming the attention of the entire South. I will leave in a few days for Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina where I am called to speak and explain this work.

I am asking every person to take a hand in this work, the greatest work ever launched to help my people, the negroes. They are a child race, just from heathenism and slavery and they must have special attention. The Christian people of America cannot withhold their help.

REV. J. M. WILLIAMSON.
1217 Cannon Street.
Memphis, Tenn.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

THE PEOPLES' CCLLEGE- CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 17, 1939

VALIENT DISCUSSES COLORED WORKERS

Fisk University Professor Says Negro Is Number 1 Employment Problem

Negroes at last night's forum of the People's college in Judge Miller's courtroom heard a statistical analysis of "The Social Background in Occupational Experience of Tennessee White Collar and Skilled Negro Workers," by Prof. Preston Valient, of the social science department of Fisk university.

The speaker said that "whether or not the south is the No. 1 economic problem of the nation, there is no denying the fact that the Negro is the south's No. 1 economic problem in job training, job getting and job holding," and stated that "the group must be trained in the crafts and made proficient to hold the white collar jobs that come to their race in this rapidly changing era."

Prof. Valient, who has done special work for the department of the interior under Dr. Robert C. Weaver, declared that of 5,600 job schedules filled out in Tennessee by Negro workers, almost half (46 out of every 100) were men in the skilled occupations, and in the white collar jobs they were 1,306 women and 1,324 men, in their most productive period between the ages of 25 and 44.

He quoted from a study of fifty white collar and fifty skilled cases recorded in Chattanooga and revealed that forty were born in Tennessee, thirty-five in Georgia, twenty in Alabama and the rest were natives of various southern states.

He advised early training in the crafts and for white collar work, because "the average white collar worker has finished high school, but the skilled craftsman averaged only the fifth grade."

Community singing was led by B. Cortez Tipton, of the Bonny Oaks industrial school. Alphonso Robinson, worker at the field office of the College Hill low-cost housing project, presided and introduced the speaker.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 22, 1939

James A. [illegible]kson, of New York, special representative of one of the leading oil companies, will lead a public forum meeting for the People's College in Judge Miller's courtroom at the courthouse tonight at 7:30 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be "The Negro in Trade and Commerce."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 4, 1939

Negro Teacher To Be Forum Speaker

Dean George W. Gore, Jr., director of instructions at A. & I. State College, Nashville, will appear before People's College Monday at 7:30 p.m. in Judge Miller's courtroom, Hamilton County Courthouse, to discuss "Negro and the American Press."

Dean Gore is a graduate of Depaw University. He has his M. A. degree from Harvard University and ha done practically all his requirements for his Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. He is a specialist in journalism, a member of several journalistic societies in the country and author of books on journalism. He is executive secretary of the Tennessee Negro Education Association.

Prof. W. J. Davenport, principal of Howard High School, will act as chairman. There will be muic under the direction of B. Cortez Tipton.

PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
April 30, 1939

CROCKER IS CHOSEN TO HEAD PRINCIPALS

L. D. Crocker, principal of J. W. Hoffman Junior High school, was elected president of the Principals' Association of Negro Public Schools Saturday at the annual meeting at Thomy Lafon school.

Others chosen are E. W. Sorrell, vice-president; A. L. Bauduit, secretary, and C. H. Hill, treasurer.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

· SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP TRAINING SCHOOL SYSTEM

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 12, 1939

BRYAN TO CLOSE TRAINING SCHOOL

Dr. John E. Bryan, county superintendent of education, will bring to a close the graduation exercises of the Negro Leadership Training School when he delivers the commencement address at 8 p.m. Friday in the Negro Y. W. C. A. at 700 Eighth Avenue. Class work at the school closes Monday.

The Southern Leadership Training System, which operates two institutes in the South to train Negroes in sound principles of leadership and education, was founded by Dr. W. H. Lewis, Tuskegee graduate and president of the Birmingham Institute. Under Dr. Lewis' leadership, the two schools, one of which is in Meridian, Miss., stress inter-racial goodwill and cooperation.

The schools teach courses in "practical Christianity" and other specialized fields. The Birmingham faculty includes W. G. Young, Talladega College graduate and executive secretary of the system; Ben H. Craig, instructor in citizenship, and Dr. J. J. Gandy, Fisk University, professor of sociology.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
June 21, 1939

Year's Work Ends In Leadership Schools To Aid Negro Race

More than 150 students were enrolled in the different branches of the southern leadership training school system for negroes according to Dr. W. H. Lewis who is in Montgomery today. These leadership schools are located in Alabama and Mississippi and are said to be doing an important work in lifting the standards of the race. They teach three major courses; leadership education, good citizenship and practical Christianity.

The Alabama state school is located at Birmingham. Dr. J. E. Bryan, superintendent of education for Jefferson county, was the commencement speaker at the graduation exercises just closed. Like Mr. Paul Fuller, who was a speaker at the Montgomery exercises last year, Dr. Bryan expressed his belief that the southern leadership training school system offers definite solution to the social and economic problems of the southern negro and that Dr. Lewis was making a contribution to the progress of his race through the establishment of these schools.

The schools are not supported by state funds, the only source of income being through collections and public subscriptions. The work is supported by the business and industrial interests throughout the Montgomery districts. Dr. Lewis and his associates believe the work will some day rank with Tuskegee institute and other great institutions for promoting the welfare of the race.

Race Relations Course Draws Many Students

Advertiser

Negro Leaders Of Two States To Attend Classes

7-2-39

Interest is being focused upon the Summer School for the Study of Race Relations, which will be held in Birmingham, July 6-20. Registrations are being received from all sections of Mississippi and Alabama, according to a report released by Margaret L. Lewis, registrar for the session. This school, the first of its kind to be conducted in the South, is part of a four-year course prepared especially for ministers, teachers and other aspiring leaders in the negro race.

The movement has met with strong endorsements from white and negro organizations, the Negro Welfare and Social Service Work, Incorporated, having agreed to underwrite all expenses in connection with this "adventure in race relations," according to information made public through the office of the Rev. L. R. Hickman, general manager and vice president of the organization.

A competent corps of teachers has been secured to direct the courses, which will include reports, research, surveys and open forums. Lectures from outstanding white and negro authors will also feature the session. Dr. W. H. Lewis, president of the Southern Leadership Training School System for colored people said: "While nobody seems to do anything about the weather, the South is doing something very definitely about better inter-racial understanding and cooperation. The problems of the South must be solved by the people of the South.

A number of persons have already registered from the Montgomery district. Others desiring to get in for the term must have their applications in before July 5 as registrations will positively close July 6. Persons interested may address their communications to Margaret L. Lewis, 707 First Place, South, Birmingham, Ala., and particulars will be forwarded. The school has been authorized to give tuition, books and other incidentals free. In cases where applications are made from distant points of the State, or adjoining States, transportation is furnished when, in the judgment of the acceptance committee, it is thought wise to do so.

EDUCATION- 1939
DISCUSSION

TWO YEAR STUDY OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.

2-Year Study Education For Race Launched

Congress Appropriated $40,000 For National Program

9-21-39

The launching of a 2-year study of college and university education for Negroes was announced last Monday by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education. The study, approved by the last Congress, will be conducted by the U. S. Office of Education.

Dr. Fred J. Kelly, chief of the Higher Education Division, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in the education of Negroes, have been named director and associate director, respectively, of the 2-year survey for which Congress has appropriated $40,000. They will carry on the survey assignment in addition to their regular duties.

The first meeting of the advisory committee appointed to assist in formulating the purposes of and procedures for the study was held in the United States Office of Education September 8 and 9.

It was pointed out at this conference that the national survey will bring together important social, economic, and educational information that can be used as a basis for determining the needs for higher education for Negroes in various sections of the country. The survey will also supply an up-to-date picture of educational service now offered to Negroes by America's colleges and universities.

Committee Members

Leaders in the field of education and the social sciences who have been appointed to the survey advisory committee and who attended the Office of Education conferences are:

Fred M. Alexander, Supervisor of Negro Education, Richmond, Va.

President Horace M. Bond, Fort Valley State Teachers College, Fort Valley, Ga.

President Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University.

President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, Institute, Virginia.

Miss Ruth M. Harris, President, Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, Department of Social Science, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Dean David A. Lane, Louisville Municipal College for Negroes.

Dr. Howard H. Long, Assistance Superintendent in Charge of Educational Research, Division 10-13, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Albert R. Mann, Director of Southern Education, General Education Board, New York, N. Y.

President Frank L. McVey, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean, College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Marion B. Trabus, dean, School of Education, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president, Southern Education Foundation, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION- 1939
HIGH SCHOOLS

ALABAMA

Pause For Thought

More than 600 young men and women this week were graduated from the white high schools in Birmingham, and more than 200 Negro youths have received high school diplomas.

Many of these young people after a brief pause will go on to colleges or enter the fields of business. Some of them will have a long time for thought. Some of them will not go to college and may not find it easy to find jobs. But all of them, it is to be hoped, will pause from their youthful and enthusiastic activities to give thought to this world of which they have become a vital part.

How many new high school graduates have followed seriously the problems of facing the governments the world? None, we hope, has worried too much about these problems. And we feel pretty sure that none has. But young people beginning in the business world and those entering colleges can afford to do a little serious thinking about their government these days—even if it is nothing more than actually developing a healthy curiosity about what makes the wheels turn.

Shamefully enough, too many people from 18 to 80, remain strangely satisfied to let others assume the responsibility for running their government. Too many people have developed no curiosity about "their" government.

In 1928 commencement speakers did not pay much attention to government. For in those days naive successful business men and educators believed that if business operated at full capacity government would get along by itself. Now they know that the problems of business and government cannot be divorced, that one is as important as the other.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
January 28, 1939

INDUSTRIAL HIGH GRADUATES 207

Donald Comer Deplores Need To Leave City To Find Work

Addressing 207 mid-term graduates of Industrial High School, reputedly the largest Negro high school in the world, Donald Comer, Birmingham industrialist and member of the Board of Education, Friday night deplored the necessity of many Negroes educated at Birmingham's expense to leave for other cities to find work.

"I am tremendously concerned in bringing industries to Alabama," he said. "We have industries here paying members of your race from 45 to 60 cents per hour. . . . We want more of that."

An impressive program of oratory and music was presented by graduates in an all-student program. Several spirituals and classical selections were sung by a highly-trained choir. Harry Washington, class president, had charge.

Erskine Ramsay, president of the Board of Education, told a large audience that he believed "we have a pretty good chance to get funds to run schools a full nine-month term."

He said Birmingham was educating children at a lower cost per capita than any other city in the United States in the same class (100,000 population), and praised teachers and the administration for keeping students' standards above the national average.

Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of city schools; Mrs. J. A. Dupuy, Board of Education member, and Dr. Marvin A. Franklin, pastor of Highlands Methodist Church, joined in praise of the school and its principal, A. H. Parker.

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
January 26, 1939

Building Site Obtained For Negro High School

Prof. R. A. Hubbard, principal of Courtland Negro School, states that a site has been obtained for a new school building at that place. The property is about one mile from town just south of the Robert Watkins place facing the Lamb's Ferry road and running west to Big Nance Creek. It is said that with a little work, the location will be ideal for the new school.

Prof. Hubbard says that funds will be needed in their effort to establish a county high school to develop the Negro youths of Lawrence County and the Tennessee Valley.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
February 7, 1939

ENROLLMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL UP

Second Semester White Institutions Disclose Increase Of 306

There was an increase of 306 students enrolled in the city's white high schools at the end of the first week of the current second semester over the number at the same time last year, according to tabulation released by school authorities Monday. The figures were given as of Feb. 3, 1939, and Feb. 4, 1938.

There was only one white high school showing a decrease. Paul Hayne's enrollment on Feb. 3, this year, was 334, compared with 515 at the end of the first week of the second semester last year, for a decrease of 181 students.

A decrease of 998 in white elementary schools was recorded, figures being 20,378 for this semester and 21,376 for last year's second semester's first week.

For all white schools, high and elementary, the current enrollment was given as 29,949 as compared with last year's 30,641, for a decrease in total enrollment of 692.

Total enrollment for Negro schools, high and elementary for the current semester was given as 18,505 compared with 17,770 at the same time last year for an increase of 735.

With the 692 decrease in all white schools and the 735 increase in Negro units, there is a 43-student net increase for all schools.

Florence, Alabama—Times
April 12, 1939

NEGRO ORATORICAL CONTEST TO BE HELD HERE FRIDAY

The Burrell Negro High school will be host to the district elimination of the Elk's oratorical contest among negro high school students of the Tennessee Valley in the Slater negro school auditorium, South Court street, Florence, Friday night, at 8 o'clock. A small admission will be charged.

Proceeds will be used to defray the expenses of the best and second best orators to Tuscaloosa to compete in the state-wide contest, on Monday night, May 1.

All above this amount will be used to pay expenses of the three highest ranking students from the local negro high school to participate in the state-wide competitive examinations, at the State Teachers college for negroes, at Montgomery, on Saturday, April 22.

All friends are urged to be present to aid these causes. Seats will be maintained for white friends. Telephone 169 or 253 for reservations at no extra charge, W. H. Lewis, principal, said.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 28, 1939

SCHOOL PROGRAM SPEAKER CHOSEN

Dr. Homer Cooper, Industrial High School graduate, will speak on the program celebrating Dr. A. H. Parker's 50 years service in the public school system of Birmingham, at the high school at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, May 3.

Dr. Cooper is president of Provident Hospital, Chicago, one of the largest hospitals in the country, for Negroes. After completing courses in American medical schools, he studied in Europe.

Dr. Parker is the first and only president of Industrial High School.

Sections for white people and Negroes will be reserved for the golden anniversary program.

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
April 20, 1939

Field Day Set For Colored Schools

The colored high school of Courtland will be host to the colored schools of the county at a "Field Day" on Friday, April 28.

Representatives of State Teachers College, Montgomery will be guests at this event. Plenty of refreshments will be provided for all who may attend.

Rally Set For April 30

A rally will be held at the colored Methodist church in Courtland on Sunday, April 30, at which an effort will be made to raise $550 to finish paying for a school site in Courtland. The speaker for the rally will be E. C. Russell, A. B., A. M., Professor of Education, Saate Teachers College, Montgomery. R. A. Hubbard is principal of the Courtland school.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 14, 1939

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

There has been no greater celebration by the citizens of Birmingham, and especially Negro citizens than the impressive ceremony in honor of Dr. A. H. Parker, of the Industrial High School, held last Sunday in the main auditorium of the school.

People representing every walk of life found their way to the auditorium to give honor to a man who has and does mean so much to the life and security of the Negro people of this municipality. A large delegation from Chicago and other points out of the state took part and witnessed the ceremony.

Dr. Homer P. Cooper, one of the earlier graduates of Industrial High School, and now serving in Provident Hospital, Chicago, delivered the address. Other speakers on the program were Erskine Ramsay, of the Birmingham Board of Education, Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent; Dr. Henry M. Edmonds; Mrs. B. H. Hudson, represented the citizens of Birmingham; Miss Ruby Richards, the student body; Miss Marjorie Brown represented the Birmingham teachers. The A Capella Choir rendered appropriate music.

W. B. Johnson, who has been assistant to Dr. Parker, was master of ceremonies.

It was clear in all the expressions that Dr. Parker during the past 50 years has rendered the city of Birmingham an unparalleled and constructive service. It is well that the celebration could be held in the auditorium of the Industrial High School because here was seen the physical monument to his work and worth, and here it is where the Industrial High School spirit radiates to practically every state in the union.

Dr. Parker made a fitting response to the many fine expressions of his work during the past 50 years.

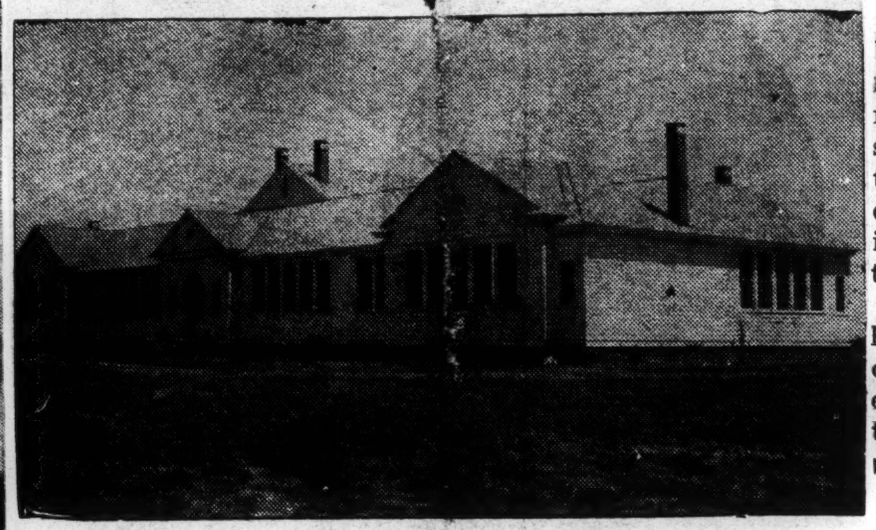
Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of education, announced the name of the school had been changed from Industrial High School to the A. H. Parker High School, and that W. B. Johnson who has served for a number of years as assistant principal of the Industrial High School would be principal of the A. H. Parker High School beginning with the next school term.

PRINCIPAL OF FAMED SCHOOL

Upon the retirement of Dr. A. H. Parker as principal of the Industrial High school (now the A. H. Parker High school), Birmingham, the announcement that he would be succeeded by Prof. W. B. Johnson, assistant principal, met the approval of hundreds of persons who gathered to pay tribute to Dr. Parker on the occasion of his Golden Educational anniversary Sunday, May 7.

Enterprise, Ala. Ledger
August 18, 1939

NEW BUILDING FOR COFFEE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL



ONLY NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL IN COFFEE COUNTY

In the early years of 1904 and 1905 the community of Negroes living two and one-half miles east of Enterprise, Alabama, on the old Daleville road, began to feel the need of providing facilities for the education of its children,and began a movement to build a school to serve the community.

In the year 1906, under the leadership of S. P. Pryor, presiding elder of the Ozark District of the African Methodist Church, S. U. Clark, A. T. Fleming, C. C. Wilkerson, B. R. Sconiers, Father Fleming, S. Griffin and several other members of the church connection raised enough money (chiefly through solicitation) to purchase 18 acres of land from the Henry Edwards estate to be used for school purposes. The land was laid off in lots and sold in order to raise money to build, in 1907, The Pryor Industrial Institute. The corner stone of the school was laid by Bishop Lynn J. Coppins, and thereafter this community has been known as Coppinsville. School was opened in the fall of 1907.

About that same year the Salem Enterprise Baptist Association appointed a school board to raise funds to build another school in Coppinsville. With B. F. Prestwood as president of the board, W. M. Donald, secretary, S. Tindel, treasurer, and with the help of Bud Brown, Amos Tindel, Henry Saunders, Major Mathews, Mose Adams, J. W. Harper and many other negro Baptists, enough money was raised to erect, in 1909, the Southeast Alabama Industrial Institute on a site purchased from the estates of Major Mathews and Frank Gilley. School opened that fall.

For several years these two schools ran independent of public school funds. Each year it became more and more difficult for the people to support the two schools. The difficulty became so great that in 1918 it was decided best to consolidate the schools and begin a County Training School. This was done by deeding the property of the two schools to the State for school purposes.

School opened in the fall of 1918 as the Coffee County Training School, with E. H. Tindel as principal.

In 1920 the old Pryor Industrial Institute was razed and the material used to construct a vocational agriculture building. In 1923, with public school funds supplemented by funds raised by patrons and friends of the school, a teachers' cottage was built on the campus.

E. H. Tindel was succeeded as principal by J. B. King, (1920-22), J. W. Dobbs, Jr. (1922-26), J. L. Odum (1926-28), Whisington (1928-29), S. T. Wilson (1929-36), A. R. Stickney (1936-38).

In January, 1938, the main building was destroyed by fire. School has continued in the vocational building, teachers' home and two churches.

When school opens in September there will be a beautiful new six-room building with an auditorium to house the only negro high school in Coffee county. The picture above shows the front view of the building. In the rear there is an adequate and modern auditorium.

F. M. Hildreth, local contractor, has superintended the construction of this building, from beginning to end, and this being so it is needless to say that it is as good as could possibly be erected.

EDUCATION- 1939
HIGH SCHOOLS.

ARKANSAS

WPA OKAYS $100,000 SCHOOL IN PINE BLUFF

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 2 — (ANP)—Members of the building committee of the Pine Bluff school board announced Friday the WPA had approved a $100,000 school building to replace the Merrill High school building burned. The new building will include a cafeteria and library. Plans for the building are at the New Orleans WPA headquarters.

EDUCATION- 1939
HIGH SCHOOLS

D.C.

NEW PRINCIPAL

Afro-American 7-22-39
Baltimore Md

MRS. O. M. WALKER,
of 229 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, who last week was named by the D.C. board of education to head the new Banneker Junior High School when that building is opened for pupil occupancy in September.

EDUCATION-1939
HIGH SCHOOLS

FLORIDA

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
January 10, 1939

Negro High School Principal Appeals For Book Donation

Officials of Lincoln high school, local negro institution, have appealed to the public for contributions of books to build up the school's library.

"Our high school is making progress, but we are seriously handicapped because we do not have adequate books in our library," Gilbert Porter, principal, said.

"No doubt many of our white friends have books in their libraries that are not being used any more.

"Sometimes the thought of a writer in a book will encourage a boy or girl to be a good citizen instead of a convict. If we give our boys and girls good books to read from day to day, no doubt we can expect to find better citizens in our community in the near future."

Porter said books are needed on these subjects: agriculture, home economics, industrial arts, sciences, history, government, economics, sociology, geography, biography, fiction, poetry, drama, music, travel, recreation and etiquette.

Persons who wish to donate books were asked to call Porter at the school, 1092-K.

Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
February 3, 1939

Negro Farmers To Attend Dedication Of New School

The colored farmers of Twiggs county are being called by S. H. Lee, farm agent, into session of their annual conference Friday, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock at the Jeffersonville new colored Junior High school building. With the cooperation of the board of education, Supt. B. S. Fitzpatrick and the Jeanes supervisor, Mary Josey, the new building will be dedicated in the morning. Pres. B. F. Hubert, Georgia State college, Savannah, will speak in the afternoon. Many other prominent visitors are scheduled to attend.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
April 27, 1939

FORD NAMES SCHOOLS

DEARBORN, Mich., April 27.—(AP)—Henry Ford said today a new high school for negroes he operates on his Georgia plantation would be named "The George Washington Carver School," after the negro educator and scientist of Tuskegee Institute.

BTW Students Celebrate As Cafeteria Is Opened

Impressive Ceremonies Held Monday

By LENA LeVINE

Impressive ceremonies Monday morning marked the dedication exercises of the new cafeteria of Booker T. Washington high school.

The program was presided over by Miss Annie Lou Ware. Rev. S. J. Saxton offered prayer.

The main speaker, Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie, was introduced by Principal C. L. Harper.

Mrs. Abercrombie, loud in her praise of the untiring efforts Miss Ware has put forth and the hearty cooperation which has been given by the principal, let fall many vital points relative to the work throughout the city. In dedicating the cafeteria, she intrusted it to the care of the fine corps of teachers and thousands of students, who will have the privilege of assemblying for not only wholesome meals but exercises, which will be educational and cultural.

Responding to the dedicatory address were Clarence Eagleton, student government head, C. C. Gaines, faculty representative, Mrs. Dollie J. Alexander, P-TA president, and Dr. E. G. Bowden, representing Atlanta citizens.

Of special significance was the acceptance of Mrs. P. J. Coggins, who, as one of the first teachers, reviewed the history of the "lunch room" at the school of 1924.

Mr. T. W. Clift and Dr. H. Reid Hunter, assistant superintendents in charge of business and high schools, respectively, made timely remarks, complimenting the faculty and students and pledging their support in obtaining the best possible conveniences and equipment for the youth of Atlanta.

Mr. Clift, commenting upon the agencies, which have been of unusual service spoke commendably of the W. P. A. workers, who had erected to themselves a monument in the building of the cafeteria.

Dr. Hunter stated that his interest has been manifested in the completion of such a structure since 1924, when the school became a reality. He urged the students to learn all they could and take care of the property, which had been placed for their development.

Other platform guests, some who made brief remarks, were Miss Jester, supervisor, who praised the architect for the artistic structure, Mesdames C. L. Harper, L. Brown, Birdie Gaither, L. Lawless, heads of the departments, Col. R. E. Pharrow and others.

Special music for the occasion consisted of a solo by Miss Mattie Witherspoon, who represented the students and Miss V. E. Nichols, who represented the faculty.

Mrs. E. M. Groves, director of choral music at the school, had charge of the music, which was effectively rendered.

Henry Ford Will Build High School

Modern Building to Be Erected on Ford Plantation in Ga. and to Be Named After Noted Scientist.

WAYS, Ga., May 4—(Special)—Advice has been received that Henry Ford, noted automobile manufacturer and philanthropist who owns and operates a plantation near here, will erect a new and modern high school for boys on the plantation, and name it for a great leader of their race.

The high school, it was learned, will bear the name of the George Washington Carver School, in honor of the internationally famous scientist Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, whose laboratories Ford has several times visited.

Savannah, Ga., News
June 14, 1939

School Built by Henry Ford

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL

Built by Henry Ford and named for the noted negro scientist. It is located near Ways and is for negro high school boys.

CARVER SCHOOL DRAWS ATTENTION

Built By Henry Ford for Negro Education

BY CHRISTINE STEWART

The George Washington Carver Consolidated School near Ways Station is receiving a great deal of attention on the part of education in all sections of the Southeast.

Negro educators are particularly interested because they feel that this will be the first opportunity that the automobile magnate has made a definite attempt to develop a program of education for colored in the distinctly rural communities. They are watching to see just what new ideas of education Mr. Ford will initiate and sponsor. When Mr. Ford was at Georgia State College on an inspection tour last spring he was heard to say that he felt that all of the schools in the rural districts should have the same type of educational program that is carried on at Georgia State College, but of course on a much smaller scale, with changes to suit the different needs of the communities to be served.

A large group of educators and religious and social leaders of Savannah meeting at Bryan Neck Baptist Church visited the school, church, and the people the school is supposed to serve. It was the day for installing the new pastor, Rev. Thomas, who had served during the past year. The Rev. J. A. Wilson, pastor of the First African Baptist Church in Savannah, was the preacher for the occasion. President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College was asked to speak. He called attention to the fact that negroes in Bryan county have a great opportunity. Among other things, he said, "Wherever negroes own farms that they know how to appreciate and operate the independent negroes can never find any other business or place where they will be as independent as on the farm. You should teach your children to love country life. This can best be done by setting the right example in and around your homes and then having teachers in your school with sufficient common sense to know that they should love and respect the people in the place where they have an opportunity to earn a decent living and by their example, continue to inspire and encourage the children to build up their own communities."

He called attention to the fact that the George Washington Carver school is concrete evidence of the fact that the community had the interested cooperation of one of the great industrial leaders. He urged them to express their appreciation by taking advantage of every opportunity offered by improving their homes and farms and making life more attractive and worthwhile to their families.

Savannah, Ga., News
October 13, 1939

Want Building for New Negro High School

The educational committee for negroes which met yesterday afternoon at Beach Cuyler High School directed its housing committee to start a movement for a new negro high school in Savannah.

At the next meeting of the Board of Education a request will be made that Beach Cuyler High School be used for an elementary school and governmental funds now available be used for the construction of a new high school.

It was decided that the educational committee will attempt to create a favorable public opinion on the matter but will not solicit funds for a building program.

O.K.'S MOVE TO ACQUIRE NEW SCHOOL SITE

Citizens Laud Action

2-5-39

Parents and interested citizens residing in the district which DuSable high school embraces are this week applauding the action of the Chicago Board of Education, James B. McCahey, president, which on last Wednesday approved condemnation proceedings to acquire additional property for the enlargement of the school.

JAMES B. McCAHEY

The board's action coming after a long-waged fight to alleviate the overcrowded condition existing at the southside high schools, clears the way for the razing of real estate lying between 50th and 51st streets, Wabash avenue and State street.

Recommendations that the title of the real estate lying in this area be acquired for school purposes, were approved at a meeting of the board last week, and condemnation proceedings were ordered instituted against the owners of the required property. The board's action, it was reported, followed their refusal to accept proposals for the sale of the property.

School Overcrowded

DuSable high school, constructed in 1934 at a cost of $3,450,000 was only expected to accomodate 2,400 students. Its enrollment has reached and exceeded the 4,000 mark. The school is overcrowded to the point where classes are being held in lunchrooms, store rooms, corridors and anterooms.

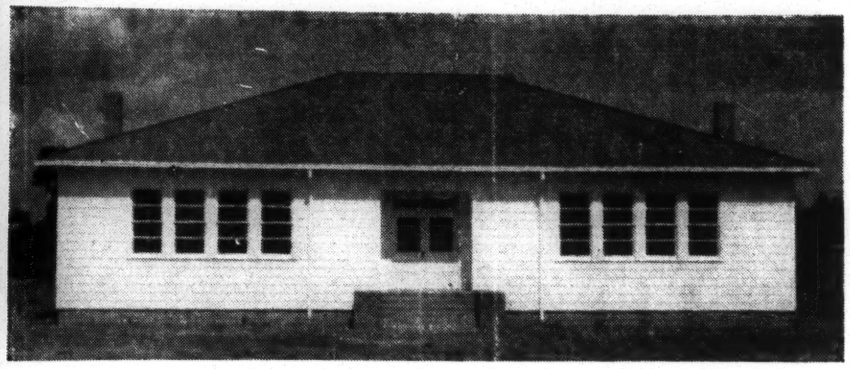
Such a condition, it has been pointed out, is not only injurious to the health of students and teachers, but is also harmful to the morals of the school. Such an atmosphere not only makes discipline difficult, but hampers both teaching and learning.

The possibility of the overcrowding condition was seen and predicted by many, when DuSable was erected. The original specifications called for a high school building which would a capacity of 3,400 pupils. Plans for a smaller school were substituted.

EDUCATION-1939
HIGH SCHOOLS

Coushatta, La., Citizen
September 8, 1939

Springville Negro Training School



Negro Training School in Springville is ready for children prepared to enter high school. The building will be equipped with machinery for manual training and home economics studies. This is the largest negro building in the parish and is located in the oldest community in Red River parish. There are four other negro school buildings included in this program, pictures of which do not appear in this issue.

Drew, Miss. Leader
February 23, 1939

Supper Being Given For White Friends Of Negro Schoo

The Delta Industrial Institute and Agricultural High School for negroes at Doddsville is again giving a chittering and chicken supper, which is sponsored by the agricultural and home economics departments, for the white friends and well-wishers of the school.

The supper is being given on the evening of February 28 at 7:30, with invitations being extended to a large number of the schools white friends to inspect the buildings, new equipment, lights, etc., which they are now enjoying.

The school has made much progress in the past year and the negro teachers in charge are pointing to the increased enrollment and equipment with pride.

Last year's supper was highly enjoyed by the visitors and many are looking forward to the chitterlings and chicken Friday night.

Tupelo, Miss. News
May 2, 1939

Local Negro School Band Wins Honors

The George Washington Carver high school band and three teachers motored to Memphis Friday to participate in the Interscholastic Oratorical league at Lemoyne college. Two of the members of the Senior class, Helen Burress and Charles Gaines entered the contest and won scholarships. The band played a concert prior to the oratorical contest, which was enjoyed by everyone present. This is their second engagement to play for this league. The band was unanimously elected to play for the same occasion next year, 1940. The band will return next week to lead the colored section of the Cotton carnival parade May 12.

Missouri's High Schools Total 70

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Missouri's high school districts support 70 schools of secondary level for colored children and 108 elementary schools, exclusive of the 26 elementary schools of St. Louis, twelve of Kansas City, and three in St. Joseph, according to R. L. Wiggins, State supervisor of Negro education.

In addition, the rural school districts support 146 rural schools for colored children.

TEACHERS TOAL 1,464

These 455 schools, manned by a personnel of 1,464 colored teachers, supervisors, and administrators, serve an enumeration of 59,903 pupils between the ages of six and twenty. The total enrollment is 47,959.

Women teachers outnumber the men in both the rural and elementary schools, but the men represent 63.4 per cent of the total number in the high schools.

The enumeration of boys exceeds that of the girls in the rural school districts, 2,961 to 2,682, but the girls outnumber the boys in the high school districts, 27,355 to 26,905. The enrollment of boys at both the rural and elementary school levels exceeds that of the girls.

Greensboro, N. C., News
January 10, 1939

YOKELEY SPEAKS.

Greensboro Daily News Bureau
106½ W. Washington. Telephone 2373

HIGH POINT, Jan. 9.—Clarence Yokeley, principal of the William Penn negro high school, spoke to the local Monarch club today on the theme, "The Youth of Our City." He emphasized the importance of vocational education. Roy C. Culler, first vice president, presided.

Greensboro, N. C., News
February 27, 1939

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL DAY PLANS ARE LAID

Event Will Be Held Friday At Sedalia School.

Guilford county negro high school will observe High School day Friday at Sedalia school, it was announced yesterday. The principal speaker for the occasion will be L. E. Davis, professor of education at Bennett college.

Supt. Thomas R. Foust and H. L. Trigg, state inspector of negro high schools, are expected to attend the meeting as will students from Brown Summit, Gibsonville, Goshen, Florence, Summerfield and Sedalia high schools.

Contests will be held in music, art and athletics. This is the second high school program to be held by the negro schools of the county. It was also announced that the teachers of the high schools had contributed $51.32 to the Oxford orphanage.

Greensboro, N. C., News
March 31, 1939

STATEWIDE DEBATING STARTS HERE TODAY

Negro High School Students to Be at A. and T.

Negro high school debaters will assemble at A. and T. college this morning for the annual statewide elimination high school debating contests. The finals will be held tonight at 8 o'clock.

High schools represented in the debate tournament include Price, of Salisbury; Rockingham; Henderson institute; Marcy of Washington N. C.; Caswell training, of Yanceyville; Creecy, of Rich Square; Washington, of Rocky Mount; Allen home of Asheville; Tyrrell, of Columbia Reid, of Belmont; Moore, of Elizabeth City, and Hillside, of Durham.

M. J. Whitehead, of Elizabeth City, is chairman of the negro State Debating league while Prof. T. B. Jones, of A. and T. college, is chairman of the arrangements committee.

The high school winning in the contest will receive the prized Dudley trophy, which the Dudley high school has won twice. Albion academy, of Franklinton, was last year's winner.

Gatesville, N. C., Index
April 5, 1939

Negroes Raise Funds For New School Bus To Transport High School Pupils

Total of $977.75 Reported At County-Wide Meeting, Largely Attended, Sunday Afternoon At Sunbury; H. L. Mitchell Leads the Campaign

The colored people of Gates county for the past month have worked in a united effort to secure funds for purchasing a school bus for transportation of hgih school pupils to Gates Training school, Sunbury. At a meeting held at the training school Sunday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, it was reported that a total of $977.75 had been collected.

The Negroes are asking that the county purchase another school bus, in addition to the one for which they secured funds, which would provide transportation from most parts of the county. The county will not take action on the purchase until the budget for next year is planned.

At the close of the devotionals Sunday afternoon a welcome was given the audience by Professor T. S. Cooper, principal of the Gates Training School, Sunbury. The Rev. H. L. Mitchell, president of the Gates County Education Association, who conducted the campaign, called the roll of teachers in the county after making remarks relative to the campaign. Each teacher responded with more than was allotted.

The president presented Professor H. D. Cooper, principal of the Ahoskie high school, who introduced the speaker of the occasion Wm. R. Johnson, consultant and field agent on Negro work, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh. Mr. Johnson highly complimented the people in the county on their achievement and urged that they give children training in home and educational opportunities in schools so that they may become worthwhile citizens. Throughout his address, he stressed the importance of giving boys training. "Since the men are to become heads of families, they should be trained to master this great task," Johnson said. He also urged the parents to make their homes so that the children will love to stay in them, and have a desire to carry them on when they are gone.

There were many visitors present who gave encouraging remarks during the meeting. Some of them were: Dean S. D. Williams, of the State Teacher's College, Elizabeth City; W. C. Davenport, County Agent, Hertford County, Winton; and H. E. Reid, County Agent, Nansemond County, Suffolk, Virginia. Others who took part on the program were: Rev. S. R. Hill, Rev. I. Benj Pierce, Miss Elreta Melton, Director of Music, Gates Training School; Mrs. L. C. Smith, Gates Training School.

After the final collection, the finance commmittee, Professor T. S. Cooper, treasurer of the Association, P. J. Gatling of Gates, J. A. Jones of Hobbsville, R. S. Cooper, secretary of the Association, Sunbury, Alex Polson of Corapeake, and J. C. Savage of Gatesville made a report that $977.75 was collected during the day. Other contributions that are expected within the next few days bill bring the total above $1,000.

The amount raised by each school in the county is given as follows: The names of individuals making contributions will be in the Gates County Index for next week.

Aerial School, Mrs. L. Williams and Mrs. V. D. Redd, teachers, $53.00; Ballard's School, Miss A. D. Smith, teacher, $27.50; Beautiful White Oak School, Mrs. C. B. Drew, teacher, $16.00; Buckland school, Mrs. S. L. Hunter, teacher, $27.50; Corapeake school, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Spence, teachers, $60.00; Flat Branch school, Miss Willie Mae Bright, teacher, $29.00; Gates Training school, T. S. Cooper, principal, $128.00; Hintons Grove school, Mrs. R. B. Riddick and Miss Mattie Wiggins, teachers, $53.25; Hobbsville school, Miss Helen Moore, teacher, $41.00; Hudgins Branch, Mrs. Bertha Riddick, teacher, $25.00; Jones School, Miss Emma J. Riddick, teacher, $28.00; Kee's Fork school, W. T. Wallace, Jr., and Mrs. C. M. Berry, teachers, $73.20; Kellogg school, William Beaman, teacher, $25.00; Middle Swamp school, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Douglas, teachers, $50.00; Milley Bridge school, Mrs. Addie Hall James, teacher, $27.00; Newberry school, Miss R. T. Everette and Mrs. F. S. Jinkins, teachers, $55.90; Reids Grove school, Miss V. D. Dunstan and Mrs. G. B. Dunstan, teachers, $67.00; Rooks school, Mrs. W. E. Hall, Mrs. S. P. Hall and Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Jr., teachers, $87.00; Roduco school, Mrs. Reba Murphy Riddick, teacher, $29.00; Stoney Branch, Emma Jenkins, teacher, $25.00; Willow Branch school, Mrs. Rosa B. Gibbs, teacher, $31.50.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
October 16, 1939

What Others Say—

Literacy Moves Ahead

Until the next census is taken in 1940 it will not be possible, of course, to reckon the progress in wiping out illiteracy in North Carolina. It is safe to say, however, that tremendous strides are being made daily in raising the educational status of the whole State. In some districts 100 per cent literacy has been achieved within the last year, and one of them is in our own mountain region.

The initiative in this splendid work has been taken by the Works Progress Administration through adult night classes in vocational training and such related enterprises as home-making opportunities. Thus it is with evident justification that an additional appropriation of $428,000 has been made by the Federal Government for continuing the WPA campaign to stamp out adult illiteracy.

The popular definition of literacy has certain limitations. The literate is defined as a person ten years of age or older who can write in any language. A literate person is not necessarily an educated one. Education is merely the second step in the process of creating a more useful citizen. Yet, with the banishment of illiteracy the icy grip of ignorance is broken. The emphasis put upon such training is therefore most logical.

North Carolina's showing in the statistical record of illiteracy is unfortunately a poor one. Between 1920 and 1930 illiteracy was reduced from 13.1 per cent to an even 10 per cent. Nevertheless, the State still ranks near the bottom for the national average, surpassing only South Carolina, which is first, Louisiana, New Mexico, Mississippi, Alabama and Arizona. All but one of these States are in the South and have large Negro populations. Negro illiteracy exceeds white illiteracy by a wide margin for the whole nation. Yet it is by no means entirely accountable for the standing of the Southern states. The national average of native white illiteracy, for instance, is only 1.5. North Carolina's white illiteracy is 5.7, a figure incidentally twice as high as white illiteracy in Mississippi, which ranks as a State three notches below our own.

Thus it is evident that there is much ground yet to be gained both in the raising of the standards of our white and our negro populations. North Carolina, which has always placed such a high premium upon education, will welcome this additional grant of Federal funds to wipe out the blight of illiteracy, confident that when the census-taker makes his rounds a more literate population will enable us to take renewed pride in our accomplishments.—Asheville Citizen.

Mount Airy, N. C. Times
November 10, 1939

Ground Broken For New Negro High School Unit

At a special ground-breaking ceremony last Friday afternoon, the first scoopful of sod was removed from the site of the new Ararat colored high school by Principal Leon Jones, of the Mount Airy colored school, and construction work on the project was formally begun.

Hon. John H. Folger, of Mount Airy, member of the state school commission, acted as master of ceremonies in the absence of Prof. L. B. Pendergraph, who had to be out of town on that day. Mr. Folger spoke to a good-sized crowd of both white and colored people, stressing the past and present need and now the availability of a modern institution for the colored students of this locality.

WPA workmen are busy this week razing the old Salem school on the Ward's Gap highway near where the new colored school will be built, and much of the material in the old structure is being moved and used in the construction of the new building, which will have 8 modern classrooms and sufficient room for the care of all the city's colored student population. An appropriation of $29,273 was granted for the erection of this building, which is expected to be completed in about eight months.

Plans for the building of this new structure were approved by WPA headquarters only after considerable discussion. Surry county is sponsoring the project.

Mount Airy colored students are at present attending school at the elementary unit on Virginia street, which is definitely lacking in room to care for the entire student body. At the present time, the classes of the grade school are held each morning and the high school students attend school during the afternoon. The same faculty is used. It is understood that, upon the completion of the new building, all high school students will be sent there and only the grade school students will attend the Virginia street school here in town.

EDUCATION- 1939
HIGH SCHOOLS

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem N C Journal
May 6, 1939

Negro School Will Be Built Near Mt. Airy

(Special to The Journal)

Mount Airy, May 5.—A new high school for the Negroes of Surry county may be constructed in the immediate future on the White Sulphur Springs road three miles north of Mount Airy.

The plans call for construction of the new school on the site of the Ararat Elementary School for Negroes, which was destroyed by fire some weeks ago.

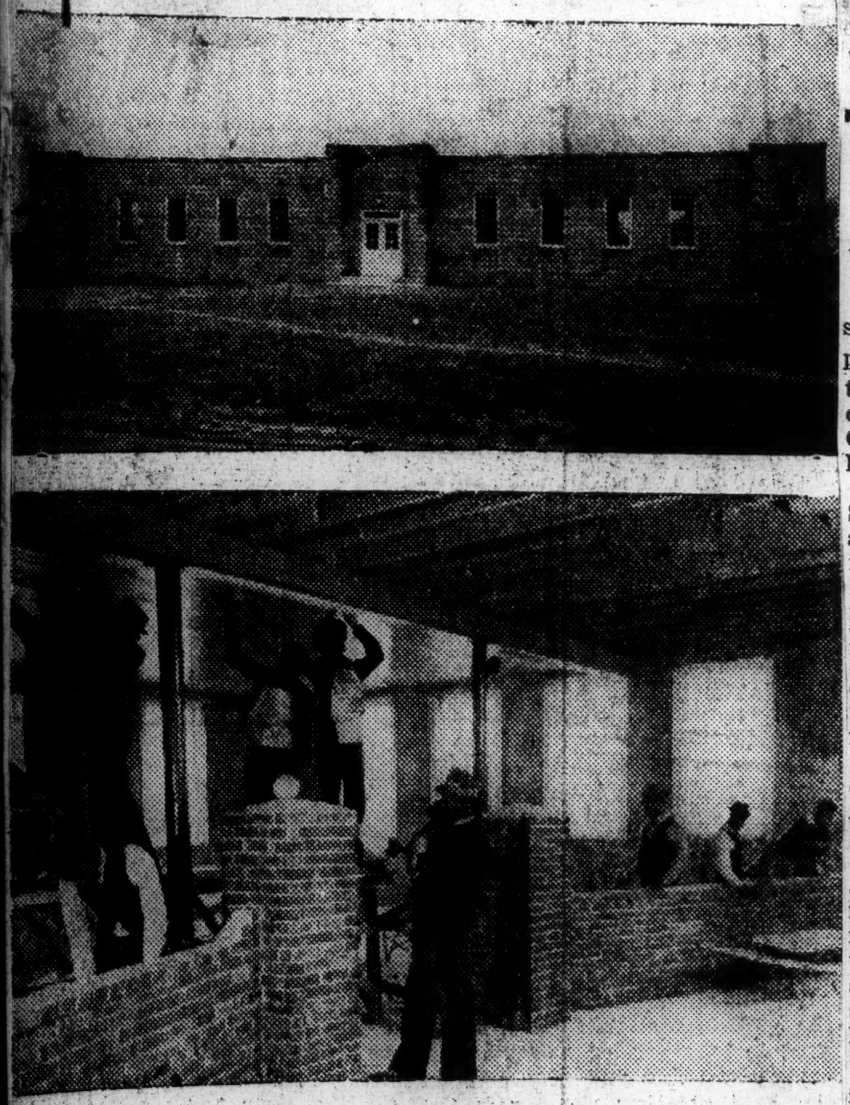
The proposal for construction of the new Negro high school was offered the Surry county commissioners this week, the plan calling for the tearing down of the old Salem school building on the Ward's Gap road and the removal of the materials to the Ararat site for use in the new structure. The Salem school, a former white elementary unit, is a one-story brick structure.

The Negro high school would be a portion of the Mount Airy city schools system, but present state laws require construction of all school buildings as county projects. Therefore, both the Mount Airy and Surry county school officials are interested in the proposal to use the materials from the Salem building in a WPA project on the Ararat site.

The Surry commissioners, upon hearing the proposal this week, authorized the WPA forces to tear down the Salem building and move the materials to the Aararat site, but nothing definite can be decided until funds are available for architect's drawings of the new Negro high school, making possible an estimate on the cost of the proposed WPA construction project, which would also include the remodeling of the present Mount Airy Negro school as an elementary unit.

Washington, N. C. News
April 15, 1939

BUILDING TO BE DEDICATED



The Vocational Education Building at the negro high school will be dedicated April 17 at 3 o'clock, the only negro member of the House of Representatives, Arthur W. Mitchell, making the principal address.

Much has been said about the negro vocational building. It was erected during class hours by the high school boys in their vocational trade work. This project has been recognized as the finest work of its kind in the state. The Board of School Trustees is to be commended for the progress that is being made in the negro high school in substituting practical work for the classical subjects taught and never used.

In instituting vocational education in the Washington Negro High School, the Board of School Trustees is two years in advance of the recommendation of Governor Hoey's educational commission in this particular field.

It is hoped that many of the citizens of Washington, both white and colored, will attend the dedication of this building. It is an insporation to anyone to visit the building and to observe the fine work which the negro pupils are doing.

An exterior and interior view of the building is pictured above.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
June 8, 1939

Two Negro High Schools Are Named After Leading Educators

Naming of two rural negro high schools after negro educators who pioneered high school and elementary education in Cumberland county was announced today by County Superintendent A. B. Wilkins.

Cumberland County Training School henceworth will be known as Armstrong high school after its first and only principal, E. A. Armstrong. This to date is the first, oldest and only negro rural high school in Cumberland county. It has been in operation in Eastover township for four years, serving the entire county, and its enrollment has grown from 60 to 418.

In changing the name the board of education recounted that Prof. Armstrong had graduated from the State Normal School in 1922 as valedictorian; graduated from Johnson C. Smith University, magna cum laude in 1926, completing five years work in four years; matriculated for an A. M. degree in administration and superyision of schools at Columbia University; holds a diploma in religious education; and is a member of the governor's, the national and Columbia University's inter-racial commissions. Before coming to the county schools he was a teacher at the E. E. Smith high school in Fayetteville for nine years.

The new negro high school which is being completed in Seventy-First township on the Raeford road was named the Chestnut high school in honor of former Jeannes Fund supervisor, Annie Chestnut. As supervisor she helped promote elementary education from 1916 to 1936 when she resigned to accept a teaching position in this county. Previously she has served as teacher in Fayetteville and Wilson.

She was graduated from the State Normal School in 1901 and since then has spent many summer sessions at Hampton Institute. In this county she served with Superintendents McBryde, Funderburk and Wilkins and helped organize a number of schools, among them seven Rosenwald schools.

According to the new plan all students on the east side of the river next session will attend Armstrong school and all on the west side Chestnut school.

Prof. Armstrong has consented to serve as principal of the Chestnut high school and will attempt to place it on the list of accredited high schools next year. It will carry a four-year course and have six teachers. The two-room elementary school located on the same grounds will be combined with it. Teachers will be P. N. Robinson, Permilla R. Flack, T. J. Ware and two more teachers to be named later to teach home economics and library science.

Prof. J. H. Lewis, who came into this county four years ago, will serve as principal of the Armstrong high school. He graduated from Livingstone college and attended summer school at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. He has served as principal of graded schools at Wade and Manchester. Other members of his faculty will include J. Hollingsworth, Isaac McNatt, M. E. Robinson and two more teachers to be named later.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 17, 1939

Johnson Gymnasium-Auditorium Is Dedicated at Exercises

Four thousand persons were present at Booker Washington high school yesterday afternoon at exercises dedicating the newly constructed Johnson gymnasium-auditorium.

The John Work chorus, composed of more than 300 student voices, presented its seventh annual program of Negro spirituals. The program was initiated by a 30-piece band under the direction of Harold June.

The chorus, under the direction of E. V. Collins and B. G. Baskin, rendered well known spirituals according to the arrangements of John Work, R. Nathaniel Dett, Hall Johnson and other famous Negro composers.

The new building was dedicated the "Johnson gymnasium-auditorium" in honor of C. A. Johnson, former principal of Booker Washington school and at present supervisor of Negro schools in Columbia.

The keys to the building were presented by A. C. Flora, city superintendent of education, and were accepted by J. Andrew Simmons, principal, and Margaret Abner for the student body. Charles Pearson, president of the senior student council, was master of ceremonies.

The structure, erected and equipped at a cost of $50,000, was obtained with PWA aid and is receiving additional equipment from the students. The building when used as a gymnasium will seat more than 600 persons and have a large area for basketball, indoor tennis, and other activities. When used as an auditorium the building will accommodate approximately 1,500 persons.

The following is a life sketch of C. A. Johnson as written by George Halcombe, a member of the senior class.

"Many people may know the Professor Johnson of recent years but do not know his past history. He is the son of the late Rev. M. G. Johnson. After his birth in Greenville, his father and mother moved to Columbia, his father having accepted the call to become pastor of one of the most outstanding churches in this city, the Ladson Presbyterian church, at which he remained more than 47 years. When Cornell Alvir Johnson became of school age he attended the old Howard school. His father later sent him to Biddle university, known today as Johnson C. Smith university. After his graduation he accepted his first position to teach in Oxford, N. C. After teaching there one year he came to the Columbia public school system under Principal N. J. Frederick, late attorney of Columbia. At the end of three years he became the principal of a new and modern high school at Marion and Blossom streets known as the Booker Washington school. He served as principal until 1930 when the present A. C. Flora, city superintendent of education, advanced him to the position of supervisor of Negro schools in Columbia. He received his college degree from Biddle university, his master's degree from Columbia university, and did post graduate work at Harvard university. He is a faithful member and elder of the Ladson Presbyterian church of Columbia.

"As students we are proud of him and hope that there will be more like him in our race. The name of the gymnasium-auditorium is not enough to honor this worthy man. We hope that he will continue to do the same kind of work that he is now doing."

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
June 14, 1939

Summer School At Emmett Scott to Open

A six weeks summer school session for colored pupils will begin at Emmett Scott high for members of the eighth, ninth and tenth grades. Courses in algebra, history and general science will be offered. Pupils desiring to obtain credits must register Friday, June 16, or contact J. P. Pickett, teacher.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 4, 1939

Rural Negro High School Discovers Its Community

Macedonia, Blackville Trains Its Pupils Realistically for Lives Most of Them Will Live

To the Editor of The State:

Macedonia high school, Blackville, is trying to discover its immediate community in order to know the problems and meet them through the school. We feel this to be necessary so that the school will not be guilty of what Dr. Carter G. Woodson has called "miseducation of the people." We are planning and building our program under the impelling conviction that we are living in a rapidly changing scene. The school, we feel, must make a shift to meet the demands of a new day. We are shifting the gears economically, consequently, we must shift gears educationally to fit the rising generation in South Carolina.

Macedonia high school has begun, therefore, to fashion a school program around the functional idea in education. We understand a "functional education" to be one that recognizes the needs of the particular area in which it seeks expression. For example, we are located in a section of South Carolina that is exclusively agricultural; we are trying, as a result of the recognition of this fact, to meet the needs of a rural people. Our watchword is "Educating to Live in the Blackville Community." We have realized that the Blackville community and Barnwell county are exclusively agricultural. We have come to the conclusion that the 450 students we have enrolled will, in the main, do two types of work. Our students will work as farmers and domestic workers. We are shaping our program to meet the need of these two occupations. Thus our functional education program is centered around these two occupations in which Negros are engaged in our community, and state, too, for that matter. We want the school to produce intelligent, well trained men and women who can meet the demands of a new day in the occupational realm.

To make the school and the community conscious of the practical emphasis in carrying out a functional education, we had as a theme for 1938-1939: "Live-at-Home."

The entire program for the session was centered around this functional community theme. In following this theme for the year, we can truthfully say that we had a very definite purpose for the year. The unit or project activity of the first five grades was definitely and pointedly centered about the theme. The first grade had the home as a unit of study; the second grade had the garden as a unit of study, the class planted a garden on the school grounds in which they grew a variety of vegetables and they also had several classroom hotbeds; the third grade had poultry as a unit of study, the class set a hen and hatched some chicks and as a result one little boy in particular is earnestly raising chickens this summer; the fourth and fifth grades had flowers as a unit of study, the room was beautifully decorated with their flowers. The purpose was to teach the practical lessons of flower gardening and beautification. To further give the entire school the practical lesson of beautification, each class had a beautification plot on the campus. These class beautification plots added much to the attractiveness of the campus during winter and spring.

In furtherance of the idea of discovering the community so that the school might adequately meet the needs of the community, the senior class made a "Live-at-Home" survey of the community and the county. The immediate aim of this survey was to see to what extent the Negros were carrying out the "Live-at-Home" idea in our immediate community and county. The ultimate aim is to fashion the school program so that there may be some remedies forthcoming to help build a more attractive rural life. The commencement program of the seniors was given to a revelation of the facts discovered in the survey. The topic came under following captions: "Live-at-Home and the Health of the Negro"; "Live-at-Home and the Purchasing Power of the Negro"; "Economic Problem Number One and the Negro"; "Is the Negro Living-at-Home in Barnwell County?"; and, an original poem, entitled: "Live-at-Home." The seniors featured a live-at-home dinner. This dinner was prepared cooperatively, each person bringing the things he had raised at home to contribute to the menu.

In continuation of the idea of a functional education, our school did a little pioneering by offering home economics to the boys, with special emphasis upon cooking and its related activities. The boys made some tasty biscuits and cakes. The boys were also taken through the rounds of social etiquet. The girls were also given a course in agriculture for the first time. In this phase of our new program special emphasis was placed upon livestock, particularly chickens and some gardening. Our hope is that the people of the community will become livestock-conscious, that they will carry out the "Live-at-Home" idea and thereby make rural life more appealing and satisfying.

The senior class selected two farmers in the community and county who, they thought, had done the best job in carrying out the "Live-at-Home" idea and these two farmers were given awards of achievement. The two farmers selected for these awards were D. L. Lee of our community and Handy Milligan for the county at large. The latter revealed the startling fact that he had not bought any lard, meat or flour in 26 years. These men are progressive examples of our educational gospel in our new set-up. May their tribe increase.

Prizes were given to the two women in our community doing the best jobs of yard beautification.

Our school is discovering its rural community; it is trying to meet the needs. The school has answered with a functional education. We want to make rural life attractive. We want to make rural life secure. We want to make rural life healthy. To do these things the school is stressing the "Live-at-Home" idea as the core of a functional education. To "Live-at-Home" the people must raise more hogs, cows, chickens, and have green vegetables the year round. When they do these things, they will be strong, healthy, sturdy citizens of our community, count, state and nation. They will not be blown hither and yon by the winds of false doctrines. They will need no relief, for they will have social security.

HAROLD ROLAND,
Principal, Macedonia High School,
Blackville.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 2, 1939

NEGROES TO OPEN GYMNASIUM TODAY

Dedication of New Building Is Set for 7:30—Softball Players to Reorganize

Official dedication of the new gymnasium building at Howard High school will take place tonight at 7:30.

The program as announced by a committee headed by Prof. William J. Davenport, principal of the school, includes prayer by the Rev. Jesse Belmont Barber; music by the Howard High school chorus, and addresses by William Warren, on behalf of the colored citizenry; Prof. L. W. Henderson, principal of East Fifth Street Junior High school, on behalf of the Howard alumni; Julian C. Brown, for the faculty, and representatives of the student body, and the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.

The city commission will be represented by Commissioner Thomas H. McMillan. Supt. W. T. Robinson will also address the audience.

Tomorrow night at 7:45 all Negro softball managers and players of the past season in the league who used Lincoln park, will meet in the gymnasium to reorganize, in accordance with their agreement at the close of the season, the association management stated yesterday.

An invitation is also extended to all other clubs and groups interested in the programs to be held in the gymnasium under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A., are asked to meet with John L. Pitts, Jr., secretary, at the same hour in the gym.

Clarkesville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
April 28, 1939

46 COLORED PUPILS FINISH

8th Grade Exercises Held at Burt High Thursday Night

During interesting ceremonies under the direction of Susie A. Brown, Jeanes Supervisor, forty-six rural Montgomery County colored elementary pupils were awarded eighth grade certificates at Burt High School Thursday night.

Dr. Robert T. Burt, prominent colored physician for whom the school was named, presided during the program, and Prof. H. L. Allison, principal of the city schools passed out the certificates.

The program was featured by musical numbers, including the singing of "Trees" by James Bell, teacher at Haynes School, during which one of the pupils sketched a tree on the blackboard.

Prizes were awarded to Olis Lee Butler, of Walnut Grove, and Ida Ogan, New Providence, who have been adjudged the first and second best colored elementary school spellers in Montgomery County. They were the winners during a contest held in March.

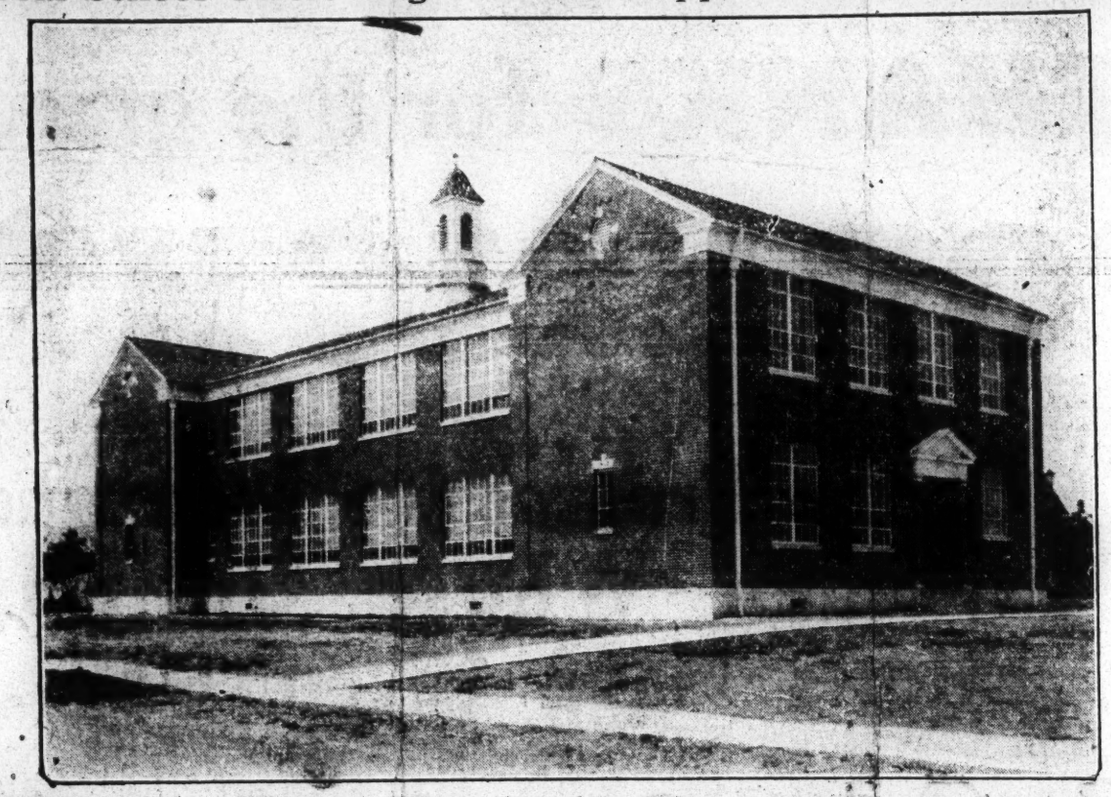
Blue Ribbons in the annual county-wide health and sanitation program were also awarded to six colored schools, including Hampton Station, Rocky Hill, Pisgah, Kennedy, Ransom and Griffey. All of the colored pupils in the county will be invited to take part in an all-day Blue Ribbon program which will be held Saturday. It will be featured by a parade beginning at Burt High School on East Franklin at 9 o'clock, led by the new school band. The pupils will march to the Public Square and will return to the Burt playground where a field meet will be held.

The value of sound thinking was emphasized upon the pupils by Prof. Allison in presenting the certificates. He urged them to learn to do some one thing well and to continue their education at least through high school. They should always continue their love for music—the principal talent for which the colored race is best known—he declared.

The list of eighth grade graduates and the school they attended, includes: Bladen—Flora Esta B. Bowens, Phillip Thomas Bowens. Cabir Row—Dora Mae Boyd. Elliott—Richard Lee Hutchens. Evergreen—Clara Beanum. Hampton Station—Alice Pearl Medley. Herman (District 15)—Mitchel Mallory, Ethe Bell Waller. Kennedy—Arletta McKeage, Elizabeth Tyler. Mt. Herman (District 19)—Jake Williams Haynes Dora Olean Dortch. Needmore—Lillie Mae Hoosier. Pleasant Hill—James Lloyd Thomas, Laddys Anderson, Beulah Mae Thomas Round Pond—Lottie Mae Ramey Sulphur Springs—Dora Martha Collier, James E. Lyle, Lee Andrew Williams. Griffey—Merline Bellamy, Bertha Horn, Adel Milan, Hazel Milan. New Providence—Ida Ada Terry, Elizabeth A. Ogans, Flora L. Moss, Jake Holland, Willie Allen. Pisgah—L. E. Carnell, Lorine Kendrick, Gracey Mae Carney, Lottie Mae Kendrick. Ransom—Daisy Ophelia Dabney, Alah Laura Perkins, Geneva Glodean Rowie, Evelyn Melba Stewart. Rossview—Theresa Clark, Willie Clark. Walnut Grove—Olis Dee Butler, Cloverine Poindexter, Mildred Wray. Warfield—Willie B. Willis. Woodlawn—Addie Perl Anderson, Thelma Roberta Barker, Ella Mary Jones.

Kingsport, Tenn. Times
October 29, 1939

Local School Offers Negro Youths Opportunity for Education



Operated under the direction of Principal A. H. Howell, Douglass school is one of the high ranking secondary institutions for negroes in the state. The school boasts an exceptional faculty and offers not only elementary and high school education, but also various athletics and a modern library, the latter for use of the entire negro population.

EDUCATION- 1939
HIGH SCHOOLS

VIRGINIA

Amelia Boasts One of Best Rural High School Plants

Special to Journal and Guide

AMELIA COURTHOUSE, Va.—One of the best rural high school plants in the State of Virginia, both from the view-point of physical facilities and curriculum, is located here.

The Russell Grove High school, of which Prof. W. A. Brown is principal, is composed of three buildings, a modernly-constructed brick four-room steam-heated administration building which is flanked on one side by a two-room agriculture shop, and on the other by a four-room home economics practice cottage.

Of particular interest is the fact that the administration building has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 250, a science laboratory, fully-equipped for the teaching of biology, general science, and chemistry. The library contains 1,110 volumes and is operated on the Dewey decimal plan.

FREE-LUNCH CAFETERIA

The health of the pupils is preserved through the operation of a free-lunch cafeteria in which each pupil is weighed at the beginning of the term. Then throughout the entire session, the pupil is served free, daily a bowl of hot, nourishing soup or beans. Funds for the maintenance of the hot lunch project are secured from proceeds from entertainments, and contributions from the PTA and interested patrons.

The food is prepared and served by four NYA out-of-school enrollees who, incidentally, are graduates of this school. With an enrollment of 136 students, the school's curriculum is confined strictly to courses of high school level, and is recognized by the State Department of Education.

Principal Brown and five teachers, Misses Florence N. Dennis, Dorothy Lewis, and Margaret Puryear, Messrs. H. N. Randolph and Hugh Earley, are all graduates of leading colleges in the state.

In its three years of operation as a four-year high school, Russell Grove has graduated 88 students, 22 of whom are matriculating in colleges of Virginia and North Carolina. For three consecutive years the Parent-Teacher Association has been awarded first place for percentage membership in the Virginia Branch of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

Richmond, Va. News Leader
February 27, 1939

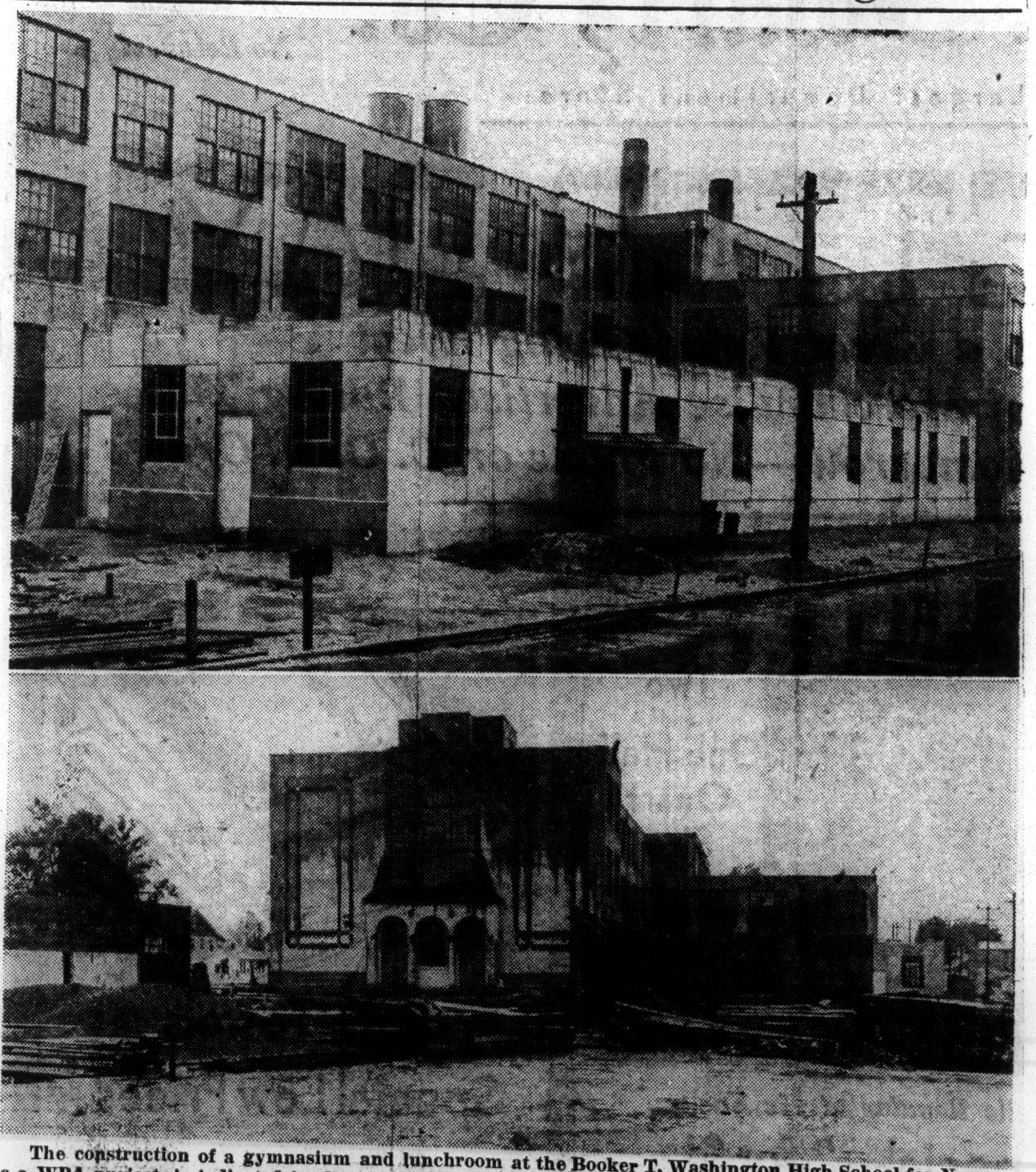
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

How many white and Negro high school graduates were there in Richmond in 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938?—H. P. L., Richmond.

In that five-year period, 5,087 white boys and girls and 1,644 Negro boys and girls were graduated from the Richmond high schools. By years, the figures were as follows: 1934, white 874, Negro 330; 1935, white 904, Negro 346; 1936, white 1,048, Negro 340; 1937, white 1,203, Negro 378; 1938, white 1,058, Negro 250.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
May 14, 1939

Work Progresses at Booker T. High



The construction of a gymnasium and lunchroom at the Booker T. Washington High School for Negroes, as a WPA project, is indicated in the above photographs. In the top picture, the two wings of the gymnasium may be seen in the foreground. The main body of the gym will lie between them. The nearly completed lunchroom is shown below. (Bories photos.)

EDUCATION- 1939
ILLITERACY

ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
October 30, 1939

EDUCATIONAL PROJECT FOR NEGROES THAT DESERVES NOTICE

E. P. Wallace, supervisor of adult education for Negroes calls the attention of The Advertiser to a remarkable performance in a field that hitherto has gone unnoticed. Prof. Wallace in a note to The Advertiser says: "I deem this to be one of the basic projects (of WPA). It has helped to reduce illiteracy in the state, given hundreds of people a new lease on life, revamped the destiny of men and women, thus making the city, county and state a safer place for democracy and people to live. If this means anything to a people, I think the leading citizens of the city and state should be informed of it."

We quite agree.

Accompanying Supervisor Wallace's letter is the following factual statement which we are glad to commend to all Alabamians and to adapt as an editorial by The Advertiser:

"The Montgomery Adult Schools, operating in the city and county, sponsored by the local and State Department of Education, financed by the Works Projects Administration have done much toward making it better for the underprivileged boy and girl, man and woman from an educational standpoint. These schools are a part of the gigantic unemployment program of the Federal Government. Thousands of teachers throughout the nation have been rehabilitated through this program, and thousands and thousands of individuals have been given a new lease on life, due to having attended the WPA classes for adults.

"In Montgomery, the classes are operating on an accredited basis. This is due to the fact that up until the school term of 1937-38, there was no public high school in this section for Negroes. The Negro youth had either to pay the quarterly fee at the State College, or be contented with a junior high education. When the depression came, hundreds of youths were deprived of any kind of chance of obtaining a high school education and it was from this standpoint, that Mr. Judson Snead State Director, and Prof. M. H. Griffin, then State Supervisor for Negroes with the local supervisor, got permission to operate a special High School for Negroes at the State Teachers College. The teachers were paid by the Federal Government, thus the students were admitted to their first free high school. These schools were put in operation here in October, 1934.

"When Dr. C. M. Dannelly came to Montgomery as Superintendent of Schools, he soon learned of the program and being pleased with what he found in operation, he gave it his support and the graduates from the Junior High Department received their first certificates at his approval and from the signature of he and Mr. Snead.

"The enrollment for the WPA classes year by year: 1935, 1,361; 1936, 741; 1937, 640; 1937, 983, and 1939, 1,176. Total number enrolled for the first year period, 4,901. Number taught to read and write year by year: 1934-35, 379; 1935-36, 142; 1936-37, 203; 1937-38, 252, and 1938-39, 452. Total, 1,427. Classes in homemaking have been another feature of the educational project. Stress has been placed on care for the home in which the student lives. Enrollment of these classes over the five-year period, 161. Completed course and received certificates, 57. Others having left before completion and a large percentage still studying. Ninety-five per cent of those receiving certificates are actively engaged. Eighty per cent are employed locally in private homes, 8 per cent are doing cafe or cafeteria work, and 7 per cent are in other cities and states. The United States Reemployment Services placed 5 of our graduates in other states.

"The record in the supervisor's office shows that 501 persons have studied in the Special Senior High School over the period of operation. One hundred and thirty-six of these have received their high school diplomas; 30 have completed junior college; 7 are pursuing their B. S. degree and 96 are in the high school graduating classes of the city, State Teachers College, Alabama; A. and M. College, Jacksonville, Florida, and other points. These student received their start through the classes operated by the WPA sponsored by the Department of Education "Classes in Vocational and Parent Education have been taught. Many useful garments have been made from old discarded articles around the home. The homes have been improved and living conditions are improved almost 90 per cent. These classes are extra features and serve a much needed purpose.

"Since the beginning of the program in 1934, forty-five teachers have been given employment on this program, 92 per cent of these teachers were without validated certificates. After a few months of work and study at the college, their certificates were revived and at least 78 per cent of them are teaching now in the public schools of the state.

"These schools are in operation this year at the following places: Loveless, Hale, Billingslea, Booker Washington, George Carver, Taborian Home, Pilgrim Rest and Flatwood. Visitors are welcome at all times. E. P. Wallace, Supervisor."

Farm Expert Discusses Illiteracy Among Rural Dwellers In Alabama

Black Newspaper

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov.—(ANP)—J. R. Otis, director of agriculture at Tuskegee institute, discussed recently the subject, "Education—The Basis of Social and Economic Security of an Improved Rural Life." He used Alabama as a typical state for the purpose of establishing the proper approach to improvement of rural life. He said:

11-18-39

"The conclusion has been reached that education must be the basis of social and economic security. The vast majority of rural communities in the South are not socially and economically secure ....The U. S. Census for the years 1920-30 shows the percent of illiteracy of Negroes to be four to nine times as high as for whites.

"In Alabama, in 1930, 7 percent of the native white population were illiterate, while 26.2 percent of Negroes were so classified. According to the census, one who can read and write is literate. This is an unfortunate criterion. Ability to write one's own name may or may not indicate his ability to manage a farm sucessfully. One index to this difference in percentage of illiteracy in white and colored is the length of the school term.....In Alabama the school term for whites is one month longer than for colored.

"Some writers and leaders have referred to the constant loss of much of the best brain of the South as a result of migration to other sections where opportunities for expression are greater and pay for their service is more commensurate with their training. While this is not true to the same extent with Negroes, too often the best teachers are not had because the teaching profession pays so little. In education, like everything else, you get what you pay for.....little pay poor teachers.

"The payment for high school and elementary teachers' salaries in all public schools in Alabama in 1928-29, was $11,031,003 for white; $1,482,899 for colored. In 1929-30, $12,513,902 for whites; $1,524,019 for colored.....While the education of white people is superior to that of colored, much remains to be done to educate whites to the point where they will subscribe to equal educational opportunities for all children of the State, regardless of race."

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
March 5, 1939

Meeting For Negro Schools Held

The regular monthly meeting of the negro nursery and adult school teachers was held at the Stillman Nursery School recently.

Prof. Jack Hargrove discussed "A Leader of Students" by Howard Thurman. Prof. William Brown spoke on "Her Unfinished Task" by Juliette Derricutte.

The guest speaker for the evening was Prof. Charles W. Orr, who was introduced by Miss Ruth M. Minor. Prof. Orr spoke on "Alabama's Own Sons."

Mrs. Jimmie B. Smith, supervisor of the white and colored nursery and adult schools of this county, gave a few closing remarks.

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Advertiser 10-30-39

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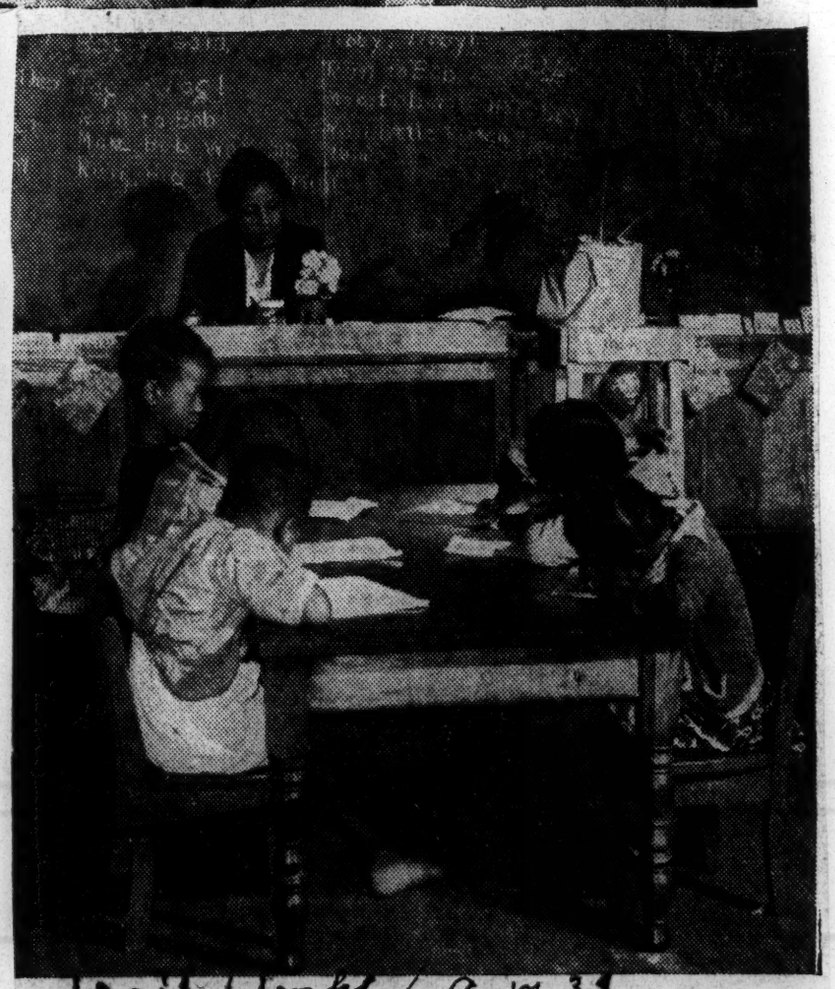
GOVERNMENT HELPS THEM HELP THEMSELVES



Daily Worker 9-17-37

—Photographs Courtesy Farm Security Administration

Educational facilities established on cooperative farms sponsored by the Farm Security Administration. Above: Juanita Coleman, teacher at Gees Bend, Alabama cooperative farm, listening to 82-year-old pupil reading. Below: First grade pupils of farm school in Flint River, Alabama.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
March 22, 1939

DID YOU Ever Stop TO THINK?

THAT—In the eradication of illiteracy in South Carolina, it is interesting to note that out of 156,065 illiterate colored persons as shown by the 1930 census, the Works Progress Administration has, since January 1, 1936, taught fifteen per cent or approximately 23,000 colored persons to read and write, it was pointed out by the State Works Progress Administrator Lawrence M. Pinckney.

WPA Schools Emphasize Americanism

Adult Students Taking Training Near 500,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rallies, roundups, inspection days, commendatory exercises, and regular old-fashioned commencements are only a few of the many types of recognition activities conducted by the Negro WPA Education classes at school-closing time as the total number of Negro adults taught in the WPA program since 1933 nears the 500,000 mark.

"These exercises," said James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education of the Work Projects Administration, "maintain the best tradition of American public schools. In them there is the same use of democratic methods practiced in the classroom activities of the WPA education program."

In a commencement ceremony of the night schools of Knoxville, Tennessee, there were the usual numbers in instrumental and choral music, the commencement address, granting of diplomas, certificates and awards. Mrs. Lula Lacey Drake, supervisor of Negro adult education, presided.

One of a series of round-ups held in Savannah, Georgia, was conducted at the St. Phillips A. M. E. Church. More than thirty teachers, 1200 students, and 500 friends of the Program, many State and local WPA officials participated. Dean Mohr, field supervisor, was in charge.

Other exercises were held at Little Rock, Ark., Jacksonville, Fla., Louisville, Ky., and Dayton, Ohio.

The total number of Negro adults to receive this type of training undertaken by the WPA is approaching a half million.

The largest number of those so benefited live in the tobacco regions of Virginia and North Carolina and the cotton country of the deep South, stretching from South Carolina to Arkansas and Texas.

ONE-FOURTH OF BIRMINGHAM WORKERS UNEMPLOYED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A WPA survey of the labor market in Birmingham found 26 per cent of the city's employable persons unemployed in private jobs and fewer than one-fourth of those on Federal work projects, Colonel F. C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, announced recently. This and similar surveys in San Francisco, Toledo and New Bedford, Mass., were conducted to determine the extent of unemployment in various sections and the proportion of the unemployed who were working on government projects.

It was found in San Francisco that 20 per cent of the employables were without work and in Toledo 28 per cent. New Bedford figures have not been completed.

American Ideals Emphasized At Negro Adult Education Classes

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"These exercises," said James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education of the Work Projects Administration, "maintain the best tradition of American public schools. In them there is the same use of democratic methods practiced in the classroom activities of the WPA Education Program. All the students, young and old, teachers and officials of the WPA Education Program, members of the Boards of Education that sponsor the programs, and the spectators—everybody has a part to play. Sometimes it is an assigned part, and sometimes a voluntary one. As a result, public interest in educational activities on the newest educational front is being stimulated."

In a commencement ceremony of the night schools of Knoxville, Tennessee, conducted jointly by the public schools and the WPA, at the Green Junior High School, there were the usual numbers in instrumental and choral music, the commencement address, granting of diplomas, certificates and awards; and in addition the added feature: "Echoes of the Year,' in which both the audience and the members of the Board of Education participated in a testimonial of appreciation for the great service which the WPA Education Program has been to the community. Mrs. Lula Lacey Drake, Supervisor of Negro Adult Education, presided.

One of a series of roundups held in Savannah, Ga., was conducted at the St. Philip's A. M. E. Church. More than thirty teachers, 1200 students, and 500 friends of the Program, many State and local WPA officials participated. Among the prominent persons from the county who took part were Prof. [illegible] F. Hubert, President of Georgia State College, and the Rev. J. S. Buskins, pastor of the church. Dean Mohr, Field Supervisor, was in charge.

Other exercises of this type included the inspection day of the WPA classes of the Negro Adult School, Little Rock, Arkansas, in which the Negro ministry of the city cooperated with students and teachers in conducting the program, while George S. Washington presided; the commendatory exercises of the schools of Jacksonville, Florida, under the direction of State Supervisor of Negro Adult Education, Mrs. Thelma H. Livingston; the regular Night High School Commencement of Louisville, Ky., under the direction of Lyle Hawkins, Area Supervisor of Negro Education for Kentucky; and the WPA Adult School commencement of Dayton, O., under the leadership of William M. Gillespie, assisted by the Adult Students' Council. At the Dayton Commencement two hundred students received certificates. State Superintendent of Instruction, E. N. Dietrich, State WPA Supervisor, George R. Bryant, and other State and local educators participated in this program.

Most of the students whose progress is being recognized have advanced from the level of total illiteracy to the point where they can perform the simpler tasks in foundational learning, such as a signing their own names, writing a simple letter, filling in a money order blank, and doing simple figuring. The total number of Negro adults to receive this type of training undertaken by the WPA is approaching half a million. The largest number of these so benefitted live in the tobacco regions of Virginia and North Carolina and the cotton country of the deep South, stretching from South Carolina to Arkansas and Texas. Great progress has also been made in North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

ADULT EDUCATION IS THIS YEAR'S THEME

President Holmes Urges Lifting of Cultural Level

Leaders of education, church and fraternal organizations were urged to work to raise the cultural level of the race on Tuesday by Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan College, Baltimore, before the seventeenth annual conference of land grant college presidents which was held at Howard University from Monday until Wednesday.

The theme of the conference was "Adult Education and the Negro Land Grant Colleges."

Dr. Holmes, formerly dean of the graduate school at Howard University, pointed out that with a majority of colored people located in the South where segregation and discrimination are rampant, the opportunity for increasing the cultural level of the Negro is extremely limited.

"The school," Dr. Holmes stated, "is about the only source left to provide culture and even here the curriculums have been turning away from culture to emphasize utilitarian education."

He also brought to the attention of the conference the fact that the schools can do much good by having extension courses, adding that there should be more provision made in regard to libraries for colored people. "We should promote more concerts, lectures and plays when and wherever possible," he said.

The conference was divided into two sessions, morning and afternoon. President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College presided over the first session held 10 a.m., on Monday.

Dr. Walter H. Gaumnitz, senior specialist, rural education problems, gave brief remarks concerning adult education needs in rural areas.

Following Dr. Gaumnitz George Goodman, executive secretary, Washington Urban League, addressed the conference in respect to adult education needs of Negroes in urban areas.

Urges Improved Homelife

Concluding the first morning session, Mrs. E. V. Hunter, head of the department of home economics, Virginia State College, expressed views on the need of adult education for improved homelife.

President Sherman D. Scruggs, of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. presided over the afternoon sessions of the conference.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 61

Other speakers during the several sessions of the conference were:

L. A. Oxley, chief, Negro Placement Service, Division of Special Services, Social Security Board; James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education; M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina; J. B. Watson, Arkansas; Miss Mae C. Hawes, resident manager, Southeast House; Dr. L. A. Alderman, director, Education and Training; President J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M. Institute; President W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College, Texas;

R. S. Grossley, Delaware; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president, Southern Education Foundation; Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy, Howard University; Franklin Hopper, member, Executive Board, American Association for Adult Education; President Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University; Chester S. Williams, assistant administrator of the Federal Forum Demonstration; Dr. Howard H. Long, chief examiner, Board of Education;

R. O. Lanier, assistant director, Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration; Doxey A. Wilkerson, staff member, Carnegie Study of the Negro in America; President Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Louisiana; Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary, Young Men's Christian Association; and Dr. Frederick J. Kelly, chief, Division of Higher Education, U.S. Office of Education.

Officers of the confarence were: R. B. Atwood, president, Kentucky; J. W. Sanford, vice-president, Oklahoma; W. H. Bell secretary, Mississippi; Felton G. Clark treasurer, Louisiana.

Ft. Gaines, Ga., Georgian
January 5, 1939

Five illiteracy schools have been opened up in the county recently, and are doing splendid work among the negroes. These schools are being operated at night and are being well attended. Over a hundred have already enrolled.

Clay County has about 437 illiterates, about 15 are whites. The W. P. A. will pay the teacher and it is their program to stamp out all illiteracy in the county by January 1, 1940, when the U. S. census will be taken.

Bainbridge, Ga., Post-Searchlight
January 5, 1939

Decatur County Plans Drive Against Illiteracy

Decatur County will begin its Adult Illiteracy Program immediately according to announcement by Andrew Avery. The allotment of teachers under the Works Progress Administration has been increased. Arrangements have been made for County Welfare Workers to make investigation of applicants for teaching positions. Teachers will be assigned promptly after they have been approved. The illiteracy program will not require you to have a regular teachers certificate. You should hold either a high school diploma or have sufficient training and experience to successfully teach people who cannot read and write and other under-privileged adults. The chief requirement is that, in the local superintendent's judgment, you can reach and serve the people whom you teach.

All high school graduates interested in this work and any other former teacher or other person qualified for this work should make application to the Superintendent's office immediately, and all applicants should apply to the Department of Public Welfare not later than Saturday morning, January 7, for certification.

According to 1930 census report there are 195 whites and 878 negroes of Decatur County who can not read and write. The plan is to eradicate illiteracy in Georgia before January 1, 1940. Public school teachers will cooperate with WPA teachers in a statewide program.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
February 5, 1939

Berrien Educates Adults

NASHVILLE, Ga., Feb. 4.—Adult education is showing signs of progress in Berrien County, according to County Superintendent R. A. Stallings. Thirty-five white public school teachers and ten negro teachers are now conducting classes, with a total enrollment of around seventy adult illiterates. Mr. Stallings stated that there are 700 adult illiterates in Berrien.

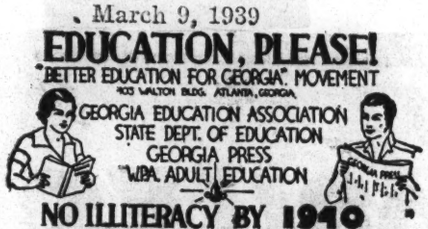
Albany, Ga., Herald
February 9, 1939

Negro Education Classes Planned

Monday night, February 27, classes will be organized for the teaching of adult Negroes who wish to learn to read and write, J. O. Allen, school superintendent, said. There are 769 adult Negroes in Albany who cannot read or write. Of these 21.97 per cent are between the ages of 31 and 40. The work will be concentrated on this group since it is believed that persons of this age will profit most by attending school.

Classes will be held twice a week at the following schools: Madison high school, Mercer street school, Monroe street school, Tift avenue school. Negro teachers of the city will be in charge under the supervision of Professor M. L. Heard. There will be no charge for attending these classes, the Negro teachers being willing to contribute their time and services in the interest of their fellows and of the community.

Blakeley, Ga. News
March 9, 1939



FACT FINDING COMMITTEE

One of the remarkable educational movements in the United States is the work of Josephine Wilkins through her unique Georgia Fact Finding Committee. Beginning at scratch with a big idea and no money, she has collected the brains, the prestige, the speaking ability, and the writing talents of socially minded Georgians, brewed them in the crucible of her own organizational genius, and brought forth an attack on state problems recognized for its sincerity and disinterestedness.

An insight as to her carefulness in avoiding entanglements of a political nature may be gained from the following anecdote: A prominent South Georgia legislator invited her to dinner. When the check was presented it ran into three figures as distinguished from the usual twenty-five or fifty cent lunch. The legislator, all courtliness and dignity, got the surprise of his life when she insisted on paying and did pay for her half of the check.

"STEP-FORWARD" PROGRAM

Just about anything that Albany undertakes is news, because its undertakings do not wind up in the usual cemetery. Albany schools are as good as any. Here we do not have the usual and needless turnover of teachers that many systems have. Here there is a fire department that has continuously attracted national attention. Here there has never been a lynching. Here there is no problem of intolerance. A rabbi is one of their most prominent citizens. A colored college professor is an orator of renown with both races. Its recreational facilities are unsurpassed.

But all this is not of particular interest at the moment. What is of real note is the fact that its citizens are not satisfied. They have organized for themselves a "Step-Forward" program in which all forces are united to make Albany even greater: Education and Business have joined hands. This is of particular interest to the Better Education for Georgia Movement because we are attempting to do on a statewides scale that which Albany is doing locally. We need a "Step-Forward" spirit in every citizen.

EDUCATION AND BUSINESS

The highly complicated nature of business today makes education vital to its existence. There was a time when all work was manual and a few men could direct the energies of thousands in the building of an Egyptian pyramid, the tilling of an ancient estate, or the construction of a Chinese Wall. The need for education was the need of a few—and business was only slightly hampered by the ignorance of common people like ourselves.

Today, even the most simple business enterprise must be based on people who can read and write well, who can figure well, and who have been taught all or most of the knowledge that is needed to "run the business." Business can not handle this education. It takes six months to teach an illiterate to write a simple letter, and by that time there would be no business. It takes education to teach a person to understand an advertisement—and business can not educate its consumers. No, the profits of business are inextricably interwoven with the results of education. The business of government in this country is dependent on an educated citizenry. And so they must go, hand in hand—Business, Education and Democracy. He who strikes at one, strikes at all three.

The new Education in Georgia is undertaking to bear its part of the responsibilitv in solving whatever problem, social, economic, and industrial, affects the state, believing that all problems are educational problems.

Savannah Ga. Press
April 27, 1939

WPA STUDENTS TO GIVE ROUND-UP

PROGRAM MONDAY NIGHT AT ST. PHILLIP'S A. M. E. CHURCH

The program for the first annual round-up of the WPA colored adult education students, to take place Monday night of next week at the St. Phillip's African Methodist Episcopal Church, will be participated in by local and visiting officials of the WPA as well as the project supervisors. There are about 1,000 colored students enrolled in the adult education classes. The program was announced today by Dean Mohr, supervisor, as follows, beginning at 8 o'clock:

Opening song, "America," assembly singing; invocation, Bishop W. A. Fountain, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Georgia district, or representative. Song, negro national anthem, combined chorus of WPA students, teachers, Beach High School and Georgia State College. Spiritual, "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," WPA students, led by Amanda Edmondson, WPA teacher. Welcome address, Mrs. Lucy B. McIntire, field supervisor, WPA professional and service division, Savannah. Introduction by Mrs. Louise D. Myers, area supervisor, WPA professional and service division, Savannah. Spiritual, "Study War No More," WPA students, led by Carrie Rivers, WPA teacher. Response, E. V. Whelchel, state director, WPA educational division, Atlanta. Introduction by Mrs. Ruth S. Jones, field supervisor, WPA education section, Augusta. Spiritual, Georgia State College choral group. Forum, "How to Interest Negroes in WPA Education," discussion leader, Robert Gadsden, principal of East Broad Street and Paulson Street colored elementary schools, Savannah. Spirituals, Beach Senior High School choral group. Presentation of State Department of Education, County Board of Education, WPA education, Chatham county public school and State College representatives. Spiritual, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," WPA students, led by Irma Lane, WPA teacher. Presentation of WPA teachers and students of Chatham county by Miss Rhoda Worth, area supervisor, WPA education division, Savannah. Spiritual, "Steal Away to Jesus," WPA students, led by Estella Moore, WPA teacher. Dismissal.

EDUCATION- 1939
ILLITERACY

ILLINOIS

OPEN CLASS IN CITIZENSHIP FOR FOREIGNER

Bee

Start Classes To Aid Illiterates

4-30-39

"Aliens barred from WPA employment by congressional action and illiterates are being invited to enroll in citizenship classes conducted by the adult education division of the Works Progress Administration," Charles E. Miner, state administrator, said this week.

"There are 9,839 former WPA workers in Illinois who failed to comply with the full citizenship requirement of the new law," he said. "And through our employment division their names are being furnished the adult education supervisors in the districts and arrangements are being made to have them join a citizenship class in their locality.

"A drive to enroll illiterates in these citizenship classes is also under way as part of a concerted effort to raise the literacy standard of Illinois before the 1940 census," Mr. Miner said.

"The last U. S. census showed there were 153,507 illiterates in the state. Of this number 28,284 were native white, 108,984 were foreign-born white, and 10,044 were colored. The administration has pledged itself to elminate this condition by 1940 if possible, and by reducing this large number of unparticipating citizens and non-citizens, raise the standards of living. The census figures indicate that less than one percent of the non-citizens in Illinois were employed on WPA projects."

EDUCATION- 1939
ILLITERACY

1,600 Adults, Who Learned To Read And Write, Are Awarded Certificates

BATON ROUGE, La., June 15—Sixteen hundred adults received certificates showing they had learned to read and write under WPA teachers at exercises held in Mansfield, La., at the Parish Training school Sunday afternoon. J. S. Clark, president emeritus of Southern University and M. S. Robertson, director of Adult Education of Louisiana, were the principal speakers. O. K. Shows, superintendent of the DeSoto Parish schools presented the certificates.

J. S. Jones, assistant state supervisor, and E. M. Dyson, area supervisor, were in charge.

Logansport, La., Interstate Progr's
June 9, 1939

ADULT EDUCATION AMONG NEGROES OF PARISH SHOWS MUCH INTEREST

1550 Certificates on Reading and Writing Will Be Issued Here On June 11

The adult education classes that have been operating in DeSoto parish for approximately fourteen months, teaching illiterates how to write their names and home addresses, are holding graduation exercises Sunday, June 11, 1939, at 3 p. m. at the DeSoto Parish Training School, Mansfield.

DeSoto parish is blighted with 2750 of Louisiana's 219,000 illiterates, according to school Census and most of these in DeSoto are negroes, but considerable work has been done toward illiteracy in this parish through the Adult Education, a program which is in harmony with both Federal and state educational work. State superintendent T. H. Harris is striving to eradicate illiteracy before the Federal census is taken in 1940.

E. M. Dyson, assistant supervisor for the negro adult education program in DeSoto, is planning to issue 1550 certificates at the exercises to be held June 11 as an indication that these have been removed from the list of illiterates in this parish. This shows that more than one-half of the negro illiterates of this parish have been taught to read and write.

Participating in the program on June 11 will be a number of prominent men, all of whom are interested in the negro work in this state including Dr. M. S. Robertson, director adult educational program of Louisiana; Dr. J. S. Clark, president emeritus, Southern university; Prof. J. S. Jones, assistant state supervisor of adult education, the latter having charge of the program for the day.

There has been considerable support given this program by all the educational agencies of the parish, and much interest has been manifest, and the citizens, both white and colored, are invited to attend the exercises on June 11.

LOUISIANA

Disparity In Education For Race And Whites Greatest In Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3—Topping several major objectives with an outline to "find out how many illiterates there are in New Orleans and put a book, pencil and tablet in their hands," WPA supervisors from all over Louisiana held a conference here last week.

Realization disclosed through illiteracy statistics released by the state board of education gave impetus to this meet. Discussions were varied to find ways and means of getting all illiterates enrolled, to enlist the aid of all clubs, civic, fraternal organizations, interdenominational churches and Race leaders and to get behind the program with the spirit of a crusader.

A review of WPA educational accomplishment was given, and conclusive evidence shown that great gain had been made, particularly in the rural areas and, generally, in the urban centers.

Admittance that Louisiana stands above only one state in the nation in illiteracy percentage and that the disparity between white and Race education is greater than any where else led the supervisors to a discussion of placing special emphasis upon the "urgent need for something to be done in this direction."

Several months ago, statements from state educational circles charged that funds allotted for Race education had been diverted for "white" usage.

This accusation was not made in reference to WPA educational circles but it was hinted that special efforts must be resorted to in order that WPA education will not suffer the same illicit practice.

The conference was headed by Director M. S. Robertson and Assistant State Supervisor J. S. Jones of Southern university.

EDUCATION*- 1939
ILLITERACY

MISSISSIPPI

WHITE GIRL'S IGNORANCE AMAZES MISSISSIPPIANS

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (ANP)—Colored residents here were frankly amazed as they read of the backwardness of the white Mississippi girl, Alma Mardis, who last week visited Memphis and after exhausting her slender means was taken penniless to Juvenile court for temporary aid. The 16-year-old girl told officials she had never heard a radio, seen an electric light, talked over a telephone or been higher than the second floor of a building.

She didn't know Franklin D. Roosevelt was president, had never heard of Hitler nor Mussolini, was unaware of the meaning of Easter or the Christmas tree, had never tasted an ice cream cone nor attended a movie. But, she told the court officials, she could pick 150 pounds of cotton a day and had cut two cords of wood for $8 to defray expense of her trip to Memphis.

"We know," said County Agent Jones here, "that many of Mississippi's white residents, share-croppers and tenants are worse off than any of our colored wage hands, but you would have a hard time finding a Negro worker or a member of his family in as pitiful a condition as that of this lowly white girl."

Jackson, Miss., News
April 27, 1939

STAMPING OUT ILLITERACY

The WPA adult education program in Mississippi started the month of April with 48,601 adults enrolled. Of this number 18,515 were in classes where they are learning to read and write.

From this it would seem that the war on adult illiteracy in this state is making good headway, and the WPA is entitled to credit for a work well worth while.

The Federal census of 1930 showed approximately 200,000 adult illiterates in our state, or about 10 per cent of our population. That means people who could not even read the headlines in a newspaper or traffic signs along the highways.

Since the WPA program more than 50,000 persons have been taught to read and write and the campaign has reached a point where its directors are asking the help of school teachers, church workers, Parent-Teacher associations and other civic bodies to make a complete job of stamping out illiteracy before the 1940 census is taken. It can and should be done, but it will require a lot of co-operation.

This WPA instruction is not confined to reading and writing alone. It extends to the fundamentals of life, trying to teach the illiterates things that will benefit them socially and economically.

Some very fine work has been done by the colored teachers among their race in matters of gardening and health. One colored teacher in Tallahatchie county taught a unit of health. She invited the county health officer and nurse to visit her class where they had a discussion on the social diseases. Later arrangements were made with the county health officer to give the Wasserman test to the people in the class. As a result, 96 people went to the county health office one Saturday for this examination. Approximately half of the tests were positive. Practically all who had a positive test have later received treatment.

One colored teacher in Hinds county got 22 homes screened last spring as a result of his class in health. Another colored teacher in Hinds county got 19 homes screened. Many negro families are now making a year-round garden as a result of attending an adult class.

The work is of such enduring character that it should be given the hearty support of all citizens.

EDUCATION- 1939
ILLITERACY

NEW JERSEY

WPA Adult Education Aids N. J. Illiterates

NEWARK, N. J. — Over 8,000 pupils in 19 units under 116 teachers are at present enrolled in WPA Adult Education classes in New Jersey. Benjamin F. Seldon, who heads the New Jersey adult work and teachers have thrown the full weight of their knowledge and experience with notable success against many acute problems confronting illiterate citizens. A steady growth in attendance has marked the progress of this program since 1936.

Twenty five subjects are taught by the WPA teachers. These subjects range from Americanization to power machine operation, from beauty culture to romance languages, from industrial jobbing to sociology.

ILLITERACY REDUCED

Mr. Seldon reported that urban New Jersey communities have reflected the accomplishments of the WPA Adult Education Program in many ways. Illiteracy has been reduced; juvenile delinquency, particularly between the ages of 18 and 25, has been lessened; better sanitary conditions have been brought about.

Routine class schedule in New Jersey have been supplemented by a special unit on social problems in Hackensack and a Negro history project in Montclair. Both of these units were started in 1936 and continued through the early part of 1938.

TEACHERS HELPED

Mrs. Mabel Robinson, assistant state supervisor, shares responsibility for making the program effective. The work promoted by Mr. Seldon and Mrs. Robinson is rehabilitating thousands of illiterate Negroes who noce lacked educational opportunities and a realization of their community responsibilities. Finally, the teachers themselves are gaining valuable experience and are putting their training to the test.

In this educational proving ground, they are able to increase their qualifications for permanent jobs in public or private educational and welfare agencies.

EDUCATION- 1939
ILLITERACY

NEW YORK

WPA Adult Education Courses To Include Classes On The Negro

Adults desirous of supplementing their knowledge of the Negro in American life and also secure a more comprehensive grasp of the basic economic and social problems confronting labor today will be interested to know that the WPA Adult Education has added two new courses "The Negro in American Life" and "Labor Problems" to satisfy this demand.

Both courses are designed to help the student better to understand the so-called "race" problem in America and to discuss various solutions which have been proposed based upon a thorough knowledge of the historical and economic background of interracial problems. Under "Labor Problems" consideration is given to the function of trade unions, new labor legislation and special problems confronting the labor movement today, to be included under labor and government, labor and political labor, in war, women and children in industry, labor and public opinion, labor and the community, unity and the labor movement and the role of labor in social progress

Under "The Negro in American Life" will be presenttd a study of the best thinking of students of inter-racial problems in an effort to develop a greater appreciation of the contributions of the Negro to America culture and the possibilities for future advancement. This course is divided into eight interrelated subjects: (1) The Negro in Contemporary Society, (2) The Negro as a Race, (3) Roots of the Problem, (4) The Negro and Organized Labor, (5) The Contribution of the American Negro to American Culture, (6) Legislative activities affecting the Negro, (7) Proposed Solution, (8) The Negro and Democracy.

The following schedule of classes will be maintained at the centers mentioned below:

Harlem Public School, No. 136, Edgecombe avenue and 135th street, Mondays: The Negro in American Life, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.; Thursday: Labor Problems, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

New York Vocational High School, 21 West 138th street: Tuesdays: Labor Problems, 7 to 9 p. m.

Baptist Educational Center, 2380 Seventh avenue (139th street): Fridays: The Negro In American Life, 7 to 9 p. m.

Annual Negro Day Held At Fort Raleigh

Stars and Moon Come Out Before Play Is Over

7-24-39

(Staff Correspondence)

MANTEO, N. C. — Despite the rain and threatening clouds more than 800 adult education teachers, students, and executives of the WPA adult education program made their annual pilgrimage here last Friday, July 21, to hold their Community School Day, and witness the performance of the Lost Colony at Fort Raleigh, scene of the first English settlement in America.

Page 2A

Their optimism was well rewarded, for whatever fears they had of the performance being rained out was dispelled as the moon and stars came out shortly after the play started, and many a christian soul was heard to say, "Truly this is hallowed ground."

The visitation of the Negro adult education classes, and teachers was arranged by the Works Progress Administration and they came by automobile, bus, and truck from the whole of North Carolina and Tidewater Virginia.

Four choruses of 50 voices each came from Durham, Raleigh, Elizabeth City and Maneto. The singers, under the direction of Mrs. Harriett Busby, Durham, took a leading part in the program staged in the hour before "the Lost Colony" began.

RACE FAITHFUL

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris, state director of WPA education program, gave a brief review of the adult education program in North Carolina, and commended those present for braving the weather.

Tribute was paid the race as being faithful by Mrs. Morris, who said: "When I left Raleigh this morning, I told my friends that I could not disappoint a people who had never disappointed me."

Others bringing greetings to the massed audience included, Mrs. Lucille S. Purser, WPA education supervisor; Frank Bentley, assistant regional supervisor division of education and recreation; Nicholas Ray, Washington office recreation department WPA; and Dr. N. C. Newbold, director division Negro education.

J. H. BIAS EULOGIZED

J. H. Bias, late president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, was eulogized by Dr. Newbold in his remarks when he said, "Mr. Bias was a man loved by all peoples and was an educator that this state will never forget."

Dr. Alphonse Heninburg assistant to the president of the N. C. College for Negroes, responded in behalf of Dr. Shepard who was not able to be present. Others making responses to the greetings brought by the state and nationa officials were: Dr. Nelson Harris director summer school Shaw University and representing the N. C Negro Adult Education council, Mrs. Julia A. Williams, principal, Lucille Hunter School, Raleigh, representing the volunteer teachers who participated in the Volunteer Literacy Drive; Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, Negro Consultant WPA Employment Service; and Miss E. Louise Cooper, state supervisor Negro Work WPA education program.

RACE PAGEANT

Following the brief program a pageant told with Negro Tales and Folk Songs, arranged by W. T. Murphy, area supervisor beginning with man's creation and the evolution of the Negro from Africa to his present status was staged by the massed choruses, under the direction of Mrs. Busby.

Thi part of the program was concluded with the choruses and the audience singing the Negro National Anthem. The Rev. J. L. Tilley, dean, Theological School, Shaw University pronounced the invocation and the benediction.

Among the other features held during the day was the Fish Fry, served on the picnic grounds, which was enjoyed by young and old. An organ recital was given by John Burke, "The Lost Colony" organist.

"THE LOST COLONY"

For 99 times in the past three years rain has not halted a performance of the immortal play by Paul Green, "The Lost Colony," and last Friday was not an exception, despite the inclement weather over most of the state. The play is given in a huge outdoor amphitheater on the site where the colonist sent from England by Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to colonize the new world.

Very forcefully does the play tell the tragic tale of how the colonist waited in vain for help from England until driven by hunger and hardship, they left their homes to seek shelter and food with the friendly Crotans Indians to the south, never to be seen again.

Donald Somers, as Tom Harris, a beggar and drunkard, literally steals the show. Mr. Somers had the most difficult role in the cast to play, but he does it so well that when the play is over, all praise is for him. However, he is ably supported by a cast of hundreds, as well as the chorus and the organist, Mr. Burke.

The Lost Colony is presented by the Roanoke Island Historical Association, Inc., with the cooperation of the North Carolina Historical Commission and the Federal Theatre Project and other agencies of the WPA, and is directed by Samuel Selden.

Wilson, N. C., Wkly. Times
October 13, 1939

Adult Education For Negroes New Project For City

Great Deal of Interest Manifest In the WPA Adult School Established Here.

At last what the colored inhabitants of Wilson have prayed and long awaited has come true. Their prayers were answered August 4, when a WPA Adult School was established here. This is not at all out of the ordinary, for many such schools are located in nearby cities, but the success of the school is extraordinary.

On the named date eight anxious aged women met at the home of Lula Margaret Moore to get just a "little more learning." Just a little more learning consisted really of beginning to learn for none of them could read or write a line. Before the adjournment of the class all were able to hold pencils, nearly if not correctly, and to copy their names. Their interest became so great until they continued to come to classes at least twice a week and with them came friends and members of their families.

On several meeting nights unfavorable conditions presented themselves but rain, heat and inconsistent factory hours have not kept classes from meeting. The teaching recalls an interesting incident which happened a few days ago. It was one of these rainy days when you feel as if the whole bottom has suddenly dropped from the sky.

Just before time for my evening class to meet a downpour of rain began. I thought surely no one would come so I settled down to a nice quiet evening. Suddenly I heard a loud rapping at my front and back doors. I couldn't imagine what was happening, so I ran into the hall looking toward both doors; the rapping started again. I then opened to find four eager women on the back porch and two on the front porch. I was so very happy to know that I had students interested enough in their classes to venture in a seemingly cloudburst.

On commenting upon her classes, Miss Moore explained that inconsistent factory hours had not kept her students from attending some of their classes. She stays home all day for she knows that many factory workers will come to her home for lessons. These, of course, can not come to regular meetings which are held every day from seven to nine because their working hours are changed ever so often. She also explained that no person is allowed to meet his or her class over three times a week and she always likes for each person to come at least twice a week. No meetings are held over two hours and on Wednesday night, which is the home-making night, such as learning to sew, drafting patterns, making things to go in the home and taking care of the body and family. Class begins at seven and ends at eight.

The instructor tells another interesting experience. She was teaching her day students last Monday when she was summoned to the door by a strange woman. She looked to be about 80 years of age. She was inquiring for a nighbor. She saw people almost as old as she—one who had had a stroke—busily writing, figuring, and the like. Curiosity overcame her so she stepped into the class room and watched. Today this same woman is one of the many seekers after knowledge.

Age does not matter when one mind is in a receptive state, one writer has said age surely seems to play a small part with these seekers. The attenders are from 16 years old to 81. Defects play a small part as well as when the seeker gets really interested in learning. Some have poor vision, strokes, hearing defects, and yet before they attended school they could neither read nor write, add or subtract. Now these same people with such defects can not only read and write their names but can read and write other persons' names and addresses.

The attendance of the school within a month has grown from 8 to 30 members per week. These members are not all illiterate, but are people who are seeking education on the high school level.

Yes, Wilson has a right to be proud of all the men and women who tread to class each day eagerly seeking to get their rewards.

Day classes are held from 4 to 6 o'clock; night classes, from 7 to 9 except Wednesday, at 925 Washington Street.

Hertford, N. C.—Weekly
November 17, 1939

Struggle Against Negro Illiteracy Is Gaining Ground

Whitehurst Wants Every Adult Reading And Writing Name Before 1940 Census

John Whitehurst's fight against the ghastly limitations of illiteracy among the members of the Negro race is bearing fruit if the enthusiasm of Whitehurst can be used as a barometer.

First of all, Whitehurst is the colored WPA teacher in the Adult Education program and his work is a part of the North Carolina scheme to wipe out illiteracy by employing eligible teachers to conduct home classes throughout their districts.

One of Whitehurst's aims, according to his report to Miss Ruth Davenport, county welfare officer, is to

have all adult illiterates in the town able to read and write their names before the 1940 census is made.

At a glance it would seem that this aim could be easily accomplished in much shorter time, but Whitehurst, originally from Elizabeth City, is familiar with illiteracy in Hertford and the number of adult persons who can neither read nor write is staggering.

"Not only have many of them learned to read and write," said Whitehurst in his report, "but through this campaign of adult education their lives and homes and communities have undergone a change for the better."

"Persons who could not even read and sign their school children's report cards are now cooperating intelligently with the public and the community schools," he continued.

The work goes further than the mere teaching of the "Three R's"; adult education gives pointers in living at home, raising from gardens as much self-sustaining food as possible, and educating in general health and personal hygiene and home-making. Indirectly, the program helps to increase school attendance, the result of greater understanding on the part of the parents.

Whitehurst sees the fruits of his labors in newly-painted kitchens and dining rooms . . . rooms never painted since the houses were built . . . evidencing a thirst for sanitation in the home amid attractive surroundings.

He sees the collecting and disposing of trash as further proof that his type of teaching is sorely needed and that all the illiterates require is a qualified method of leadership and instruction.

There are no specified meeting centers for the classes in adult education; they are conducted in different homes in all sections of the colored residential regions.

EDUCATION-1939
ILLITERACY

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston Salem N C., Sentinel
April 2, 1939

To Be Given By Teachers

By LEROY DAVIS

At the suggestion of the North Carolina Negro Adult Education Council, the faculty staffs, including principals of the six public schools here, have pledged 100 per cent. co-operation in rendering free city service in a state-wide Negro literacy drive. With the endorsements of local public school heads, the teachers set out sometime ago to select chairmen in each of the city schools. This group of teacher-chairmen met and selected Royal W. Puryear Jr., general chairman of city teachers.

The purpose of the drive, as explained in a tentative plan recently issued by the state education council, is "to safeguard and promote the welfare of North Carolina by securing a literate citizenry." The object is "to reach the greatest possible number of North Carolina's Negro illiterates in one month's intensive drive." The special effort of these teachers is to train adults who have been deprived of a scholastic opportunity to read and write.

Organization

The organization includes: Administration and supervision of project by WPA and state-aid adult education field and state staffs; local administration and supervision of project by county and city units of organization corresponding to present school administrative units.

The teaching staff may be composed of: Jeanes supervisors, public school principals and teachers, college teachers and selected upper class men, home agents and farm agents, unemployed college graduates, members of sororities and fraternities, College Women's Club, N. Y. A. workers and WPA recreation workers.

Voluntary

All services must be voluntary. This service is to last for the duration of the drive, it was explained. It was said that teachers may be optional. It was further stated that county and city superintendents of schools may serve as directors of the project, in their respective units.

According to statistics as of the 1930 census filed by the state department, the number of Negro illiterates in Winston-Salem was 3,026, in Forsyth county, 4,436.

Faculty Aids

Chairman Puryear said faculty members at East Fourteenth Street School, Atkins High School, Kimberley Park School, Woodland Avenue School, Columbian Heights Elementary School and Columbian Heights Primary School, have promised their services. These teachers, he said, will instruct adults at schools, churches, other public buildings or in the homes of adult students. The following centers are now being occupied by adult classes: Phyllis Wheatley Home, East Fourth street; Mt Zion Baptist Church and Woodland Avenue School (frame building). Several teachers are visiting homes of students giving instruction. Teachers at Columbian Heights Elementary and primary schools are visiting homes, it was learned from A. H. Anderson and Mrs. Lillian B. Williams.

Supply Teachers

Puryear further states that any church in the city that will secure as many as 10 persons who cannot read nor write, and are anxious to learn, may report the same to him any day after 3:30 p.m., by dialing 2-2685. He said if the particular church may be used as a center or if the persons are willing to be taught in their homes, he will supply a teacher.

Also in charge of materials for the drive, Puryear produced a copy of a reader prepared by the state department containing six prepared lessons on "Home and Highway Safety." Above each lesson is an illustration which makes the lesson quite simple, Puryear said. It was also stated that no books or pamphlets on writing have been secured. This is taught fundamentally by the teacher.

Monroe, N. C. Journal
April 4, 1939

Work Done in March For Negro Literacy

The Committee of Negro Literacy Drive, through the chairman, W. E. Knight, makes the following report on its activities:

The Negro leaders of Monroe gave a hearty response to the Negro Literacy Drive after the outliine of the Negro Adult Council was presented by Superintendent W. R. Kirkman. The objective was to reach the greatest possible number of North Carolinaes. Negro illiterates in one month's intensive drive.

Superintendent W. R. Kirkman called the Winchester Avenue high school faculty together February 7th, submited the plan for the drive and gave suggestions for organizing the city to reach the Negro people who could not read and write. At this meeting W. E. Knight was appointed chairman of the local drive The first meeting of the Negro leaders was called by sending out a circular letter explaining the purpose of the drive and urging every one to meet Sunday afteroon February 12 at the A. M. E. Zion church.

The meeting was attended by a large number who expressed a willingness to assist in the Literacy drive. A steering committee was appointed by the chairman as follows: Rev. M. A. Murray, G. Rushing, Rev. L. C. Asbury, Miss A. A. Chesfield, Rev. E. H. Hunt, Rev. J. A. Little, Mrs. E. M. Carter, C. Barriner, Mrs. M. C. Whitner, W. Langford, and Miss V. M. Perkins. Mrs. E. M. Barrett was invited to the meeting and gave some valuable suggestions out of her experience in conducting adult classes.

At a Parent-Teacher meeting February 14, most of the time was given for the discussion of the drive. Mrs. R. Hawfield, County Supervisor of Adult Education, was present and spoke of illiteracy conditions in Monroe and Union county, emphasizing the importance of the drive. Friday afternoon February 14 was appointed as the time to select teachers who would volunteer to teach adult groups. Both Mrs. Hawfield and Superintendent Kirkman were present at this meeting and gave encouraging remarks organizing the work. All the workers in the drive extend their hearty thanks to Mr. Kirkman and Mrs. Hawfield for their great service in guidance and providing material for the clases.

The following were appointed as volunteer teachers and all have done a very fine job in organizing and teaching adult classes:

James Boyd, Miss A. A. Chresfield Miss Annie Gillis, Mrs. B. W. Hill J. L. Massey, Mrs. M. L. Oglesby Mrs. Annie Robinson, assisted by Miss Pauline Carter; Mrs. E. J. Simmons. Mrs. Louise J. Teal; total enrolled, 61.

It was remarkable to see the interest and enthusiasm manifested on the part of teachers and adult students All are anxious to continue the classes. We found during the drive that the number of Negroes in Monroe who are illiterate is 218. Less those taught by W. P. A. teachers 130. Total 88 Number enrolled by Volunteer Teachers 61, Number untaught in drive 27

1. The committee hereby recommends that all teachers of adult groups try to continue such classes and assist in getting them enrolled in W. P. A. Classes.

2. In view of the fact that there is still a high percentage of illiteracy in Monroe, we appeal to the Welfare authorities to certify needy teachers to be appointed as W. P. A. teachers to teach the large number who are now eager to learn.

3. We feel that Monroe and Union county should have a quota of WPA teachers commensurate with that of other nearby cities and counties.

Monroe, N C. Enquirer
April 17, 1939

NEGRO LITERACY DRIVE DEEMED GREAT SUCCESS

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N. C. Adult Education Exhibit

A NEW SECTION of the N. C. Negro Teachers Association this year was the adult education department which was under the direction of Miss E. Louise Cooper, chairman. Shown above is a view caught by the Guide cameraman as Miss Marion Davis of Raleigh explains the exhibit to a group of interested onlookers at the fifty-eighth session held last week at Goldsboro. The exhibit showed the many different kinds of work done by adults over the state who attended the WPA adult schools. The exhibit was arranged by Miss Cooper, Mrs. M. P. Lane, and W. T. Murphy, area supervisors.

EDUCATION- 1939
ILLITERACY

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 19, 1939

Governor's Negro Adult Education Council Wa; Drive During February to Reduce Illiterac

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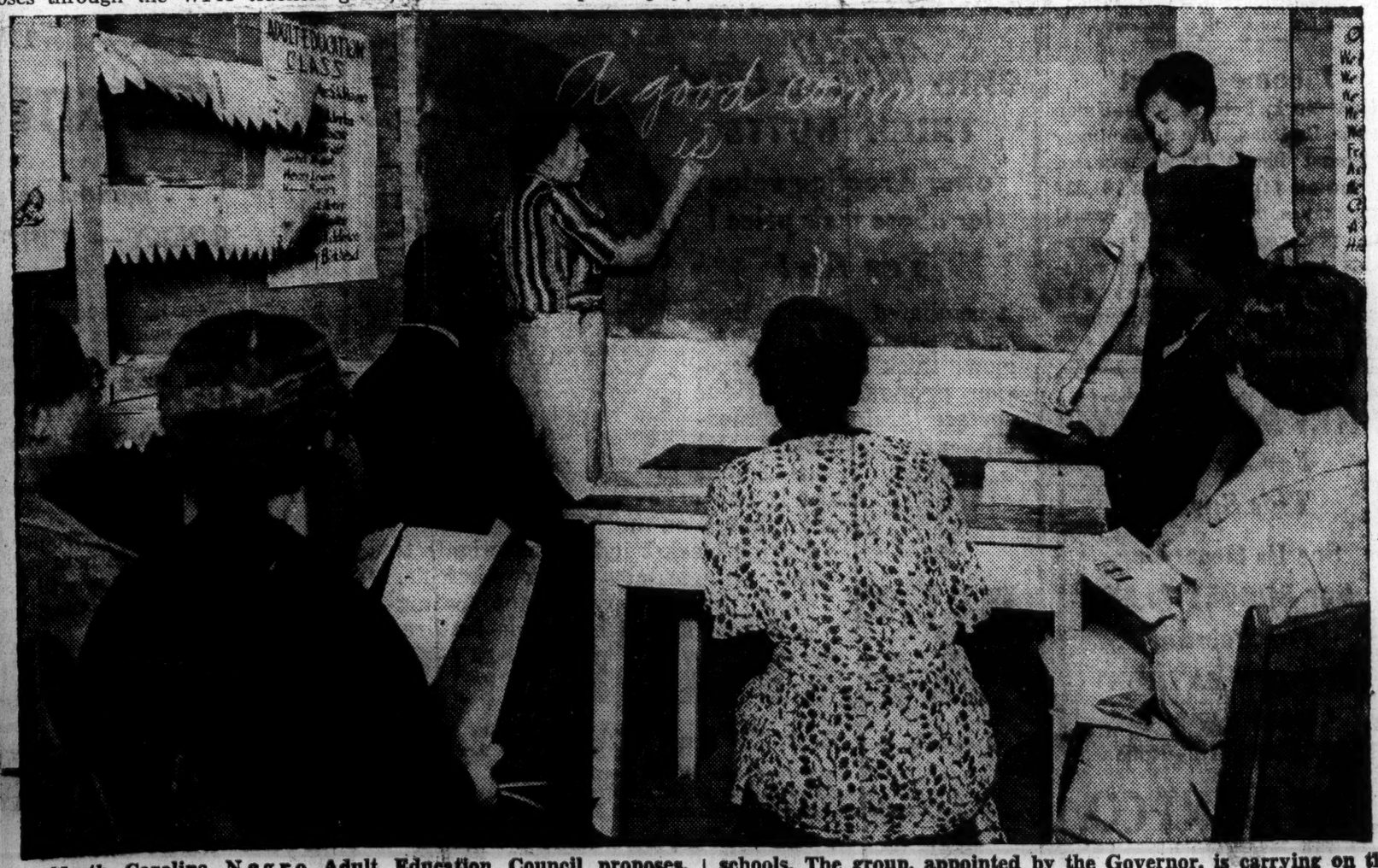
Raleigh.—An intensive one-month state-wide literacy drive to reduce illiteracy in the state will be inaugurated by the North Carolina adult education council, it was announced recently.

In a statement issued by Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the council, the committee proposes through the WPA teachers and volunteer workers to teach 100,000 illiterates to read and write and attend community schools.

The plan embraces such features as state and local radio addresses and extensive newspaper publicity. Co-operation of churches, schools and civic groups will also be had, the statement disclosed. Several prominent speakers will discuss the adult education program, and its basic philosophy will be explained.

The drive will be divided into several sections. February 7 to the 11 was set aside for discovery and promotion. Public workers will co-operate in securing names of persons who can be helped and such names will be turned over to the county workers. A "teaching period" will be sponsored, and adults will be taught by volunteer workers, it was announced. The be in the form of invitations t WPA officials at Washington, D C., to address the citizens of the state on adult education.

In order to give weight to the drive and to stimulate interest Governor Clyde Hoey will b asked to sign a certificate of meri for all workers in the program t teach at least ten persons to rea and write during the campaign.



North Carolina Negro Adult Education Council proposes, through WPA teachers and volunteer workers, to teach approximately 100,000 illiterates to read and write and to attend community schools. The group, appointed by the Governor, is carrying on the Campaign this month.

N. C. Drives To Wipe Out Illiteracy

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16 (Special)—Stressing the vital importance of the success of the state-wide literacy drive which has been launched to continue through March 11, Gov. Hoey in a statement issued here, has urged the fullest coope.ation in the campaign of all of North Carolina's colored citizens.

Pointing out that among both the white and colored populations of this state the percentage of illiteracy is very high, he cited that approximately 28 per cent of the total population is composed of Negroes and that among the adults of the race in North Carolina, the number of illiterates is unusually large.

Commending leaders for the progress that has already been made in correcting this condition, he asked their continued aid.

During the drive, the governor announced, a call will be issued to citizens in all sections of the state, to render voluntary service in teaching illiterate members of their race how to read and write and do simple ciphering.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Advance
February 24, 1939

Negro Literacy Drive To Close On March 12

Manteo, Feb. 24.—The end of a five week drive for Negro literacy will be celebrated on March 12 by Manteo Negroes in a twelve-minute program over WTAR at Norfolk. The broadcast will come at three o'clock. It will be in charge of Miss Genevieve Scarborough of the Adult Education Program.

During the five weeks ending March 12 reading and writing will be learned by 100,000 Negroes in North Carolina by the program's estimate.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 26, 1939

Literacy Drive Plans Mapped, Brown Asserts

Tentative plans for a state-wide Negro literary drive are under way, it was announced Saturday at the office of Professor R. W. Brown, principal of the Woodland Avenue School. This declaration of war against illiteracy throughout the state was made by the North Carolina Negro Adult Education Council and will be prosecuted by the council, it was revealed.

The announced purpose of the crusade is to safeguard and promote the welfare of North Carolina by securing a literate citizenry. To reach the greatest number of North Carolina's Negro illiterates in one month's extensive drive in the available public buildings and homes of these illiterates. The crusade, which began February 5, will close March 12, the promoters disclosed Saturday.

Local administration and supervision of project by county and city units of organization corresponding to present school administration units will work together with state administration and supervision of projects by WPA and state aid adult education field and state staffs in the drive.

Teaching Personnel

The county and city superintendents of public schools will serve as directors of projects in their particular communities or units who will be assisted by WPA teachers and others. They will also be aided by college teachers, local faculty members, select upper classmen, home agents, unemployed college graduates, members of sororities and fraternities, college women's clubs, N. Y. A. workers, WPA recreation workers. This voluntary service will last throughout the duration of the drive, Professor Brown asserted.

Letters from Governor Clyde Hoey, or Dr. James S. Shepherd and Dr. Jones now being distributed throughout the state emphasizing the necessity of this "All Literature Negro Citizenship Week." Feature articles in state papers edited by both races will also carry stories on the project. Already, some of the nation's leading Negro weeklies are carrying weekly stories on the North Carolina scheme of wiping out illiteracy within its domain.

The race throughout the state is now face to face with the most gigantic efforts in its entire history to lift itself from the pit of ignorance and superstition and take its place among the enlightened thought of the world, commented one local citizen recently.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 23, 1939

WAYNE NEGROES FORM EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

75 Teachers Volunteer to Teach Adults in Effort to Reduce Illiteracy

Goldsboro, Feb. 22.—A Wayne County Council of Negroes to fight illiteracy among their race in this county has been formed, according to the announcement of J. W. Wilson, superintendent of Wayne County schools. This council will unite with efforts in other counties to wipe out illiteracy in a campaign in which Governor Hoey has asked the State to cooperate.

Seventy-five Negro teachers of Wayne County have volunteered their services to teach adult members of their race to read and write. A list of 421 illiterate Negro parents of Wayne students has been compiled through the schools. The list is believed far from complete.

The Wayne Negro Council is composed of the following: Sarah Nixon, Wayne Jeanes Foundation teacher; W. M. Reinhardt, principal of Central High School in New Hope; C. H. McLeondon, principal of Mt. Olive Negro School; J. H. Carney, principal of Vail School; and Lettie Manley, principal of Eureka Negro School. The duty of the council will be to arrange for the classes and to schedule time and places of meetings.

Rockingham, N. C. Post-Dispatch
February 25, 1939

Negro Illiteracy

Campaign to Reduce Illiteracy.

To the Negro Citizenry of Richmond County:

The North Carolina Negro Adult Education Council, appointed by the Governor, is sponsoring, this month, an intensive State-wide drive to reduce illiteracy among Negroes. Through co-operation of various public agencies, the Council hopes to teach 100,000 illiterate Negroes to read and write.

According to the 1930 census, ONE Negro out of every FIVE in the State was illiterate (unable to read and write).

This is an appalling figure and one that challenges the thinking of every citizen who is interested in the general welfare and progress of our great State.

As indicated, this drive was really initiated by the Governor and, as such, has the full support of his office, the State Department of Education, the local Dept. of Education and various other public agencies. (The State Directors of this Drive are the Superintendents of Education in the several counties and cities of the State, respectively).

The records show that there are 2,400 illiterate Negroes in Richmond County, alone.

In co-operation with the several agencies in the promotion of this Drive against illiteracy, it is our desire that a very worthwhile and thorough-going effort will be put forth in Rockingham and Richmond County. As City-County Chairman, I am appealing to every Negro citizen to lend his fullest support to this project. For that large number of our people who are void of the rudiments of education, here is a Golden Opportunity; to the others of us who may be able to assist in promoting this project, here is a real challenge for service to humanity—service that will net great and lasting dividends.

The principals of the several Negro schools in the county (appointed by the Superintendent of Schools) constitute the Negro Literacy Committee in this county. All of the Negro teachers and others who may qualify for instructional work are urged to volunteer their services in this worthy cause.

These classes for adults are held three times a week—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. Already, a large number of classes, in different parts of the county, have gotten under way. It is hoped that this service may touch every one who is eligible for this type of instruction—every Negro in Richmond county, above the age of 14, who is unable to read and write or who is but little removed from this status.

The fact that this project is a highly important one can easily be appreciated. Whatever the occupation or field of service, one is better able to go about his or her labors with more dignity and assurance if he or she is in possession of, at least, the rudiments of learning. Whether a laundress, or maid, or cook, or day laborer, or housewife, father or mother—whatever the sphere of work, one is at great disadvantage in rendering the most satisfactory service if he or she is without these basic fundamentals—is unable to read and write. Moreover, such a handicap makes it difficult for one to render his citizenship duties to the State which we love and honor.

Let the Negro citizenry of Richmond County accept heartily and enthusiastically this significant challenge; let each one manifest his gratitude to our great Governor and other leaders of State for this fine movement; let each one do his uppermost in carrying the message of literacy to every nook and corner of our county. Thus we shall be helping to make a great Commonwealth still greater and thus we shall be giving evidence of our fine sentiments for the Old North State—

Carolina, Carolina, heaven's blessings attend her,
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her,
Tho' the scorner may sneer a and witlings defame her,
Still our hearts swell with Gladness whenever we name her.'

—R. Irving Boone.

EDUCATION- 1939

ILLITERACY

NORTH CAROLINA

Adult Education Great Need, Says N. C. Speaker

By THEORA M. WEAVER

WINTON, N. C.—The adult education class of Winton, under the auspices of Mrs. Effie M. Gadsden, presented W. T. Murphy, area supervisor of the W. P. A. education program, and fifteen of the enrolled pupils, in a special program in Brown Hall on the campus of Waters Training School, recently.

Mr. Murphy, the principal speaker, complimented Mrs. Gadsden on the remarkable progress shown in the adult education work done in Hertford county in the past two months. In his address, which revealed several interesting and informative facts concerning adult education, Mr. Murphy recommended that the advisory council of the Hertford County Adult Education unit take the following steps in developing the program in this section:

(1) Ask questions and go to all the communities and interpret the program; (2) help secure the interest of all adults who need the program or who might become students in the class; (3) secure as much local support as is possible; and (4) discover community interests and needs.

Mr. Murphy told local patrons that there are 45,000,000 Negroes who cannot read or write. Of this number, he pointed out, 139,103 are in Eastern North Carolina. The speaker urged that every literate person become interested in at least one individual and teach him to read and write.

4TH GRADE AVERAGE

Mr. Murphy revealed that the average level of intelligence in the Negro population was about fourth grade.

The speaker sympathized with the many problems that face the teacher in adult education work but declared that the need for literacy was so great that teachers should work to overcome all obstacles that stood in the way of the adult education program.

Some of these problems, he said, were: lack of transportation facilities, funds, materials and interested persons; and a feeling of shame on the part of those adults who cannot read and write, even though they are sometimes anxious to learn.

Members of the advisory council of the Hertford County unit are: Mrs. Agnes Mitchell, Mrs Flora B. Collins, H. C. Freeland J. R. Weaver, W. C. Davenport, H D. Cooper, and the Rev. G. T Rouson. Mr. Murphy and the members of the advisory counci were feted after the program.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 5, 1939

Negroes Urged To Aid Drive For Literacy

Raleigh, Feb. 4 (AP).—Governor Hoey urged North Carolina Negroes today to co-operate in a state-wide literacy drive by the North Carolina Adult Education Council. The drive will start tomorrow and continue through March 11.

"North Carolina has a very high percentage of illiteracy among both white and Negro races," he said in a statement, "about 28 per cent of our population belongs to the Negro race and there is an unusually large number of adult illiterates. The need for a special drive is manifest and I wish to heartily commend the leaders of the Negro race who are making this definite effort to blot out illiteracy among the Negro race during the year 1939 and preceding the taking of the census of 1940.

"The last census showed North Carolina having 10 per cent. of her adult population, meaning people over ten years of age, who could not read and write. The average for the nation was only 4.3 per cent. North Carolina should strive in every possible way to reduce this adult illiteracy, both for the promotion of the good of our own citizenship and the presentation of a better record in the census of 1940.

"I wish to specially commend this state-wide literacy drive which has for its objectives the teaching of 100,000 illiterates to read and write and to attend community schools. Competent Negroes in each county of the state will be asked to serve as voluntary teachers during this drive and they will serve in teaching the Negroes to read and write. Splendid results will follow, and I bespeak the full co-operation of all the Negroes in the state in this worthwhile activity."

Carthage, N. C., News
February 2, 1939

NEGRO LITERACY DRIVE

One of the finest old colored citizens of Moore county is B. D. Ross of the Union section. He has been superintendent of his Sunday school for around a quarter of a century, yet until recently the opportunity to read and write had never come his way. That chance to fulfill a life-long desire was provided by the North Carolina negro adult education council, of which Mrs. J. L. McGraw is the county director. Although he is about 70, Ross is pursuing his studies with the avidity of a youngster and is down-right proud of his progress.

Ross is not the only one of his race being taught to read by the fine negro faculty composed of Wiania Goode Southern Pines; Verna McGoogan Jackson Springs; Eunice Charles Cameron; Rev. Paul Boykin, Carthage, and Clifton Quick, Pinehurst. The enrollment is large and big strides are being made in reducing adult negro illiteracy in the county.

However, the response has not been so great as was hoped, and to stimulate more interest, the negro adult educational council is sponsoring a state-wide negro literacy drive during the week of February 5th to February 12th. Governor Clyde R. Hoey and a number of negro leaders will broadcast the aims of the council, workers will hold meetings and the newspapers will do their share in bringing home this fine opportunity for adults to acquire at least the rudiments of an education.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 5, 1939

Governor Calls On Negroes To Join In Literacy Drive

State Has High Percentage Of Illiteracy Among Both White And Negro Races, Hoey Says In Connection With Campaign Starting Today

Raleigh, Feb. 4.—(AP)—Governor Hoey urged North Carolina Negroes today to cooperate in a state-wide literacy drive by the North Carolina adult education council. The drive will start tomorrow and continue through March 11.

"North Carolina has a very high percentage of illiteracy among both white and Negro races," he said in a statement, "about 28 percent of our population belongs to the Negro race and there is an unusually large number of adult illiterates. The need for a special drive is manifest and I wish to heartily commend the leaders of the Negro race who are making this definite effort to blot out illiteracy among the Negro race during the year 1939 and preceding the taking of the census of 1940.

"The last census showed North Carolina having 10 percent of her adult population, meaning people over 10 years of age, who could not read and write. The average for the nation was only 4.3 percent North Carolina should strive in every possible way to reduce this adult illiteracy, both for the promotion of the good of our own citizenship and the presentation of a better record in the census of 1940.

"I wish to specially commend this state-wide literacy drive which has for its objectives the teaching of 100,000 illiterates to read and write and to attend community schools. Competent Negroes in each county of the state will be asked to serve as voluntary teachers during this drive and they will serve in teaching the Negroes to read and write. Splendid results will follow, and I bespeak the full cooperation of all the Negroes in the state in this worthwhile activity."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 5, 1939

Would Cut Illiteracy Before 1940 Census-Taking

Governor Hoey urged North Carolina Negroes yesterday to cooperate in a State-wide literacy drive by the North Carolina Adult Education Council. The drive will continue through March 11.

"North Carolina has a very high percentage of illiteracy among both White and Negro races," the Governor said in a statement, "about 28 per cent of our population belongs to the Negro race and there is an unusually large number of adult illiterates. The need for a special drive is manifest and I wish to heartily commend the leaders of the Negro race who are making this definite effort to blot out illiteracy among the race during the year 1939 and preceding the taking of the census of 1940.

"The last census showed North Carolina having 10 per cent of her adult population, meaning people over ten years of age, who could not read and write. The average for the nation was only 4.3 per cent. North Carolina should strive in every possible way to reduce this adult illiteracy, both for the promotion of the good of our own citizenship anl the presentation of a better record in the census of 1940.

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Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
February 21, 1939

Negroes Form Council To Battle Illiteracy

Formation of a Wayne County Council to fight illiteracy among Negroes in Wayne county was announced Monday by J. W. Wilson, superintendent of Wayne county schools.

This council will unite with efforts in other counties to wipe out illiteracy in a campaign in which Governor Hoey has asked the state to cooperate.

Seventy-five negro teachers, Mr. Wilson said, have volunteered their services to teach members of their race to read and write. Duty of the council will be to arrange for the classes, to schedule time and place of meetings.

Through the Wayne schools, Mr. Wilson said, names and addresses of parents of students, parents who do not know how how to read or write, have been compiled. The list, believed far from incomplete, lists 421 Negroes and 304 whites.

To date no organized effort to attack illiteracy among the whites of Wayne has been made, Mr. Wilson said. Organization in Goldsboro has not been perfected.

"The list of illiterates is probably far from complete," said Mr. Wilson. "I have seen statistics on illiteracy in the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morriss, state director of WPA and state aid education program, and Wayne ranks relatively high in the state.

'Wayne Council

The Negro Council organized for Wayne is composed of the following: Sarah Nixon, Wayne Jeanes Foundation teach; W. M. Reinhardt, principal of Central High school in new Hope; C. H. McLendon, Mt. Olive negro school principal; J. H. Carney, Vail school principal and Lettie Manley, Eureka school principal.

Governor Hoey in an appeal for the anti-illiteracy drive said:

"The last census showed North Carolina having 10 per cent of her adult population, meaning people over ten years of age, who could not read and write. The average for the nation was only 4.3 per cent. North Carolina should strive in every possible way to reduce this adult illiteracy, both for the promotion of the good of our own citizenship and the presentation of a better record in the census of 1940.

"I wish to specially commend this state-wide literacy drive which has for its objective the teaching of 100,000 illiterates to read and write and to attend community schools. Competent Negroes in each county of the state will be asked to serve as voluntary teachers during this drive and they will serve in teaching the Negroes to read and write. Splendid results will follow, and I bespeak the full co-operation of all the Negroes in the state in this worth while activity."

Ahoskie, N. C., Herald
February 16, 1939

LITERACY DRIVE BEGINS FOR NEGROES

A drive to decrease Negro adult illiteracy in Hertford county is being lauched this week through the cooperation of J. R. Brown, county school superintendent, and the N. C. Negro Adult Education Council.

Brown, at the request of the council, is to appoint a committee of leading Negro citizens of Hertford county for the purpose of arranging for five weeks of evening classes in every section of the county.

Colored school teachers and ministers will be asked to cooperate in arranging and teaching the classes two or three nights each week.

Seventy North Carolina Counties Conduct Drive Against Illiteracy

RALEIGH, N. C.—A drive t teach 100,000 Negro illiterates t read and write is under way i seventy counties in North Caro lina. Three thousand volantee teachers, aided by the clergy an with radio facilities put at thei disposal, are engaged in this grea effort to raise the standards o education within the State.

This campaign is sponsored by the North Carolina Negro Adul Education Council, a group of educators appointed last year by Governor Clyde R. Hoey. Through the cooperation of teachers employed on the Education Program of the Works Progress Administration, it is expected that at least 75 per cent of the 100,000 illiterates throughout the State will be enrolled in the established adult education centers when the drive is finished.

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger
November 23. 1939

DARLINGTON COUNTY ILLITERACY

According to the 1930 Census 8.5 per cent of the white population of Darlington county was illiterate; 31.5 per cent of the Negro population illiterate. Of recent date a definite campaign has been instituted to improve this condition, giving as its purpose:

To show that illiteracy and a democratic society are inconsistent.

To work for regular attendance of every child in school.

To locate every illiterate in each school district.

To teach as many illiterates as possible to master a basic vocabulary of 150 words and to write a simple letter by April 1, 1940.

To see that these persons continue to study so that they may become literate.

To initiate four public meetings at each school on Education, Health, Social and Economic Conditions, and Government.

In this campaign, every literate citizen of the county can make a contribution towards its success. Won't you?

Greenwood S. C. Index-Journal
December 7. 1939

S. C. Hopes To Have Reduction In Illiteracy Rate By Census

COLUMBIA, Dec. 7—(AP)—Ranks of South Carolina's army of uneducated citizens have been thinned by at least 15,000 individuals since the 1930 census established this state as the most illiterate in the Union.

State education officials figured that number had begun traveling the road to literacy since the census takers marked them down as unable to read or write.

Sees Improvements

The census showed 5.1 per cent whites and 26.9 per cent negroes were illiterate but Miss Wil Lou Gray, veteran supervisor of adult education, predicted the 1940 census would reveal only about 2.5 per cent whites and a corresponding decrease in negroes.

Louisiana, whose record was almost as bad as South Carolina's, began carving away on illiteracy by appropriating over $300,000 about the time of the last census, Miss Gray said. This state at that time provided only about $30,000, she recalled.

Night schools in the winter and opportunity schools in the summer have been the instruments wielded by the education department against illiteracy in this state. The work was slowed this year when the legislature slashed the appropriation from $30,000 to $12,000.

Miss Gray asked the budget commission to 'recomemnd that the lawmakers appropriate $54,000 for 1940-41 to allow her work to be resumed in full force. The present allowance, she said, could not go far.

Annual Sessions

The opoprtunity schols—held annually at Clemson college—have increased in enrollment from 19 pupils in 1921 to 382 this year.

Night school enrollment now is 8,100, of which 4,780 are taking the first, second or third grade courses and 3,320 are studying higher grade courses. A total of 3,177 pupils range in ages from 16 through 21 and the remaining 3,923 students are above 21. Miss Gray said that many persons mistakenly thought that illiteracy was found solely in old persons.

The more fortunate students are allowed an even greater advantage than the illiterates in funds for education in South Carolina, Miss Gray said. She asserted that the state this year was spending $79.91 on each student in white high schools and $28.02 on every negro high school pupil but that only $4.11 was being spent on the illiterate white and $1.76 on the illiterate negro.

Thousands Benefitted

The state's illiterates number more than the combined population of Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell Calhoun, Dorchester, Edgefield Georgetown, Hampton, Jasper, McCormick and Saluda counties.

White illiteracy ranges from 0.8 per cent in Beaufort—inhabited predominantly by negroes—to 10.5 per cent in Cherokee county. Negro illiteracy ranges from 18.6 per cent in Greenville county to 46.1 per cent in Allendale.

The 1930 census listed South Carolina's illiteracy as 14.9 per cent or about one out of every seven persons. Louisiana's was 13.5. Iowa had less illiteracy than any other state—only 0.8 per cent.

We can not stand still, we must go forward. In order to go forward I appeal to you as individual citizens to do your part to give the illiterate person the chance to learn. Take the task upon yourself to teach at least one person to enjoy this great pleasure, reading and writing.

Whether it be your cook or neighbor, the satisfaction of knowing you helped Fairfield county to the top in education is well worth the effort. We are as strong as the weakest link. Teach at least one person to read and write by the first of April.

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
November 23. 1939

233 White; 3,865 Negro Illiterates In Fairfield County

Following American Education week is a good time to consider illiteracy in Fairfield county and what can be done to improve conditions. The census of 1930 showed 233 white, 3,865 nego illiteates. This has been decreased some since then but with the assistance of an organizer and each citizen feeling his or her responsibility, his number can be decreased at least 50 per cent. Then we as citizens of Fairfield county will feel proud of the fact that we took part in the work of teaching one or more unfortunate persons to enjoy the privilege of reading and writing.

Columbia S C State
January 5, 1939

Teachers of Adults.

A training conference for prospective teachers of adult schools is scheduled for Friday, Saturday and Sunday of this week, with white teachers meeting at Drayton hall and Negro teachers at Benedict college.

The conference for white teachers opens at 6:30 p. m. Friday and closes Saturday; that for Negro teachers opens Saturday at 11 a. m. and closes at noon January 8.

The 1930 census gave white illiterates in South Carolina as numbering 36,246—that is, white people above ten years of age who could not write their names nor read a newspaper.

The Negro illiterates, in that census, numbered 156,065.

Since 1930 hundreds have attended schools for adults and the number of illiterates probably has been reduced.

Columbia, S C Record
January 7, 1939

Adult Educators Close Conference

The annual convention of men and women in white adult teaching work in this state under the South Carolina education department closed their annual meeting here this afternoon at Drayton hall.

The 125 persons attending are entering on the 21st year of adult teaching in South Carolina. Miss Wil Lou Gray, state supervisor of adult schols, was in charge.

W. H. Ward of the University of South Carolina extension division addressed the teachers at a dinner last night at Stewards hall, University cafeteria.

A similar meeting for negro teachers got underway this morning at Benedict college, and will close tomorrow. Miss Gray is being assisted with this meeting by Dora Daniel, WPA state literacy supervisor for negroes.

Columbia S C State
February 5, 1939

Hoey Calls for Co-operation in Illiteracy Drive

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 4.—(AP)—Governor Hoey urged North Carolina Negroes today to co-operate in a statewide literacy drive by the North Carolina Adult Education council. The drive will start tomorrow and continue through March 11.

"North Carolina has a very high percentage of illiteracy among both white and Negro races," he said in a statement, "about 28 per cent. of our population belongs to the Negro race and there is an unusually large number of adult illiterates. The need for a special drive is manifest and I wish to heartily commend the leaders of the Negro race who are making this definite effort to blot out illiteracy among the Negro race during the year 1939 and preceding the taking of the census of 1940.

"The last census showed North Carolina having 10 per cent. of her adult population, meaning people over ten years of age, who could not read and write. The average for the nation was only 4.3 per cent. North Carolina should strive in every possible way to reduce this adult illiteracy, both for the promotion of the good of our own citizenship and the presentation of a better record in the census of 1940.

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Spartanburg S C Herald
March 6. 1939

Banishing Illiteracy

Lawrence M. Pinckney, WPA administrator in South Carolina, reports a remarkable achievement in WPA education work in the state. According to a report issued last week 19,619 white adults and 23,132 Negroes have been taught to read and write since the federal census of 1930 was taken. The white adults represented 54 per cent of white illiterates in the census while the Negroes represented 15 percent of the illiterates of that race.

The accomplishment is one worthy of notice South Carolina long has stood near the bottom of the illiteracy list of the nation. The work of the WPA educational bureau has been of great aid to the state adult teachers who, for years, have been working with limited funds to remove the stigma of illiteracy from their state.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
March 17. 1939

WPA TEACHING MANY TO READ

Fifteen Percent Of Colored Illiterates In S. C. Taught

Columbia, March 17—In the eradication of illiteracy in South Carolina, it is interesting to note that out of 156,065 illiterate colored persons as shown by the 1930 census, the Works Progress Administration has, since January 1, 1936, taught fifteen per cent or approximately 23,000 colored persons to read and write, it was pointed out today by the State Works Progress Administrator Lawrence M. Pinckney.

The following letter which was received today by Mr. Pinckney illustrates the voluntary work being done to aid colored illiterates:

"Mr. Lawrence M. Pinckney
State Administrator, WPA
National Loan and Exchange Bank Building
Columbia, South Carolina.
Dear Mr. Pinckney:

At a meeting of the WPA Adult State Advisory Committee I was instructed to convey to you in writing the thanks of the negro people of South Carolina for the very splendid service the WPA is rendering the negroes of South Carolina through its educational project

The graph sent out from your office showing the number of negroes taught to read and write does not tell the whole story. Through the excellent work being done by Mrs. Dora B. Daniels among the negro educators of the state and the sympathetic cooperation of Mr. R. A. Rouse, Director of Educational Projects, there is an army of volunteer workers in South Carolina who are teaching people without compensation from any source. This gives you a slight inea of the magnitude of the work that is being done to help lift South Carolina out of the unenviable position she now holds.

Our committee appreciates the work that has been done.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) John P. Burgess,
Chairman WPA Adult State Advisory Committee."

In addition to the efforts to eradicate illiteracy among the colored, fifty-four per cent of the 36,246 illiterate white persons in South Carolina listed by the 1930 census have since 1936 been taught to read and write by the Works Progress Administration

Greenwood S C Index Journal
March 18, 1939

W. P. A. Has Taught 23,000 To Read And Write Since January 1, 1936

Of 156,065 illiterate Negroes in South Carolina shown by the 1930 census, the works progress administration has, since January 1, 1936 taught 15 per cent. or approximately 23,000 to read and write, State WPA Administrator Lawrence M. Pinckney said yesterday.

In addition to the accomplishments of the WPA through its teachers and through its educational program, the Negro race of South Carolina, in an effort to be of all assistance and help possible, is teaching Negro illiterates to read and write as a voluntary act without compensation.

The following letter received by Mr. Pinckney illustrates the voluntary work being done to aid Negro illiterates:

"Dear Mr. Pinckney:

"At a meeting of the WPA adult state advisory committee I was instructed to convey to you in writing the thanks of the Negro people of South Carolina for the very splendid service the WPA is rendering the Negroes of South Carolina through its educational project.

"The graph sent out from your office showing the number of Negroes taught to read and write does not tell the whole story. Through the excellent work being done by Mrs. Dora B. Daniels among the Negro educators of the state and the sympathetic co-operation of R. A. Rouse, director of educational projects, there is an army of volunteer workers in South Carolina who are teaching people without compensation from any source. This gives you a slight idea of the magnitude of the work that is being done to help lift South Carolina out of the unenviable position she now holds.

"Our committee appreaciates the work that has been done.

"Yours very truly,
JOHN P. BURGESS Chairman,
WPA Adult State Advisory Committee."

In addition to the efforts to eradicate illiteracy among the Negroes, 54 per cent. of the 36,246 illiterate white persons in South Carolina listed by the 1930 census have since 1936 been taught to read and write by the WPA.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Trib
April 11, 1939

LITERACY SCHOOL FINALS PLANNED

Commencement Exercises For 726 White And Negro Students Of County To Be Held Here Friday And Saturday.

Commencement exercises for 726 white and negro students of the 1939 session of the Anderson county literacy schools will be held Friday night and Saturday afternoon here, marking the close of a successful year, it was announced yesterday.

Final exercises for white pupils will be held Saturday at 3 p. m. at Girls high. A program will be held Friday night at Reed street school for negroes.

Miss Wil Lou Gray, state supervisor of adult schools, will be present, according to Miss Lessie Moore, superintendent of adult schools in Anderson county, who reported that 620 pupils had been taught to read and write, including 392 white students and 228 negroes.

Merit awards will be presented to those who have successfully completed the work of the term and have learned to read and write. Upon receipt of these certificate pupils agree "never to make a cross mark again, and to make use of every chance to study in order to continue to improve as a citizen."

This is the second year that Anderson county has conducted adult classes, and last year was the first time that a real illiteracy experiment was conducted in the state. The total number of pupils to graduate last year were 510, with an increase this year of 110 students.

Classes in the various commu-

nities were conducted by the following teachers: Mrs. Willie Holland at Anderson mill; Mrs. Charles Wyatt at Lad-Lassie mill; Miss Sue Ellen Pulliam at Riverside-Toxaway mills; Mrs. L. J. Scaife, at Appleton mill; Miss Edna Mays, at the sewing room; Mrs. Bill Shaw, the section north of Gluck mill; Mrs. Walter Holland, Belton; Miss Lena Hogg, Beaverdam; Miss Mary Holland, Cheddar; Miss Doris Rogers, Piercetown; Mrs. Jim Williford, Roberts; Mrs. Guy Woolbright, Townville; Mrs. J. H. Coleman, Honea Path; Mrs. Ralph Hatchell, Honea Path: Mrs. W. B. Wansley, Iva; Mrs. S. P. Brown, Iva; Mrs. Florrie Moore, Zion; and Mrs. Maud Robbins, Lebanon, all of whom have been in charge of the white classes.

Those in charge of the negro classes are: McLester Zimmerman at Piney Grove; Hattie Ayers at Centerville; A. Tucker Grimes at Concord; Alice Gresham at Green Pond; Melrose Best, Rocky river; Ruth Rucker, Salem; Mattie Green, Center-Star; Azalee Harris Taylors; Aaron Rucker, Honea Path; Mary E. Sloan, Honea Path; Helen Boseman, Hall; Eula B. Prince, Mt. Creek; Josephine Clay, Ebenezer; and Ruth James at Long Branch. 6

23,000 SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO ILLITERATES LEARN TO READ AND WRITE IN THREE-YEAR WPA PROGRAM

Columbia, S. C. -Not to be outdone by the remarkable record of her sister State to the North, South Carolina can point to a 15 percent reduction in the number of Negro illiterates since Jan. 1, 1936. Credit for teaching 23,000 illiterates of the Race to read and write goes to the Education Program of the Works Progress Administration.

In addition to the workers of the WPA's Education Program including its corps of some 160 capable Negro teachers, are many volunteers who are working to increase the number of persons learning to read and write for the first time. Most of the volunteers are public school teachers interested in helping the stater to attain a higher literacy rating in 1940. These teachers receive no compensation from the WPA for their work. They pool their effort with the WPA and other agencies of education, and share in the accomplishments of their programs.

Complete progress graphs are kept up-to date as the vital phases of the WPA Education Program make advances on all fronts where the problem in illiteratacy is found to be acute.

John P. Burgess, Chairman of the WPA Adult State Advirsory Committee, has recently singled out as a good example the work being done by Mrs. Dora B. Daniels R. A. Rouse, Director of the WPA Education Projects, is coordinating the huge WPA Edcation Program with the work of Negro educatiors of the State in the cooperative drive against illiteracy.

Besides these efforts to wipe out illiteracy among Negroes, 54 percent of the 36,246 white persons in this State listed as illiterate in this 1930 census have been aught to read and write by the VPA since 1936.

Greenville S. C. News
April 8, 1939

1,331 ENROLLED IN EDUCATIONAL UNIT

151 New Pupils Enrolled In WPA Program In March —Whites Lead

A total of 151 new pupils was enrolled in the WPA education program in Greenville county during March, according to Miss Flora McKelvey, area supervisor.

The new enrollees brought the total number of pupils in the county to 1,331, the white enrollment was 1,073 and the colored 258.

Forty-five classes for whites and 13 classes for negroes were held by the 22 teachers assigned to the county.

Miss McKelvey said that the enrollment in this area, which is composed of Greenville, Pickens, Laurens and Spartanburg counties, at 2,914

Columbia, S. C. State
October 27, 1939

THE THREE MOST ILLITERATE CITIES.

The census of 1930 showed Columbia one of the three most illiterate cities in the United States. The other two in this group were Charleston, South Carolina, and Fall River, Massachusetts. Therefore, as you see, South Carolina cities occupied two of the three bottom places.

The explanations offered are, for the South Carolina communities, the Negro population; for Fall River, the foreign born population. Both explanations may be accurate, but neither is a justification of the relatively high percentages of illiteracy in the three cities. The Fall River explanation may be nearer a genuine excuse because that community did not have a chance to do anything for the adult foreign born.

But 1930 was a long time ago; and 1940 is at hand. What will be the illiteracy ratings in the census to be taken next year? The State cannot know. But The State does hope that South Carolina will not again "win" two of the bottom three places. For Columbia to occupy such a position is shocking. Columbia is a center for governments—federal, state, county, city, and some other governments employ persons here, and perform functions here. No other city in South Carolina, perhaps no other city in the South, has such a high percentage of its people employed by government. This is one of Columbia's good breaks. There are many advantages in public employment. But are there not also some special obligations?

Columbia, center of government in South Carolina, should be; always and in all facets of public service, an example of government at its best. But illiteracy, obviously, is an evidence of government's failure to do what government should do.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 12, 1939

State's Illiterate Decreasing

COLUMBIA, Nov. 11.—(AP): Ranks of South Carolina's army of uneducated citizens have been thinned by at least 15,000 individuals since the 1930 census established this state as the most illiterate in the union.

State education officials figured that number had begun traveling the road to literacy since the census takers marked them down as unable to read or write.

The census showed 5.1 per cent whites and 26.9 per cent negroes were illiterate but Miss Wil Lou Gray, veteran supervisor of adult education, predicted the 1940 census would reveal only about 2.5 per cent whites and a corresponding decrease in negroes.

Louisiana, whose record was almost as bad as South Carolina's, began carving away on illiteracy by appropriating over $300,000 about the time of the last census, Miss Gray said. This state at that time provided only about $30,000, she recalled.

Weapons Against Illiteracy

Night schools in the winter and opportunity schools in the summer have been the instruments wielded by the education department against illiteracy in this state. The work was slowed this year when the legislature slashed the appropriation from $30,000 to $12,000.

Miss Gray asked the budget commission to recommend that the lawmakers appropriate $54,000 for 1940-'41 to allow her work to be resumed in full force. The present allowance, she said, could not go far.

The opportunity schools—held annually at Clemson college—have increased in enrolment from nineteen pupils in 1921 to 382 this year.

Night school enrolment now is 8,100, of which 4,780 are taking the first, second or third grade courses and 3,320 are studying higher grade courses. A total of 3,177 pupils range in ages from sixteen through twenty-one and the remaining 4,923 students are above twenty.-one. Miss Cray said that many persons mistakenly thought that illiteracy was found solely i old persons.

Would Fill 11 Counties

The more fortunate students are allowed an even greater advantage than the illiterates in funds for education in South Carolina, Miss Gray said. She asserted that the state this year was spending $79.91 on each student in white high schools and $28.02 on every negro high school pupil but that only $4.11 was being spent on the illiterate white and $1.76 on the illiterate negro.

The state's illiterates number more than the combined population of Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Dorchester, Edgefield, Georgetown, Hampton, Jasper, McCormick and Saluda counties.

White illiteracy ranges from 0.8 per cent in Beaufort—inhabited predominantly by negroes—to 10.5 per cent in Cherokee county. Negro illiteracy ranges from 18.6 per cent in Greenville county to 46.1 per cent in Allendale.

The 1930 census listed South Carolina's illiteracy as 14.9 per cent, or about one out of every seven persons. Louisiana's was 13.5. Iowa had less illiteracy than any other state—only 0.8 per cent.

EDUCATION- 1939
ILLITERACY

TENNESSEE

Morristown, Tenn. Gazette
February 14, 1939

COLORED COLLEGE NOTICE

The adult project class, under the direction of Corrie S. Sherard of the Morristown College Home Economics Department, has changed its time of meeting to Wednesday night from 7:00 to 8:30 p. m. This class is open to all adults residing in Morristown, all are urged to attend. There are no charges attached.

Governor Price's "Program of Progress"

Journal and Guide 7-29-39 Norfolk Va.

IN his radio address "to the people of Virginia" Governor James H. Price outlined a program for the consideration of the General Assembly and the citizens of the State which in scope is the most forward expression of State policy enunciated by any Chief Executive within a generation. Other Governors have spoken forthrightly at intervals upon specific questions such as taxation, highways, agriculture, industry and reorganization of State offices. But none of them has embraced all of these in one general program, adding thereto the vitally important educational and other questions of social significance in which Virginia lags.

He addressed himself especially to the State's educational problems, deploring the state of things which finds Virginia with 150,000 citizens of voting age who can neither read nor write. Delving further into our illiteracy statistics he revealed that more than six per cent of the adult white population—12 per cent of the males—and 25 per cent of the Negro population, are illiterate. He pointed out that of the 200,000 Negroes living in rural communities in Virginia 30 per cent are without education of any kind. There are, the Governor said, 100,000 white children and 50,000 Negro children, seven to 19 years of age in the State who are not in any kind of a school. To this high rate of illiteracy he attributed our poverty-ridden marginal population and our high rate of juvenile delinquency, as well as our high sickness and death rate.

The Governor gave as his interpretation of the school's mission, "Character building and effective inculcation of sound ethics and a high conception of civic responsibilities in the minds of our children in preparation for citizenship." To accomplish this, he said, "the highest type of teacher-personnel is required, which means that pay, sufficient to compensate them for the preparation demanded, must be offerd our teachers to attract to the service those of high character and superior qualifications."

He gave emphasis and endorsement to the school teachers' efforts to raise their standards of living. This applies not only to the Negro teachers but to the white teachers as well. "Raise teacher standards," said Governor Price, "and we shall promote good citizenship. Teach and inspire our children of today in the idealogy of true democracy; implement them with sound ideas and high ideals, and they will leaven and lead the citizenry of tomorrow." The Governor knows that discontented, poorly paid teachers cannot fulfill their true mission in the classroom.

Governor Price said that he would recommend to the next General Assembly: 100 per cent enforcement of compulsory elementary education; establishment of a full nine-month school term for all public free schools, both elementary and high; the inauguration of a comprehensive and practical program of adult education; the provision of courses in high schools that will fit pupils for entrance into the trades, business, industry, agriculture and home making, as well as for entrance into college, and, the establishment of a minimum State wage per teacher unit of $720 per year.

Next to education he placed most emphasis in his address upon the need for an expanded State Public Health System and a greater State highway system. His appeal for the State's handicapped children was eloquent and forceful, and he did not forget business, industry, agriculture and labor. On the whole Governor Price's address was inspiring. His program is indeed one of progress for Virginia.

TEACHERS ILLITERATE

Howard Professor Says Schoolmarms Will Have To Be Re-Educated.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 10—Professor Doxey A. Wilkerson of Howard University, the only Negro member of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, [illegible] address before the Virginia State College for Negroes discussion school, flayed the Negro public school teacher as being socially illiterate.

Roanoke, Va., World News
September 4, 1939

The Toll of Illiteracy

Among factors on which the census of 1940 is expected to shed light is the progress of adult education in an effort to reduce the toll of illiteracy throughout the United States. Public school progress, especially where there are adequately enforced school attendance laws, may be counted on to banish most illiteracy in a generation. The attempt to speed that process means an attempt to teach those beyond school age to read and write.

The census of 1930 listed 4,283,753 persons in the United States over ten years of age who could not read or write—4.3 per cent of the population. During the intervening years, State educational authorities have devoted much attention to evening adult classes. The WPA as a means of relief for unemployed teachers has conducted classes for 1,400,000 persons, about one-third of the total number counted as illiterate in 1930. The adult illiterate receives a course of about 100 lessons and is listed as attaining about a third grade reading ability.

Census figures are believed to have grossly understated the actual amount of illiteracy, for the census lists as illiterate only those who admit that they cannot read or write anything, in any language. If WPA classes attained only a third grade reading ability, they may still be classed as illiterate, for it is usually held that one must have at least a sixth grade ability in order to read a newspaper or write a simple letter. Startling figures, far in excess of census totals, were shown as to illiteracy in the draft army of 1917, for the army test was whether a soldier could, without assistance, write a letter home that would pass a military censor.

With the more general introduction of Negro schools, illiteracy is being sharply reduced among Negro youth, but a vast amount exists among those above school age. In many States of the Deep South, rural schools for Negroes are inadequate and attendance laws are not enforced. In the 1930 census, 16.3 per cent of the Negro race was counted as illiterate, the rate running as high as 26.2 per cent in Alabama, and pulling down the average for all States with a large rural Negro population. The highest illiteracy rate, however, is not among the Negroes, but among the Mexicans, where it was 27.5 per cent.

Among foreign born white persons the illiteracy rate for the whole country was 9.9 per cent. In West Virginia and Louisiana the illiteracy rate for foreign born whites in the 1930 census was 19.2 per cent.

Illiteracy in the native born white population for the country as a whole had been reduced by 1930 to 1.5 per cent, with only two-tenths of one per cent for native born whites between 10 and 14 years of age living in cities, a tribute to the modern public school and the school attendance law. Percentages mount with age, and are considerably higher in rural sections, where schools are less accessible, and poor roads prevent operation of school buses. The highest rate in 1930 for native white persons was 8.7 per cent for the rural farm population 65 years of age and older—people who grew up in areas where public schools had not been generally introduced.

EDUCATION- 1939
ILLITERACY

WEST VIRGINIA

Tenant Farmer in West Virginia's Hill Was 'Cheatable' Until Taught to Read and Write

ORLANDO, W. Va., July 8.—The following story is the photographer's own. To get the pictures and stories, he had to leave the highways and walk over mountain trails. Here is a story of WPA achievement, of New Deal aid to an isolated and forgotten corner of American.

Daily Worker 7-9-39

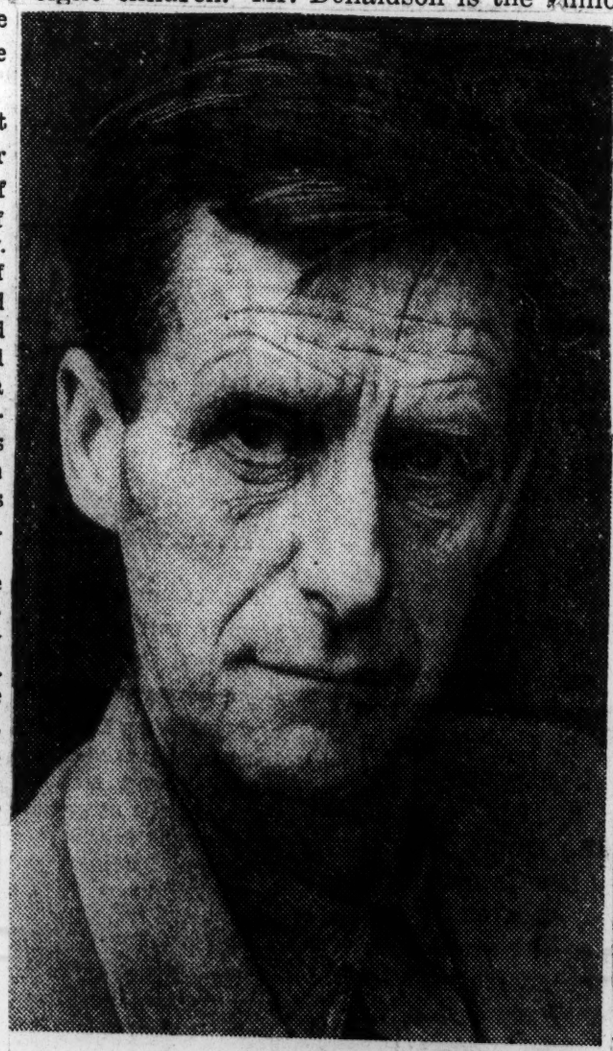
Almost in the geographical center of hilly West Virginia, in a log cabin papered with old newspapers, snow-bound and mud-bound eight months in the year, lives Walter Donaldson and his wife and eight children. Mr. Donaldson is the millionth person who has been taught to read and write by the Education Division of the Works Progress Administration.

To find the log cabin one must leave the highways and walk over mountain trails to Rocky Fork, of Indian Fork, of Sand Fork, of Little Kanawha River. There Mr. Donaldson rents seven acres of the slope of a hill from John and Pat Farrell. He plants corn and potatoes, and since the Farrell brothers also provide him with a team of horses, he pays back one-half of the crop. In previous years when the time came to sign papers his wife had to sign his name for him. Then, says Mr. Donaldson, he was "cheatable."

Also, he was isolated from the outside world. Even in the summer time when the ground is dry the log cabin is hard to reach. Since only trucks with double wheels and chains can reach it, some of the younger Donaldson children have never seen a passenger automobile. Neither have they seen a movie nor heard a radio. They have learned of these things down at the little one-room grade school at Rocky Fork.

THE SCHOOLHOUSE IS FULL

Now the adults are learning, too, and at night there is a light shining in the schoolhouse windows and lanterns can be seen swinging down the hills as men and women come to attend the WPA Adult School. Claude Heater, who is the teacher, used to think he would have to close the school in the late spring when there was farming to be done. But such has been the interest in the new found world of books and newspapers that the attendance has not varied through the year.



—Harris and Ewing

Walter Donaldson, of Orlando, West Virginia, the millionth man to learn to read and write under the New Deal's WPA Adult Education Project. "I'm not cheatable any more," Donaldson says. "I can sign my own name and I know what I'm buying."

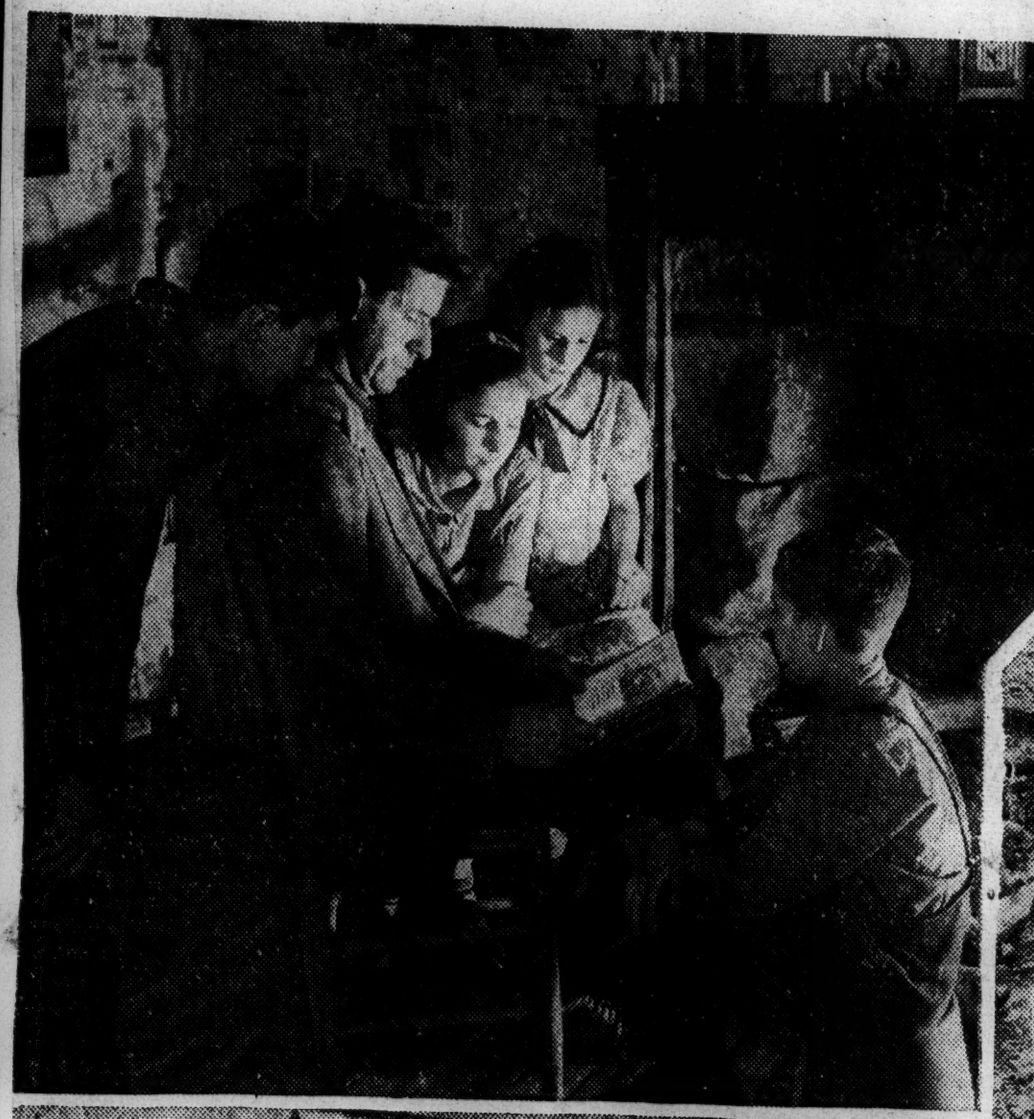
The census of 1930 revealed that there were in this country some four and a quarter million illiterates. As a result of the Federal Government's relief programs, the campaign materially to reduce this number has been greatly accelerated. Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, Colorado and New Mexico have announced that they hoped with the aid of the WPA to abolish illiteracy within their borders in time for the 1940 census. The Governor of Georgia announced that his state would try to "head the list of states in literacy when the next census is taken, instead of ranking in twentieth place as now."

The WPA Adult Education program supplements the programs of the various states, and is sponsored by official educational bodies of those states. In West Virginia, where the millionth literacy student has been discovered, the sponsor is W. W. Trent, the State Superintendent of Free Schools.

The million people who have been helped by WPA teachers to become literate are scattered throughout the entire nation. They are not only highlanders such as Mr. Donaldson, who began to wrest a living from the mountain soil so early in life, that, as he says, he "never found time for book-learning." They also include Negroes in the South, Indians and Mexicans in the Southwest. In larger industrial and manufacturing centers there are immigrants, some of whom have lived here many years with their brought-over languages, customs and living habits still unchanged. These have been taught to read and write and speak English.

About five thousand WPA teachers have been employed in this literacy and Americanization work. They have all been taken from the relief rolls. Mr. Donaldson's teacher, Claude Deater, first taught at the Rocky Fork School when he was eighteen years old. Now, thirty-five years later, after a career during which at one time he was county superintendent of high schools, he is again teaching in his first school. His work with mountain literacy classes has been so successful that recently he has been appointed supervisor of the county's WPA Recreation and Adult Education projects.

America Forgot Walter Donaldson's 7 Acres; WPA Came Along and Opened Up a New World



War on Illiteracy One of New Deal's Great Achievements

WPA has built roads using their own quarry to finish crushed rock for a new farm-to-market highway. Donaldson works on this project. To get to his cabin you have to learn the mountain trails. Donaldson's family is shown gathered in the cabin in upper left hand photo.

EDUCATION- 1939
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
February 4, 1939

NOTES ON SELMA AND DALLAS

Over in Dallas county, at Richmond, is the Streit Manual Training School for Negroes, headed by Prof. Manuel Brown who has directed it these 20 years. He has a dozen teachers under his direction. Some time ago the school plant was destroyed by fire, but an even better plant is now replacing the old one. The remarkable thing about the new building project is that the architect's intricate plans are being put into force by the students of the Streit school. Uncle Sam is paying them for the work and also paying their board. Selma friends of The Advertiser say that the students are doing a good job and that Dallas county will be proud of the new school plant when it is completed.

Prof. Brown, the principal, was educated at Tuskegee Institute and the Washington-Moton tradition of manual training is being carried on by him in Dallas, a typical Black Belt county of the Deep South. It is privately endowed, but receives support from the State, and now it receives aid from the federal government. The Advertiser is assured that the Streit school is doing a splendid work and is popular in good old Dallas.

NAMING OUR NEGRO SCHOOLS

The Advertiser is permitted to print the following interesting, self-explanatory letter from Miss Margaret Beard of Oak Park, Ill., to Mr. E. T. Davis, president of the Montgomery County Board of Education.

217 North Grove Avenue,
Oak Park, Ill., Sept. 9,1939.

Mr. Davis,
Chairman of "The Montgomery County Board of Education,"
Montgomery, Ala.
Dear Sir:

During the summer an article from "The Montgomery Advertiser" was sent to me entitled "New Buildings House Negro Schools." I was very much interested in reading it and knowing of the progressive work being done. It also, seemed to me a pleasant way to name these schools after both White and Negro citizens who have been helpful in the cause of education.

As I was one of the principals of the former "Montgomery Industrial School," (the late Miss Alice L. White being associated with me) I want to thank you and your board for naming two schools after us, thus perpetuating our names in the good work of educating the people. Lillian Dabney was one of our graduates.

Thinking you might be away during vacation, I waited till now to send you this word.

May I ask you please, to make a correction as you may have opportunity when you report on the opening of schools about this time? That is, that the Montgomery Industrial School was not under the auspices of "The American Missionary Association." Miss White and I established the school in 1886 with our own money, first renting, later buying property for its use, held by a private board of trustees, of whom the late Dr. Hastings H. Hart (who visited Montgomery a number of times in the interests of prisons under the Department of Penology of "The Russell Sage Foundation" of New York) was one, with four other prominent men. The money for carrying on the school we raised from churches and friends in the North, never owing a cent to anyone. It grew to the number of 350 Negro girls and a faculty of 12 women. The course of instruction included kindergarten, the grades and junior high school, the industries of cooking, sewing, house-work, home-nursing, chair caning, weaving, basketry; also religious instruction, in all ways seeking to build up character. A goodly number of our graduates are teachers of your city and county schools and have held their positions for years.

I am asking you to correct the mistake in The Advertiser if possible, as the paper has stated three times that our school was under "the American Missionary Association" (although I wrote to correct it). This puts us in a false light among the people because in the 41 years we were there, it was spoken of as our private school. In 1927 we were obliged to discontinue our work and we gave the property to the "American Missionary Association."

(MISS) H. MARGARET BEARD.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 27, 1939

THIS DATE
In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

Realizing the necessity of educating the youth of Alabama, both white and Negroes, William E. Benson, native Alabamian and graduate of Howard University, Washington, and Harvard University, established the Kowaliga Academy and Industrial Institute for the Colored Race at Kowaliga, his birthplace, in 1896. It opened for the first term in the Fall of 1897.

Kowaliga, site of an Indian town, is in Elmore County, 35 miles from Montgomery, in a section where there is a large Negro population.

Money for the first building was contributed by 70 Negroes whom Benson had interested in the institution and subsequently other buildings were provided through contributions from white people in Alabama and elsewhere.

The institution was chartered by the Legislature with John J. Benson, Solomon Robinson, Miss Emily Howle, Mrs. J. L. Kaine, Jackson Robinson, C. J. Calloway and W. E. Benson as trustees.

The charter provided that the "school shall be an institution of learning of high grade," and that "no one but a professional educator of Christian character, known ability and successful experience shall be eligible to the office of president," and that "it shall be a religious industrial center, within reach of hundreds of energetic young men who will never be able to leave the farm and go any great distance away from home to get an education."

Sparta School Advances Despite Poor Equipment

Negro Students Eager for Education; Miss Myrick Finds Singing Impressive

By SUSAN MYRICK

Two in a desk they sat, little colored boys and giirls, watching the teacher with earnest faces in which dark eyes shone with eagerness; for they were "saying their lesson" for a visitor.

The autumn sunshine streamed in through the windows, undimmed byed any shades. It made patterns across desks which bore evidences of long wear, desks from which much varnish was gone and on which were crudely carved many initials and more irregular notches. But the little Negroes didn't mind squinting their eyes against the sun, nor notched desks with seats so high little legs dangled in a way that cut off circulation. They weren't used to anything any better and, anyway, teacher was telling them about a strange place called a zoo.

The reading lesson finished, the children sang in high-pitched sweet voices but with the same earnest looks on their little faces; education is such a serious business.

The visitor was about to leave and a little girl in a stiffly-starched calico raised her hand. Could she, now, teacher; was it time, now? Teacher nodded and the little girl hastened to the back of the room where she took a bunch of shining yellow marigolds from a vase, wrapped the stems carefully in a piece of paper and hurried to the front of the room where she swallowed hard as if to say something but changed her mind and presented the flowers to the visitor with a little curtsy.

Teaches Manners

With Anna S. Ingraham, principal of the school, I walked on to the next room in the rambling old house that shelters the Sparta Agricultural and Industrial Institute for Colored Students. In every room it was the same—fresh, young dark-skinned children, eager-eyed, clean, anxious to learn; pitifully inadequate equipment, no shades, dilapidated blackboards, two children to a desk and most of the seats too large or too small, but progress being made just the same.

People in Sparta will tell you that Anna Ingraham, like her late husband, Linton Stephens Ingraham, teaches the school children "manners," and it must be true. The boys and girls in the school, from youngest to eldest, were "mannerly."

There are now 181 pupils in the school, including the 14 boarding students, and the grades are from one through 11. A little state and county aid help Anna to carry on the work which she is trying to do, following in the footsteps of her late husband. Linton Stephens had a vision of education for his people and he was determined to teach the Negro children even as his "Marster Linton Stephens" had taught him way back in the days just after the War Between the States.

Begun in 1910

It was in 1910 that Stephens opened first the doors of the little school for Negro children. Since that time the school has acquired 213 acres of land, 46 of which they work to provide food for the boarding students, the teachers and the animals of the farm.

There are far too few cows and hogs on the little farm, but it is not because the agricultural teacher doesn't know better. There is so little money with which to build fences and one can't raise cows or hogs without fences. But slowly and steadily the farm is making headway. I looked at the farm mules and found them fat and well-cared for.

In the little shop where the vocational teacher shows his charges how to work with hammer, saw and plane, the equipment is little better than that of the classrooms. But the boys are learning how to use tools. Under the direction of the instructor the dozen high-school-age boys are putting up a new building for the school's lunch room. At present, the students eat in a back room, which is also the kitchen, just behind the classroom for primary grades.

The home economics department is best equipped of all the school. Clean and neat as the finest kitchen you ever saw, the little room has a large wood-burning cook stove, plenty of shelves, desks (made by the boys at the school) and a fair number of the bowls, pots and pans necessary for the cooking lessons. The girls can cook, too. They presented me with some hot rolls and a jar of jelly which they had made and the cook who made those was allright.

Many of the older pupils, Anna Ingraham says, come to school from 9 to 2, then they go to their jobs. Some of the children work in the morning and come to school at ten. In other words, Anna strives to make the schedule elastic in order that any child who wants schooling can get it at whatever hour she may be able to come.

Singing Appealing

Like most of their race, the Negroes, large and small, in the Sparta Agricultural and Industrial school like to sing. Led by one of the teachers, the assembled pupils sang for us, Swing Low Sweet Chariot, Steal Away and other spirituals. There were several good soprano voices that scored high above the others, poignant in their sweetness, and there were good baritones and basses among the boys.

I looked about the ill-equipped, ramshackle building and thought it was no wonder the spirituals of the Negro stay ever fresh. The younger generation removed almost 75 years from actual slavery, have yet a heavy burden to bear and it is natural for them to sing with James Weldon Johnson, Negro poet:

"God of our weary years,
"God of our silent tears,
"Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
"Thou who hast by Thy might
"Led us into the light,
"Keep us forever in the path, we pray."

Discontinuation Of Ga. College Studied

ATHENS, Ga.—(SNS)—The Georgia board of regents Wednesday considered a recommendation to discontinue the Forsyth teachers and agricultural college and acquire instead the Fort Valley Industrial and Normal school.

The recommendation was made by Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia, who directed for the regents a survey into higher education for colored Georgians.

It is reported that no action has been taken toward effecting the recommendation, but that serious study is being given probable methods of making such a change in institutions.

Three institutions for colored are operated by Georgia. Besides the Forsyth institution, there are Georgia State College, at Savannah, a four-year school, and Georgia Normal and Agricultural school, at Albany, which is a two-year institution like Forsyth.

Fort Valley Normal is a private institution under auspices of the Episcopal church and was founded and headed until his death by the late Prof. H. A. Hunt. It was described by Dean Cocking as "ideally situated" to handle educational needs of central colored Georgians.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
January 5, 1939

NEGRO INSTITUTION MAY BE MOVED

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The state board of regents yesterday considered a recommendation to discontinue the teachers and agricultural college for negroes at Forsyth and acquire instead the Fort Valley Industrial and Normal school.

The recommendation was made by Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia, who directed for the regents a survey into higher education for negroes in Georgia.

No action has been taken toward effecting the recommendation, but serious study is being given probable methods of making such a change.

The Forsyth college is one of three negro institutions operated by the state, under the regents. The others are Georgia State College, at Savannah, a four-year school, and Georgia Normal and Agricultural, at Albany, which, like Forsyth, is a two-year institution.

The Fort Valley school, a private institution under auspices of the Episcopal church, was described by Dean Cocking as "ideally situated" to handle negro educational needs of central Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
January 3, 1939

Holmes, Educator, Urges Negro Farm Training

Dr. B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes Institute, in a speech delivered at emancipation exercises Monday in Lithonia, urged the Southern negro farmer to devote more of his time to raising crops that will supply needs on the farm.

Speaking before a large gathering of negroes, Holmes declared "an education which does not teach you how to become owners of farms and homes and skilled in industrial pursuits of life is money and time not properly invested."

Savannah Ga., Press
March 10, 1939

FORD BUILDING BIG SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

Principal J. W. Hubert Visits Bryan Area.

By invitation of some residents President J. W. Hubert of Beach-Cuyler High School circled certain areas of the large Ford plantation in Bryan county Wednesday. The party had been invited especially to inspect the partly finished new negro consolidated school which Mr. Ford is constructing for the colored people in his plantation area. Principal Hubert said the building is quite commanding in its frontage and size. About ten class rooms and extra office fixtures. He understood other industrial and technical units would follow the main building, making a considerable plant. Some eight schools are in the area to be served. There is a heavy colored population constantly increasing because of the fine residential and employment opportunities on the varied Ford farm activities.

Contact was made with scores of residents who were enthusiastic over their future there. Persons of special farm interest were Will Slocum, head of the new basketry and weaving unit recently created; his assistant, William T. Bryan, and the Ford supervisor of school gardens, John S. Mullineau. Edward F. Taylor of the technical division TVA Norris Dam, Knoxville, Tenn., was a member of the survey party with Principal Hubert.

Vidalia Ga., Advance
April 6, 1939

Large Crowd Witnesses Dickerson Dedication Rites

By H. J. P. Robeson

Dedication exercises of Dickerson Training School, of which Prof. James DeWitt Dickerson is principal, were held in the auditorium of the building at eleven o'clock Friday. Noted educators, business and professional men and women, both white and colored, from this and various sections of the state gathered in large numbers to witness the occasion and take part in the program.

Superintendent Bela A. Lancaster of the LaGrange Public Schools and President Benj. F. Hubert of Georgia State College, Savannah, delivered main addresses. The latter delivered the dedication address.

Other speakers were Mayor D. C. Harris, of the City of Vialia; Dr. L. H. Darby, chairman of the city board of education; Supt. C. E. Lancaster, of the City Schools, Vidalia; Dr. J. C. Brewton, representing the ministerial organizations of the city, and Mr. Donald G. Nichols, assistant state administrator of WPA, Savannah; Miss Odee A. Wilson and H. J. P. Robeson made a welcome address and gave a historical sketch of the school respectively. Miss Annie L. Durden represented the colored P-TA.

The dedication of this building, a $50,000 modern equipped magnificent brick structure was the relization of the dreams of its principal, who has served as head of the institution for 35 years.

While addressing the audience, Supt. B. A. Lancaster, under whose administration the erection of this building began, said among many things, "Nothing can give greater satisfaction than having accomplished the work that should be done. Teach people to know better in order to do better," was his keynote.

"If Georgia is to be elevated we must teach people to not rest on your laurels because this is just the beginning," he warned.

He pointed out that Vidalia is what it is because of her churches and schools as well as the spirit that exists among the people here. We ought not be satisfied with our health, economic education and moral conditions as they exist for there is room for improvement throughout Georgia.

President Hubert spoke from the subject, "A Debt of Love of Helping People to Help Themselves." Among many thing he said "What we need is a good common sense program and we must be able to tie up theory with practice. We must learn to work and live in Georgia." He further emphasized that we must have in the south that liberty of spirit as is shown by the white people of Vidalia. We must find men and women who can serve and we must help them as is exemplified in this little village.

President Hubert highly lauded Prof. Dickerson for service rendered here. He gave special mention of his beautiful home and the pretty green hedges that surround it.

The presentation of keys was made by Mr. Donlad G. Nichols to Mayor Harris. He said that the WPA was not as bad as painted. Recently 72 classrooms and 600 miles of public roads for school children have been completed and 5 buildings are now under construction, and men have been given employment.

After receiving the keys Mayor Harris then turned them over to Prof. Dickerson. Many telegrams and letters were received. A few were read from the following: Miss Gay B. Shepperson, State Administrator, WPA, Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. D. D. Crawford, Executive Secretary of General Bap-

ist Association of Georgia, Atlanta; R. L. McDugal, State Housing Authority Advisor; R. L. Cousins, Director of the Division of Negro Education of Georgia.

Mayor D. C. Harris and Dr. L. H. Darby made special mention of Rube Tolbert and the board of trustees of Dickerson Training School for their loyal support during erection of building as well as during the years.

All speakers complimented Prof. Dickerson for his long years of service rendered here. The same was also accorded his wife, Mrs. G. P. Dickerson.

Gainesville, Ga., News
April 5. 1939

Closing of Colored Industrial School

The Colored Industrial schoo had one of its most successfu terms in its history.

Four students completed gram nar school, and nine graduate from First Aid under the direction of the Red Cross organization.

Fields Day and joint exhibits were held between all of the colored schools of the county on last Friday.

Many prizes were won among the contestants.

All of the exercises were attended by a large crowd of both white and colored.

Interest along literary and industrial lines is being stimulated among the communities of the county.—Beulah Rucker Oliver.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
April 21, 1939

NEGRO EDUCATOR WILL BE HONORED

Sandersville and Washington County to Pay Tribute to T. J. Elder Today

(Telegraph's Georgia News Service)

SANDERSVILLE, April 20 — Sandersville and Washington county will pay honor Friday to T. J. Elder and his wife, Lyllian P. Elder, who are rounding out 50 years as superintendent and teacher in the Sandersville school for Negro children.

The tribute will be part of the program of the annual field day for all Negro schools of the county, which will be held at the T. J. Elder high and industrial school. Literary contests will be held in the morning and athletic contests in the afternoon. After the dinner hour, the citizens program will begin.

County School Superintendent C. A. Shealy, W. A. Bell, treasurer of the city board of education, W. M. Goodwin, chairman of the school board, and Mayor J. B. Wall Jr. will be among the white speakers who will honor the Elders.

When Elder and his wife came to Sandersville the school for their fellow colored citizens was conducted in the Negro Baptist church. After three years there, the school was moved to the Negro Methodist church, where 150 pupils were enrolled during the next seven years.

Big Campus Now

Elder then solicited funds from white and Negro citizens, bought a tract of land in the southwest section of the city, and the building of a wooden school house was begun. The school's present campus has grown to five and one-half acres. In 1927, work was begun on a brick veneer building for the school. Public subscriptions and money from the Rosenwald fund began the building, and the city voted $5,000 in bonds to finish paying for the new structure, which has six classrooms and an auditorium.

In 1938, the city school board secured a federal grant and a bond issue together amounting to $150,000 to build a new school for white children and to add six classrooms to the Negro school.

Named for Elder

First named Sandersville High and Industrial school, a resolution by the city board of education and the city changed the school's name to the T. J. Elder High and Industrial school in 1933.

The school has 11 grades, a home economics department where girls are taught sewing and cooking, a shop where boys learn carpentering and other trades, and a department of vocational agriculture, where boys are taught improved farm methods. A total of 550 Negro children are now enrolled at the school.

Elder was educated at Atlanta University, Cook county Normal school in Chicago, Morgan Park Military Academy in Chicago, Fisk University in Nashville, and at Hampton Institute. His wife attended Spellman College in Atlanta, Tuskegee, Fisk, and Boston Academy.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
April 22, 1939

Honoring a Negro Educator

Public officials of city, county and stat took part in the annual field day of the Ne gro schools of Washington county in a pro gram at Sandersville Friday which centere around a tribute to Prof. T. J. Elder, wh has just rounded out fifty years of servic as principal of the Negro high school of tha city, and also to his wife, who has been hi assistant for the same length of time.

When the able educator went to Sanders ville 50 years ago the school was held i a church building with a small number o students. After three years the school wa moved to a larger church building.

Professor Elder then solicited funds from white and Negro citizens and bought a trac of land and the building of a wooden schoo was begun. The present campus has nov grown to five and a half acres.

In 1927 work was begun on a brick schoo building. Public subscriptions and money fron the Rosenwald fund made possible the begin ning of construction and the city issued bond in the sum of 5 thousand dollars to carr it to completion.

In 1938 the board of education secured federal grant and with the proceeds of bond issue, which together amounted to 15 thousand dollars, built a school for white chil dren and enlarged the Negro high school b the addition of six class rooms.

In the course of time the work of the princi pal was recognized to the extent that the in stitution was named the T. J. Elder High an Industrial School. Classes for girls includ instruction in cooking and sewing while car penter work and farming are among th courses for boys.

It would be difficult to estimate the ful value of the work and the influence whic have come to the rising generation of Ne groes in Washington county during the hali century of devoted and efficient service Pro fessor Elder and his wife have given to this undertaking. There has never been any lack of appreciation on the part of the general public, but this special celebration in their honor on this golden anniversary is a gracious and timely gesture in which the entire state joins.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
September 24, 1939

Worthy of Support

In 1930 the Rev. J. T. Saxon, one of the ablest leaders of the Negro race in Georgia, founded the Memorial Training School for the purpose, as he phrased it, "of helping the poorest of the poor—girls, boys and young adults—who have been forced out of school to become bread hunters."

This was the realization of a dream he had entertained from young manhood and we may imagine the zeal and industry with which he would naturally carry forward this labor of love.

At the passing of his son, the three thousand dollars which his parents had saved for his education, together with one thousand dollars insurance on his life, was put into this institution as a memorial to him.

Leading white citizens, seeing the efforts he and his wife were making had every earmark of sound service, came to their assistance and aided in the erection of a two-story brick building on the site where the school is now being conducted.

This school is fairly well equipped, having departments for cooking and sewing, brick-laying and carpentry work, printing and homemaking. There are three other rooms not now used, but kept for other trades which may be introduced later.

The cost of operating the institution, which is entirely charitable, is approximately $2,400 a year, all of which is raised by voluntary donations.

The institution lays special stress on honesty, cleanliness courtesy and the dignity of labor, with good relations between employer and employe. It serves as an employment bureau where trained workers may be secured and no person is recommended for any job who cannot produce a health certificate.

The institution's plant is paid for, but the founder is now making his annual solicitation of funds for supplies, for food used in demonstration work and to pay the teaching force. It is also planned to build a community around the school where the students may be housed and to let the rent go for the pay of teachers. This community center will give poor people of the Negro race an opportunity to live in good homes at low cost.

The work of Memorial Training School has been given the strongest endorsement by outstanding citizens of both races and by experts in vocational education.

The Telegraph and News takes pleasure in giving its warm endorsement to this undertaking and hopes that the necessary funds for its operation will be promptly forthcoming.

EDUCATION- 1939
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., News
April 27, 1939

Demonstrations Feature Program At Piney Woods

D'LO—(Special)—The commencement program at Piney Woods school for negroes started Tuesday, April 25, and will continue through May 4. As has been the school custom for several years, commencement activity will consist of a series of demonstrations by students of what they have learned while in school, rather than speeches.

Piney Woods specializes in training negro teachers.

Dean Robert L. Jack announces that 11 high school diplomas will be presented and ten students will graduate from the junior college department. Laurence C. Jones is principal of the school.

Brandon, Miss. News
May 25, 1939

Rankin Negro Has Part In Establishment Of Piney Woods School

The following is a brief sketch of a Rankin county negro, who gave forty acres of land and $50 in cash toward the original establishment of Piney Woods school, where hundreds of negro boys and girls have since been educated:

Rev. Edward Nelson Taylor was born in Rankin county in 1862. Born a slave, his chances for an education were poor, yet he was interested in education and accomplished a great deal to help his people. He was the founder and pastor of Taylor Hill Baptist church, which bears his name. He believed in hard work, and was a successful farmer. During the time that Prof. Laurence C. Jones was attempting to build an industrial school for the education for negroes, Rev. Taylor was a staunch supporter. He gave the first 40 acres of land and $50.00 in money to begin Piney Woods school. Not willing to stop there, he gave his manual services and loaned money to help the school from time to time. He served as trustee of the school until his health failed. He was respected by both races as an honest, upright man.

White Woman Gives Up $1600 Job to Work at Utica

UTICA, Miss., Nov. 2.—Five new teachers wer eadded to the faculty of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute for the present session. Miss Grace L. Russell, white, comes to Utica from Maine and West Virginia, where she had been teaching. Miss Russell's salary was $1600 a year while working in West Virginia, but after hearing of the fine opportunity for service afforded at the Utica Institute, she left her work in Virginia to give her life to the call of the famous institution founded by Principal and Mrs. William H. Holtzclaw, both of whom are graduates of Tuskegee.

EDUCATION- 1939
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

NEW JERSEY

BORDENTOWN BEAUTY CLASS

Photo shows class in beauty culture at Manual Training and Industrial School, Bordentown, N.J. Dr. W.R. Valentine, principal. The beauty culture course was one of the first instituted by a formal educational institution, and has met a high degree of success in training girls for earning a living immediately upon graduating from the school. The course is a vocational sideline, while regular lit erary work goes on.—(C)

Bordentown, Former Shack, Now $2,000.000 Institution

By EUSTACE GAY

From a shack on the Parnell estate a little over 53 years ago, the Manual Training School for Colored Youth at Bordentown, N. J., has now grown to an institution worth $2,000,000.

Its campus of thirty acres is one of the most beautiful in the East. The numerous buildings which have taken the place of the one-room shack have been designed by nationally famous architects in keeping with New Jersey's exacting standards.

Vocational Courses

There, 450 students of both sexes, about evenly divided, may take courses leading to diplomas and certificates in junior and senior high school and vocational studies.

The students are carefully selected and for them it is not "all work and no play"; since in addition to the formal training they receive, there is a properly supervised social and recreational life. Inter-class and varsity athletics are promoted and military drill is required of all boys as part of their work in physical education.

Founded In 1886

The school originated in the mind of an A.M.E. clergyman, Rev. Wm. A. Rice, in 1886. He and those who followed him struggled along manfully until 1894, when the State of New Jersey made its first appropriation of $2,000.

Today's the school's annual income is nearly $220,000, one-third of which is derived from fees paid by the students.

Competent Faculty

The principal is Dr. W. R. Valentine, who has been at the helm since 1915. Associated with him is a faculty, on which are represented graduates from the nation's leading institutions, both white and colored, with at least two holders of the Phi Beta Kappa key among them.

I visited the institution last Friday, in company with representatives from several other newspapers. The trip was a revelation. I saw the Holstein herd, one of the best in the United States. The tree bulls have been rated among the nation's best.

"Cows Must Eat," I Learn

Farming is engaged in on a large scale. I displayed my ignorance of farm life when I asked if any farming was done, despite the fact that before asking that question I had been shown 75 cattle. Dr. Valentine, who was our guide, laughed good-naturedly as he reminded me that the herd had to be fed.

The present plant is inadequate. Numbers of applicants are turned away each year. The auditorium is just large enough for the student body.

The students lead a normal life. They get plenty to eat. Their surroundings are of the best, and decent home life is duplicated for them at the school, with its entertainment rooms, well kept dormitories, etc.

Graduates Get Work

The principal spoke with pardonable pride of the ability of Bordentown graduates to get work, even during the depression. Ninety-two per cent of last year's graduates are either in school or working. His explanation was that they learned how to work at Bordentown.

The campus has established a reputation as a national and community center. Each year organizations, both white and colored, use the grounds and some of the buildings for their gatherings.

Other newsmen present were: C. L. Bernardo and Melvin Johnson, of the New Jersey Guardian; L. H. Henegan of the Washington Tribune; Levi Jolley, Leon Snead and George B. Murphy, Sr., of the Afro-American; and Dr. Marc Moreland of the New Jersey Herald-News.

Smithfield, N C Herald
January 10, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOL OBSERVES ITS FOUNDERS DAY

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"Using the things we have today to make the world a better place tomorrow was the theme of the message which Mrs. Mae E. Campbell, state director of women's and professional projects of the WPA, delivered to the audience assembled in the Johnston County Training School auditorium Friday afternoon.

The occasion was the second annual Founders Day celebration and the assemblage included not only students of the training school but patrons and Negro leaders in the community and from a distance but white friends.

"Youth today has the greatest opportunity in history," declared Mrs. Campbell, and she urged that youth make the most of it. She asserted boys and girls who are thinking for themselves, who crave knowledge, who do not hold prejudices, have the world before them, and she asked: will they leave it better?

Mrs. Campbell was presented by Mrs. T. J. Lassiter, editor of the Herald.

Dr. C. W. Furlonge, an official of the Negro Community League, presided. Early in the program he introduced Rev. H R. Holt, of Durham, who was head of the school sponsored by the Negro Johnston Baptist Association when it consolidated with the state supported school in 1921. He reviewed briefly the work of the founders of the school.

The music on this occasion was directed by J. A. Bridges, a member of the training school faculty, and both the elementary and high school choruses and the boys group sang arrangements, new and old, of Negro spirituals that delighted those present. The music was dedicated to Mrs. Campbell, the honor guest of the afternoon.

The committee raising funds to lift the debt on the vocational and recreational projects at the school reported over $80 in hand and every effort is being made to clear the debt by January 15.

Smithfield, N. C. Herald
January 31, 1939

REPAIR OF BURNED GYM IS LAUNCHED

T 24 o C

Repair of the burned gymnasium on the campus of the Johnston County Training School has begun, with J. P. Rogers, local contractor, in charge of the work.

Damage to the building, one of the main units in a community center development for Johnston county Negroes, amounted to approximately $2,000. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

An error in the Herald's account of the fire published Friday has been called to the attention of the editors. The fire started from the office of the recreation supervisor, Leonard Sanders, instead of the office of the training school's athletic director, Howard Wilson, as reported. Wilson has had no office in the building, but maintains an office in his class room at the school.

The recreation supervisor lost in the fire all records of recreational activities accumulated during the past three years. He lost also an office desk, two chairs and a borrowed typewriter.

Smithfield N C Herald
March 31, 1939

COLLEGE HEAD TO SPEAK AT NEGRO SCHOOL PROGRAM

—o—

The Johnston County Training School will observe its 17th anniversary Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the school auditorium. The public is invited to attend this special program.

Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, will deliver the main address. He will be introduced by M. L. Wilson, principal of the Four Oaks Negro school.

Special music will be rendered by both the senior and junior choruses at the school. Recently the senior chorus appeared in recital before students, faculty and friends at A. and T. College and at North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham.

Dr. Bluford, a veteran educator, is widely known as head of one of the state's most progressive Negro institutions.

"The meeting Sunday afternoon offers an opportunity to see and hear a man who rivals the best in Negro leadership in the state," declared W. R. Collins, principal of Johnston County Training School, in announcing the anniversary program.

Greensboro, N. C., News
September 8, 1939

PALMER INSTITUTE ENROLMENT BIGGER

However, Definite Figures For Term Not Available.

Although final figures are not yet available, officials of Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, yesterday referred to the enrolment for the year now beginning as very large.

"Notwithstanding the discontinuance of the junior college department at the last moment," said Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, "Palmer Memorial institute must turn away students seeking entrance to the junior and senior high school departments. The institution has returned with new emphasis to its former program of college preparatory and vocational training."

Students have enroled from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Colorado, New York, New Jersey, Alabama, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Missouri, California, District of Columbia and Canal Zone.

Rehearsals for the annual Fall Music festival have already begun.

Each year, it was announced, the school gives 10 "whole work scholarships" to industrious, ambitious young negroes in North Carolina, preferably from the rural districts and small towns, gifts of local friends of Palmer having proved a vital factor in making such scholarships possible.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
September 29, 1939

NEGROES OPEN NEW BUILDING

Vocational Training Building Is Dedicated

By HOWARD BARNHILL

Grimesland, N. C.—The new Agriculture Vocational building was dedicated at Pitt County Training school Friday, September 22, with J. W. Mitchell, Negro district agent of agriculture in North Carolina, as the principal speaker. Others appearing on the program were Mrs. M. M. Gaylord, local NYA supervisor; D. H. Conley, superintendent of Pitt county schools; S. B. Simmons, state spervisor of vocational agriculture; John A. Lang, head of the NYA activities of the state; Hugh Evans, supervisor of NYA activities of this district; M. Robinson of Washington, Prof. P. S. Jones of Washington, Principal Carr of Grimesland white high school Golden Roland of Ayden, and E. C Setzer, head of vocational agriculture here. O. A. Dupree, principal of the school, was master of ceremonies.

The subject of Mitchell's address was "Building a Streamlined Rural Community." He made reference to a certain community in the state that was once inhabited by prosperous Negro farmers, but their children went to college and chose other fields. Now most of the land is owned by someone else; there, he said that the children should return to the farm and take care of their parents' investments.

Mitchell based his speech on five major points: First was intelligence. He asserted that to be a prosperous farmer you must be able to appreciate information. In order to receive this knowledge, the children must be trained in school. Mitchell said that too many times families invest their money in land and neglect education.

Thrift was the next point. Every individual should be willing to work. After working they should make the best possible investments with their income. He stressed the importance of co-operation and ownership in the community. We, as a race, have not realized the importance of ownership.

Mitchell urged the community to develop leaders. He said that in every prosperous home, school or community there are leaders or outstanding individuals.

S. S. Simmons responded to the address given by Mitchell, saying. "Don't complain about what you don't have, but use what you have." J. A. Lang urged the parents to teach their children to save their money, and try to be the best in whatever they attempt to do. He also told the people that they should work to make their school one of the best in the state. Superintendent Conley said that the vocational students should make the best use of their tools.

The music was furnished by the school's choral society. They sang "You Are Going to Reap Just What You Sow," "The Bells of Shandon," "Is There Anybody Here?" and "Go, Mary, and Toll the Bell." The P.-T. A., which played a major part in making arrangements for the program, served a delicious dinner to the visitors.

Suggest Downingtown Industrial School As Pennsvlvania's "Tuskegee"

State Control Urged By GOP Youth Leader

Vocational Training Is Imperative Need Of Our Youth, Hicks Says

"Downingtown Industrial School at Downingtown, Pa., could be to this State as Tuskegee is to Alabama," says Gordon B. Hicks, chairman of the Young Republicans of Pennsylvania in a letter to the TRIBUNE.

"The educational problem of the Negro in Pennsylvania has come to the point today where he must seek other courses of training to meet conditions that confront him," Hicks said, in urging more youth to seek vocational training rather than most of them tackling the costly professional courses.

"Here in Pennsylvania the Negro has a few schools where he can attend and secure vocational training, but these schools are in need of improvement," he writes. "Downingtown Industrial School is one of these and it could be made into one of the finest of its kind in the country. I believe that it would be a landmark for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania if the State legislative bodies would pass legislation authorizing the State to purchase this school and equip it with modern equipment and to care for its maintenance."

Hicks said that many states were passing legislation which required teachers in their schools to be trained in their State. "This kind of legislation prevents Pennsylvania trained teachers from teaching in those States. With Downingtown's enlargement and under State endowment many of these teachers could be cared for," he concluded.

EDUCATION- 1939
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beaufort, S C., Gazette
January 5, 1939

J. S. SHANKLIN DESERVES CREDIT

For What He and His Wife Has Done For Boys and Girls At Training School

Prof. J. S. Shanklin, colored, president of the Beaufort Country Training School is doing some fine work for his people, esppecially the young Negro boys and girls. He and his wife who is a fine woman have been for many years in charge of this school. They teach both boys and girls to do all clases of work in the house such as cooking and canning, they have their own canning plant where all kinds of vegetables and fruits are canned. They also have a large farm where all kinds of products are grown. They bake their own bread, raise their own rice and meat, turkeys and chickens and geese. The buildings are kept clean and spotless throughout. It is something to go through the different buildings and especially to see the number of grown boys being taught how to cook and the girls taught how to sew, cook and keep house in the right way. Ther is one good part about this school, with all the crime that has been committeed not one of the Beaufort county training school students that was brought up under the training of J. S. Shanklin and his wife has never been in trouble accordding to reports from officers. They have th best of manners and a good education. Prof. Shanklin and his wife deserve great credit from both the white and colored people for what they have been doing for many years in Beaufort county. They are always glad for visitors to stop and go through and see what they are doing in the different branches of the training school. They have won several prizes on their canning at the State Fair. They have several Tung Trees growing and on another section several thousand Pecan trees from which they gather many bushels of peeans. From the Tung trees they get oil which is used in making paint

Columbia S C State
January 13, 1939

Beaufort Negro school gives sound training

Beaufort Gazette

J. S. Shanklin, Negro, president of the Beaufort County Training school, is doing some fine work for his people, especially the young Negro boys and girls. He and his wife, who is a fine woman, have been for many years in charge of this school. They teach both boys and girls to do all classes of work in the house, such as cooking and canning. They have their own canning plant where all kinds of vegetables and fruits are canned. They also have a large farm where all kinds of products are grown. They bake their own bread, raise their own rice and meat, turkeys and chickens and geese. The buildings are kept clean and spotless throughout. It is something to go through the different buildings and especially to see the number of grown boys being taught how to cook and the girls taught how to sew, cook and keep house in the right way. There is one good part about this school with all the crime that has been committed not one of the Beaufort county training school students brought up under the training of J. S. Shanklin and his wife has ever been in trouble, according to reports from officers. They have the best of manners and a good education. Shanklin and his wife deserve great credit from both the white and Negro people for what they have been doing for many years in Beaufort county. They are always glad for visitors to stop and go through and see what they are doing in the different branches of their training school. They have won several prizes on their canning at the State Fair. They have several tung trees growing and on another section several thousand pecan trees from which they gather many bushels of pecans. From the tung trees they get oil which is used in making paint.

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 4, 1939

School at Aiken Will Celebrate 70th Anniversary

AIKEN, Feb. 4.—Schofield school, industrial school for negro youth, will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the school and the 100th birthday anniversary of the founder, Mrs. Martha Schofield, Sunday at 4 p. m.

Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, and also a member of the board of trustees of Schofield, will be the principal speaker of the day. Dr. Wright is known for his wide experience in the field of education and has for several years made a study of the negro schools throughout the country.

Greenville, S. C. News
March 5, 1939

Teaching Leader

G. A. ANDERSON

NEGRO TEACHERS TO ATTEND MEET

State Association Convention Will Be Started In Columbia Wednesday

G. A. Anderson, superintendent of the Fountain Inn negro school and president of the South Carolina Negro Teachers association, will preside over sessions at the annual state convention in Columbia Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Of the 220 negro teachers in Greenville county, 150 are expected to attend the convention, Anderson said yesterday. Sessions will be held in Columbia township auditorium.

The program will open Wednesday morning with Anderson's annual address as president. C. I. Chipley, superintendent of the white schools at Fountain Inn, is on the program Thursday night.

CLINTON COLLEGE PREXY APPEALS FOR AID IN DRIVE TO RAISE FUNDS

ROCK HILL, S.C.—(HNS)—An urgent appeal to persons of all faiths to rally to the support of Christian education was made here last week by Acting President Edward Warner Brice of Clinton Normal & Industrial College. The institution, maintained by the A.M.E. Zion Church is filling a definite need in the field of education for Negroes and deserved the wholehearted support of all persons.

Prof. Brice who recently assumed his new position is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. He did post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and has had considerable experience as an administrator and teacher. It is his hope that sufficient funds will be raised in order to establish a much-needed agricultural project.

Clinton College is located in a section of South Carolina which affords abundant opportunities for development in the field of agriculture. At the present time a Junior College department which prepares the student for teaching, is well maintained by a highly trained faculty. The high school department is also composed of teachers well prepared in various fields. The Institution founded in 1894, has made significant growth.

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TEXAS

MRS. ROOSEVELT VISITS PRAIRIE VIEW

PRAIRIE VIEW, March 31 — (ANP)—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, "First Lady" of the United States, was given a generous reception by Principal W. R. Banks, faculty and students, when she made a special visit to Prairie View State college on her lecturing tour in Texas last week.

Mrs. Roosevelt made an inspection of the entire college plant at Prairie View. She evinced interest not only in ducation in general as carried forward at the college, but she was likewise interested in the work done for Negro boys and girls under the direction of the NYA.

OF 22 SECRETARIES TO DEPARTMENT HEADS, ONLY 5 ARE COLORED

By JOHN JASPER

Differences between students of Hampton Institute and President Arthur Howe reached a breaking point last May and the president threatened to call off the commencement exercises.

A petition signed by 528 students was sent to the board of trustees May 26, and a sub-committee of two held hearings on the campus.

On July 19, the whole board in a letter to students announced that a committee had been named to consider their grievances.

Four Demands Made

Subsequently, August 4th the Student Committee reiterated four points which they considered unsettled.

1. Free speech and abandonment of the "hush-hush" policy
2. Competent teachers
3. A colored dean of women
4. Equalization in number and rank of colored and white personnel.

This series of articles deals with point number four and begins with the question of secretaries, one of the sore points mentioned by Hampton students.

5 Out of 22

When this survey was made, Hampton had 5 colored secretaries to department heads and 17 white secretaries. That is 5 out of 22 secretaries or only 22 per cent of the secretaries are colored.

Secretaries at Hampton are important people. They are all women and frequently act for the heads of departments.

They draw salaries equal to those of instructors in the college.

Difference in Salaries

Among the colored secretaries the highest paid is Charlsetta Yuille, secretary of the Director of Extension. She received $1500 The lowest paid is Minnie Whiting, secretary to the Home Economics Chief and Records office She receives $950.

Among white secretaries, the highest paid is Camile Chazeaud secretary to the Financial Aid Bureau who receives $2300 and the lowest is Mable Drew, secretary to the Business School who receives $650.

The average salary received by colored secretaries is $1240. The average paid white secretaries is $1430.

The total annual salary drawn by these colored secretaries is $6200, by the white secretaries $24,315.

My survey showed the following secretaries to department heads. The figures are not official and may not, therefore be authentic. I believe they approximate the facts and are near enough to indicate the real situation.

Colored Secretaries

Office	Salary
Physical Education	$1000
Director of Music's	1200
Dean of Men's	1550
Home Economics (Records office)	950
Dir. Extension's	1550
Number 5—Total salaries	$6200

White Secretaries

Office	Salary
President's	$1825
Chaplain's	1200
Fin, Aid Bureau	2300
Dir. Phenix School	1200
Registrar's	825
Business School's	650
Trade School's	1320
Dir. Education's	1500
Admissions	1500
Summer School's	2100
Dean of Women's	1500
Phenix School's	1200
Secondary Education	1555
Superintendent's Bldg.	1080
Treasurer's	1500
Librarian's	1760
Number (white)	17
Total pay	$24,315

Since this estimate was made three secretaries have been appointed to fill vacancies and one secretary named to a new department. Of the four, one is colored and three are white. A report states that in one of these cases, the department head laid down the ultimatum— "A white secretary or none." I cannot check this report, but the important thing is that it is a report circulated among the student body.

So far as these recently appointed secretaries are concerned it would appear that no effort was made to equalize the number of white and colored employed as the student body requested.

White dean $3790; Colored $2700

Among their four points, students demanded a colored dean of women, to replace Beulah Van Wagenen. As far as I can learn this office pays $3792. But the dean of men, Major Walter Brown, is paid only $2700. This means a white dean draws $1092 more than a colored dean for the same work.

I repeat, these figures are not official, but I think they approximate the real facts.

What Students Say

Now what is the student reaction to this secretary question? One question they asked me was this: "Why does Hampton have a business college if it cannot train secretaries competent to secure positions at their own alma mater?"

They believe that the white secretaries are graduates of the white Hampton High School (not a college) and that Hampton College graduates should receive the preference.

A Favorite Tale

A favorite tale among students —maybe truth, maybe fiction—is that one white girl, resident of the town of Hampton, when offered a post at $1100 demanded to know whether she would have to speak to colored students.

Another was overheard to tell her friend this: "Neither I or my parents have ever set foot before on this n—— institution across the creek, but a thousand dollars is still a thousand dollars."

"Social Equality"

One student told me that certain administration offices have no colored secretaries in their offices because they may have to meet visitors from the town of Hampton. The school wants the town to know that it doesn't practice "social equality" in its education of colored people. From the school's point of view, she said, it wouldn't do to have a colored dean of women because the dean of women is official hostess to school guests, many of whom are white and "it wouldn't do for a colored person to receive guests."

Rotary Club Issue

Another said, "We have too many white members of the Hampton Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs who think that the way to promote better race relations is to give jobs to the graduates of the Hampton white high school.

"Hampton receives no financial support from the hordes of Southern white people who come to 'see the animals' and are entertained here each year.

"Students open the local Hampton daily any morning and read that Professor X has talked to the Rotary Club on his trip to Mexico or that Director Z of the Institute has addressed the Kiwanis Club on the subject of Educational opportunities in Boston.

"There doesn't seem to be evidence of any attempt to sell the school to the colored communities. Rather does it appear that our faculty is anxious to prove to the white townfolk that in spite of the fact that 'we work over there,' we are good loyal Anglo-Saxons."

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HAMPTON IN THE RED FOR NINETEENTH STRAIGHT YEAR

By JOHN JASPER

President Arthur Howe in a letter sent out to Hampton Institute alumni this week announced that it is "not going to be possible" to balance the budget this year. Afro-American

Back in 1936, Hampton reached the point where, to use President Howe's own words, "the members of the board of trustees have instructed me to live within the institute's income." 12-25-39

Nineteen Straight Years

If now again this year the president will not be able to spend less than he takes in, he will present the institute with an unbalanced budget for the nineteenth straight year.

The trustees, indeed, are marvels of patience. Baltimore, Md.

In Defense of Howe

In President Howe's defense it ought to be stated that these nineteen years of unvarying deficits are not all his.

He has been president only since 1930. But in the ten years he has had this office, he has batted 100 per cent to produce one deficit a year, ten in all.

His two predecessors, Dr. J. E. Sugg and Dr. George Phenix contributed the other nine years of going in the red.

The Table

The following table giving the income, expenses and deficits at Hampton for the past nineteen years, show that Hampton hasn't balanced its budget in that period.

Year	Income	Expenditure	Deficit
President Sugg			
1922	$430,545	$449,557	$19,011
1923	442,144	476,874	34,73(
1924	454,822	469.346	14,52:
1925	420,077	510,555	90,47:
1926	500,580	510,731	10,15(
1927	528,057	595,105	67,04:
1928	565,483	611,198	45,71:
1929	601,470	613,925	12,55:
President Phenix			
1930	638,773	670,302	31,52:
President Howe			
1931	630,865	672,304	41,43:
1932	631,152	650,096	18,94:
1933	596,856	614,856	18,00(
1934	565,189	584,324	19,13:
1935	540,592	595,836	55,24:
1936	534,859	611,235	76,37:
1939	565,126	642,426	77,30(
1940			Still Minu:

Armstrong-Frissell Tops

General Armstrong was president of Hampton for twenty-five years. In that time, he had only six years in which he overspent his budget.

President Frissell succeeded him, and served for twenty-four years. He was in the red only nine years.

Then came President Gregg, who served eleven years and had ten years of deficits.

President Howe leads all the Presidents with ten years and ten unbalanced budgets.

Last year, President Howe spent $77,300 more than he took in. This was the biggest deficit in the history of the school. No wonder trustees are alarmed as they face a similar prospect for 1940.

Dr. Howe is having as much trouble with Hampton's budget as President Roosevelt is with Uncle Sam's.

Dewey is exhorting Roosevelt to better housekeeping and trustees are doing the same thing to President Howe, apparently without success.

When Will It End?

Perhaps Hampton will be able to end its years of unbalanced budgets at the same time it takes the muzzle off the student press, discontinues Winona Elementary School for the children of white faculty members only; wipes out the color line at Dixie hospital, and hearkens to the students' plea to have a 50-50 bi-racial faculty and administration.

If President Howe would bring these things to pass, what a Christmas gift he would make Hampton Institute!

Inequality Admitted

Afro-American 12-23-39

Dr. Howe admits in his letter to the alumni last week that the present bi-racial make-up of the faculty is inequitable. It took courage for him to make that confession, considering the fact that he has been head of the institution for ten years.

We should like to see him hold fast to that same boldness while he pulls down the color bar at Dixie Hospital or cuts off its $12,500 annual "loan."

That would be one way to reduce his deficits.

Another Saving

Another would be to discontinue Winona School for the children of white faculty members only. That would save $11,428 every year.

Maybe only a resolute college president can do these things, but if Dr. Howe is timid, he can renew his valor by learning here that the saving on these two items alone would be $23,928, a goodly sum to help lift his budget out of the red by Christmas in 1940.

CRITICISM OF HAMPTON

THE CAMPAIGN initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to equalize the salaries of public school teachers in the southern and border states has resulted in spotlighting the conditions in several schools of higher learning which have mixed faculties. Foremost among these is Hampton Institute, which has for many years been the outstanding privately supported institution of its type in the country.

The Afro-American has been running a series of articles on conditions at Hampton, pointing out that not only are there fewer colored teachers than whites but also that there is discrimination in favor of the whites in the matter of pay. Hampton officials might point out that originally its entire staff was composed of whites who came largely from the New England states immediately following the Civil War, and that many of these people and their families are still connected with the institution. Also that the transition requires time, and that because the school has been unable to balance its budget for some years it has been unable to equalize the salaries, as much as they may desire to do so.

But on the other hand, we believe that those controlling Hampton have left themselves open to criticism by their handling of the Nurse Training School and Dixie Hospital by catering to the jim crow practices of that section. We also think that Hampton needs more educators and people in touch with the masses on its Board of Trustees, which is at the present time dominated by a few very wealthy men who know little and care less of present day trends among the educated Negroes.

Their principal interest, it seems to us, is to guard the ten million dollar endowment fund of the institution. Men like the late George Foster Peabody whose interest was in every phase of the development of the Negro are sadly missed on the present Trustee Board.

No educators or educational institutions can advocate in theory the equality of education and in practice adopt a discriminatory

policy against their own graduates and others who have been trained in the best colleges of the land.

12 COLORED, 30 WHITE TEACH SUMMER SCHOOL

By JOHN JASPER

Hampton's summer school for the year 1936, had 12 colored teachers and 30 white teachers.

The usual ratio in many of the departments at Hampton which I have surveyed is one colored to two whites.

Students Ask 50-50

Because students believed that they should be permitted to enjoy association with fine colored teachers in larger measure, they petitioned the trustees to equalize the number of colored and white persons on the faculty.

The summer school, however goes beyond the two to one ratio mentioned above. Actually only 29 per cent of the faculty that year was colored and 71 per cent was white.

Whites Paid $38 More

The average salary paid colored summer school teachers was $346. For white summer school teachers it was $384.

The differential in favor of white teachers was, therefore, $38, in dollars and cents. Actually, it was much greater.

Only one colored teacher was paid as much as $600. Four white teachers were paid that amount.

Of the remaining teachers, only two colored were paid $400 or over. Seven white teachers were paid $400 or over.

Prof. Knight's Survey

I have taken the year 1936 because that was the year covered by Prof. Edgar W. Knight, white, of the University of North Carolina in his $5,000 survey of Hampton, which alumni know so little about.

This survey was finished two years ago, but I have found prominent alumni of Hampton who never heard of it. The reason is that it is not at all complimentary and exposed many faults in administration and courses of study that needed correction.

$16,000 Deficit

For example, the 565 summer school students that year paid less than $13 apiece to attend. Then the summer school took in $8,000, spend $24,000 and wound up with a deficit of $16,000.

Professor Knight raised the question whether the summer school students shouldn't have paid more than $13 apiece for these nine-week courses.

If depreciation in plant is considered, the deficit is still larger than the $16,000 mentioned above. There is wear and tear on buildings for nine weeks to be considered and that is quite an item.

Summer School Faults

Prof. Knight found Hampton's summer school not up to requirements of the Association of American Universities in the matter "of comprehensive oral and written examinations, coherence or interrelationships of programs, and a reading knowledge of a foreign language."

The fact that only one regular member of the Hampton faculty gave instruction in the summer graduate school was called significant by Professor Knight.

Faculty Changing Too Often

He pointed out that practically all graduate summer school teachers come from the outside and that since they may change from year to year, continuation of the students' work may suffer.

Biology laboratories were called adequate but the library inadequate for graduate study.

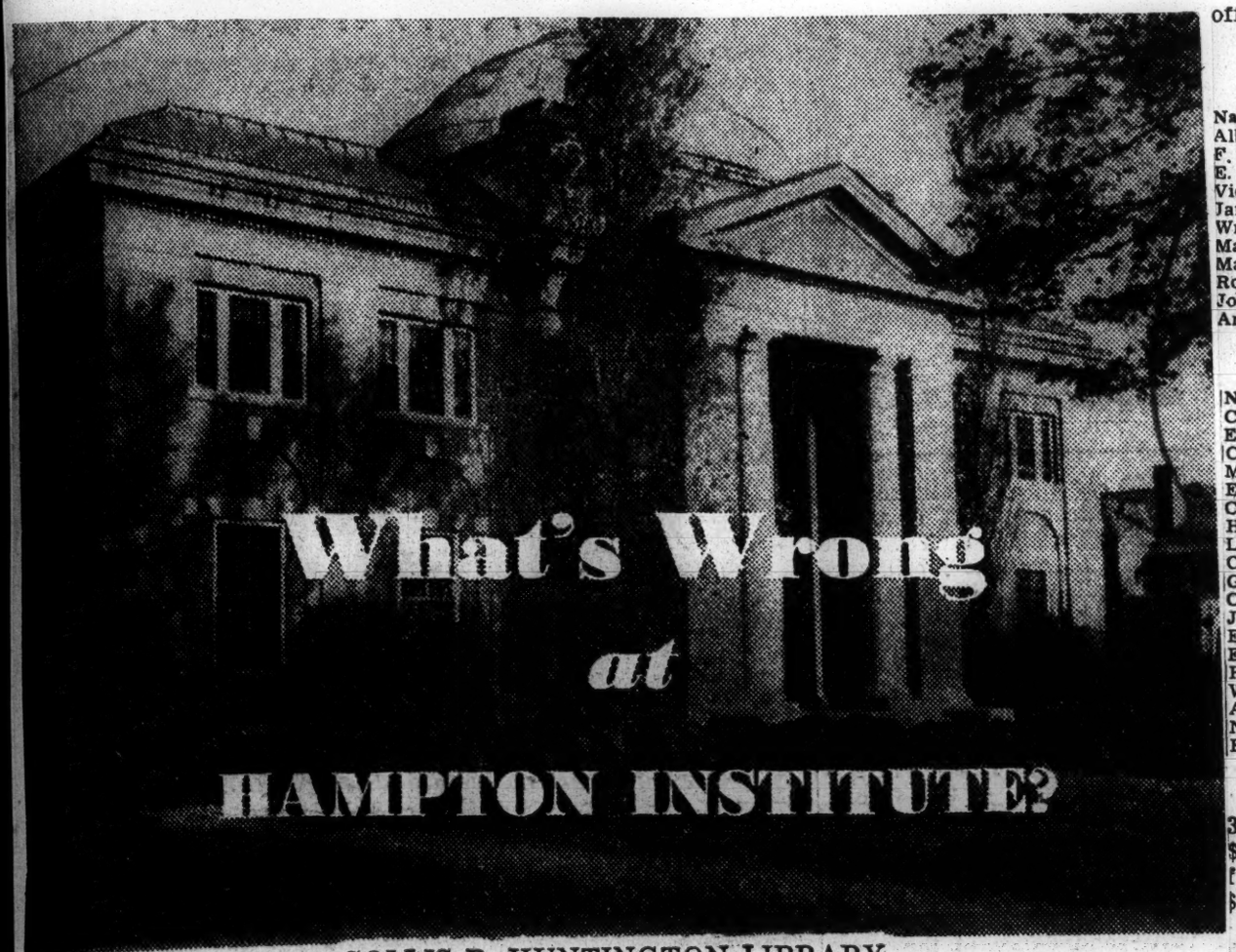
Sub-Standard

The quality of Hampton's summer school work, according to Professor Knight, is not up to that of the best graduate schools and he recommends that the college should not expand its work on the graduate level unless it can get more money with which to do it.

Table Shows Salaries

The table below shows the entire summer school faculty for the year 1936, with the amount each teacher was paid and the number of weeks he or she taught.

Name	Net Salary Paid	Wks. of Term
Abell, Richard G.	$600	9
Allen, Mary R.	360	6
Batchelder, Bernice A.	360	6
Buckner, Lloyd F.	360	6
Chandler, Elizabeth W.	550	9
Cox, Muriel	480	9
Crooks, Kenneth B. M.	480	9
Daniel, Robert P.	600	9
Davis, Collis H.,	550	9
Davis, Louise B.	250	8
Goodale, Charlotte P.	260	6
Hann, Frank L.	495	9
Hill, Carl M.	280	8
Howe, Elizabeth W.	100	6
Ireland, Dwight	480	9
Jenkins, F. Raymond	365	9
Kuyper, George A.	600	9
Lane, Miriam G.	250	8
Lawrence, Henry W.	600	9
Lewis, Emma	340	8
Lohr, Ross F.	380	6
Lovell, M. Marguerite	150	6
Meigs, Emily	400	6
Merrifield, Normal L.	360	6
Miles, Harriett D.	225	8
Mitchell, Eva C.	400	9
Perkins, Herbert	485	9
Rich, Bertha (Extra)	600	9
Richardson, Tamah Z.	225	8
Riley, John W.,	470	9
Rowe, Beulah S.	275	8
Sanders, William L.	600	9
Schroeder, Peter B.	480	9
Smith, Gideon E.	270	6
Stephens, Louise N.	165	8
Stewart, Mary E.	225	6
Taylor, Mary E. H.	200	9
Truehard, Lacy L.	260	8
Tuttle, Mary Vick	100	6
Underhill, Miriam B.	360	6
Van Syckle, Edith L.	360	6
Van Wagenen, Noel B.	400	6
Whiting, Elizabeth G.	400	9



COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

By JOHN JASPER

When I began these articles, I did so at the request of Hampton students and fellow alumni who believed their liberties restricted on four points:

1. That the students' right of free speech in their newspaper is ruthlessly suppressed.
2. That race prejudice exists on the campus and can be corrected to some degree if and when there is at least a fifty-fifty division of colored and white persons on the faculty and in administrative positions.
3. That there is a separate Winona School for the education of the children of white faculty members only.
4. That there is jim-crow at Dixie Hospital on the campus, to which Hampton Institute each year contributes $12,500, set down in its annual reports as "a loan."

Hospital Jim Crow Worst

Students feel the hospital racial discrimination far worse because the institute not only supports the hospital in some measure by this loan, but because their school pays one of its physicians $1200 in salary and $320 a year for his residence.

Their contention is that they are entitled to medical attention (for which they are taxed $5 year) without the humiliation of any racial segregation on their own campus.

Retirement List

None of the articles in this series will stray from these four cardinal points.

There is, for example, the retirement list. Estimates, which have been given, show eighteen retired colored Hampton faculty members and workers are paid $12,139 a year or an average of $674.

The retirement list is for white Hampton faculty members and workers shows thirty-four are being paid $30,111, or an average of $885 a year.

Ratio 2 to 1

This retirement list shows what is true in every department of Hampton that I have so far gone into, namely, that there is a salary differential in favor of white teachers because they hold the top salary posts. Secondly, the unvarying rule is that the proportion of white to colored on the faculty as on the retired list is two to one.

In the case of the retirement list, eighteen colored are retired and thirty-four white, which is approximately the two to one ratio.

The list which follows, as far as I have been able to learn, is not complete and is not entirely accurate. It is an estimate because official figures are not available.

COLORED
RETIREMENT LIST

Name	Est. Pay
Albert Carter	$ 801
F. Crawley	$650
E. Freeland	110
Violet Howard	300
Jamie Hubbard	800
Wm. Keffie	900
Matilda Laws	156
Mary Miles	387
Robert Moton	2500
John Scott	492
Amie Smith	300
Edw. Spennie	758
Mary Stephens	420
J. Wainwright	1000
T. C. Walker	600
A. Washington	1200
Robert Elliott	390
Martha Hunt	375
TOTAL	$12,139
Av. yearly retirement pay	$ 674

WHITE
RETIREMENT LIST

Name	Est. Pay
C. Pratt	$ 786
Eliza Quick	900
Charles Betts	935
Maria Bishop	374
Edw. Bradley	650
Charles Breck	550
H. DeYarmett	1000
Laura Dichtel	600
C. Duncan	1000
Geo. Faville	502
Cora Folson	646
Julia Frissell	2000
Ella Froligh	429
Emily Herron	1000
Helen Hills	750
W. S. Hudgins	1000
Addie Jayne	840
Nancy Jenks	360
Flora Lowe	450
Anna Lowe	600
Wm. Minns	1260
M. Nettleton	932
M Phenix	2000 & 600 R.
Cecelia Potter	580
Frank Rogers	2400
Clara Snow	726
John Sudgen	1000
Wm. Tessman	1860
H. Townsend	380
M. Twitchell	515
M. Uleamer	461
Sarah White	630
M. Woodward	675
Lillian Clark	720
Total	$30,111
Av. retirement pay	$885

How It Is Paid

Hampton, which has a $10,340,000 endowment, sets aside $500,000 for a pension reserve fund which, at 5 per cent, yields $25,000 a year.

For the year 1938, retirement allowances called for $46,832. The difference between this sum and $25,000 left $21,832 which had to come from current funds.

Large Sum

The fact that such a large sum as $21,832 has to come out of current funds for teachers' pensions led Edgar W. Knight, in his survey of the institute in 1937, to say this:

"Very few institutions in the country expend (in proportion) as large amounts (as Hampton) of current funds for retirement purposes.

"This pactice may be justified in the light of the very low salaries that have been paid to the staff at Hampton during their years of service, a condition which has made it impossible for individuals to save for future needs.

Better Plan Suggested

"Thus the institute may be considered under obligation to follow this practice of carrying retired people on pensions.

"In 1923, the institute revised its plan whereby persons who have been engaged since July 1 of that year are not eligible to what is termed the Old Pension Plan, but may voluntarily elect to purchase deferred annuity policies in co-operation with the institute.

"A better plan would probably be for the administration to consider making it compulsory for staff members to enter into a deferred annuity policy with the participation of the institute."

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TRADE SCHOOL—COLORED TEACHERS GET THE LITTLE JOBS

Article 2

By JOHN JASPER

Twenty-five colored and 23 white persons are employed as instructors in the Hampton Institute Trade School.

The average salary for the colored teachers is $1728 per year and the average white teachers' salary is $2330 per year.

The difference in favor of the white teachers is $602 a year or $60 a month and may be explained by the fact that the white teachers are the department heads in most cases and the colored are assistants.

Want Salaries Equalized

This is the crux of the whole complaint that Hampton's student committee made in their four-point statement to the student body and trustees August 6.

They requested "equalization in number and in rank of white and colored personnel."

$10,300 More

The total salary paid colored teachers in the trade school is $43,210, white teachers $53,500. The difference in favor of the white teachers is $10,300 although in this case there are 2 fewer white than colored.

Getting down to cases only 3 colored trade teachers get over $2000 and the highest paid men, David Terry, in charge of bricklaying, and Charles Isham, in charge of the electric department, get $2400 each.

15 White—3 Colored

Fifteen white trade teachers get in excess of $2000 a year and six of them get $3000 or more.

Of 18 trade school teachers getting over $2000 a year only three are colored.

The difference between colored and white is even higher than the figures show, because the trade school employs 3 white women as secretaries and assistants, but no colored women.

Earlier employment lists showed Hamilton Nelson (colored) as bookkeeper.

The available unofficial list today shows Helen Mears (white) as bookkeeper.

Colored Bricklayer $2400, White Painter $2700

David Terry in charge of bricklaying has been at Hampton over twenty years. His salary is tops for four colored trade teachers in charge. But Alfred Abboutt, a new man in plumbing, receives $3,700. Paul Conrad in charge of painting earns $2,700; Frank Ladd in charge of printing, $2700; Russell Wolf in charge of carpentry $2500.

The four last named are, like Terry, in charge of departments, but they are white and receive higher pay.

Competent Teachers

One of the four points raised by the student committee was the request for competent teachers.

Rightly or wrongly they believe that trade school teachers should have higher education like other teachers. They point out that Hampton lists no degrees behind teachers' names in the college catalogue because it would embarrass the white teachers who have none.

Teacher with 4th Grade Education

A student joke of hoary vintage is of a trade teacher who got angry when students behind his back whispered that he had only a fourth grade education. "It's a lie, I can prove that I went as far as the sixth grade," he said.

Another tall story is told of a trade school teacher who just learned that aviation will soon be taught at Hampton. He is quoted as saying, "I would rather teach one colored fellow to push a broom than to teach ten to fly."

Let's suppose these students are mistaken about the lack of education of these teachers or their race prejudices. The fact is that they believe their own stories.

Faculty Advice

One student told me a college official told him to overlook such incompetents. He quoted the offical as saying "Well, what difference does it make anyway? Why, when I was in college and came across an incompetent instructor, I did just enough to pass the course and then erased the unpleasant episode from my life."

Here follows a list of unofficial salaries and teachers by race in the trade school. It may not be accurate but I think it approximates the facts. It backs up the student contention that the better paying positions are held by the white teachers. They think that Hampton as a colored school should have a 50-50 break when administrative posts are given out.

But maybe it doesn't matter what they think.

HAMPTON TRADE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Colored

Teacher of cabinet making	$1,800
Electrician	1,400
Teacher of carpentery	1,800
In charge of Forging and Welding	2,100
In charge of Electric Department	2,400
Steamfit. Plumbing	1,600
Pressman & Printing	1,600
Carpentry	1,800
Teacher of carpentry	1,600
Architecture-Design	2,000
Bricklaying	1,800
Electrician	1,820
Electrician	1,900
Machinist	1,500
In charge of bricklaying	2,400
Auto mechanics	1,700
Printing	1,900
Asst. to superintendent of buildings	1,500
Assistant to auto mechanic	1,800
Carpentry	1,500
Assistant tailor	960
Assistant machinist	1,680
Assistant plumber	1,600
Tin-smith	1,650
Plumbing	1,400
Total	**$43,210**
Average Salary	**$ 1,728**

White

Director	$4,000
In charge of steamfit. Plumbing	3,700
Superintendent of bldgs.	3,000
Drafting	2,100
In charge of painting	2,700
Office assistant	1,040
Secretary to director	1,320
Drafting	1,700
Dry cleaning	3,000
Assistant to director	3,600
Supervisor of trade education	3,400
In charge of printing	2,700
Bookkeeper	1,260
In charge of upholstering	2,200
In charge of tailoring	2,300
Assistant to Trade School librarian	1,080
Painting	1,800
In charge of machine shop	2,400
Carpentry	2,200
In charge of carpentry and cabinet making	2,500
Printing office	1,600
Teacher of engineering	2,300
Assistant to mechanic	1,600
Total	**$53,500**
Average Salary	**$ 2,330**

Hampton Expelled Senior for Writing This Article

Afro-American 11-4-39
Baltimore Md

BACK IN SCHOOL

Pictured here is Hale Thompson, right, Hampton senior, who was expelled and later placed on probation for writing an article in the Hampton Script complaining that Hampton students were jim-crowed at the Dixie Hospital, used this year as a school infirmary. Shaking hands with him is C. Durant, fellow student. Thompson was put on probation for two months. During this time he loses all social privileges and fellowship aid. Social privileges include calling on the young women on the lawns or in the dormitories, attending dances or socials, and escorting co-eds to and from Ogden Hall.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article, written by Hale Thompson in the October 7 issue of The Hampton Script, was blamed for his expulsion from Hampton Institute. Following a united student protest, Thompson was reinstated and put on probation.

By HALE THOMPSON

The students' infirmaries have been closed. From now on all ills and ailments — minor or otherwise—will be cared for at the Dixie Hospital.

The questions uppermost in student thoughts are:

"Will this new arrangement give comparable service to the old? Will my health be as well or better cared for than before?" Only the passing of time will enable us to answer these and other questions on this new hospital set-up.

Afro-American 11-4-39

It has been said that the new arrangement has been made in an attempt to save the nursing school and to keep Dixie Hospital open to the colored people of the community.

Further, as long as Hampton has its finger in the Dixie pie, colored nurses will have the opportunity to work at the Dixie Hospital.

Of course they will, as is customary, have the extreme pleasure of working at this segregated hospital for less pay than that received by white nurses and with no hope of advancement.

It seems to me that if Hampton's administration is sincere in its oft-quoted desire to rid the world of racial intolerance, it would not countenance the present set-up at Dixie Hospital. Why should Hampton money be poured into an institution which practices such an undemocratic thing as segregation? I can't answer the question. Ask the administration!

* * *

I was reading a little Russian history the other day — just brushing up you know. As my reading progressed, I came to a short summary of the effect the Russian church had on the peasants of that country. It seemed that through the medium of religion the Russian was controlled and kept in "his place." The prospect of heaven was more important, according to the aristocrats of that country, than was enough bread. This observation came to me and, like the liberal guy I am, I pass it on to you.

"Is there any attempt being made in our midst to use the tactics of the Russian Church? Do we have in our midst a Rasputin?"

BRUCE BARTON BECOMES TRUSTEE OF HAMPTON

WASHINGTON, March 23 — (ANP) — Congressman Bruce Barton of New York City, widely read author, has accepted an invitation to become a trustee of Hampton Institute. Mr. Barton, who is an executive in one of the largest advertising agencies in America, is the author of "The Man Nobody Knows" and other best sellers. He is frequently mentioned as a possibility for the Republican nomination in 1940.

Name N.Y. Congressman Hampton Inst. Trustee

Philadelphia Tribune
3-23-39

WASHINGTON, March (ANP)— Congressman Bruce Barton of New York City, widely read author, has accepted an invitation to become a trustee of Hampton institute. Mr. Barton, who is an executive in one of the largest advertising agencies in America, is the author of "The Man Nobody Knows" and other best sellers.

Founder Praised as New Randolph Shop Goes Up

Miss Virginia Randolph Urges Use of Hands

(Staff Correspondence)

GLEN ALLEN, Va.—Simple but impressive cornerstone laying exercises were held here in the auditorium of the Virginia Randolph School Saturday, April 1, for the new manual training shop which is being erected on the campus of the school.

Through unavoidable circumstances the cornerstone itself was not laid, but will be laid Wednesday, April 5, at 1 p. m.

Tennant Bryan, of the Richmond News Leader, praised Miss Randolph for the work that she has done in the field of vocational education in Henrico County and Virginia. He said, that "It is not what other people have done to help her that has brought her where she is but rather what she has done to help others."

"She has the spirit to help her neighbors to rise above themselves. For all these forty-six years that she has been working, I have never known her when she wasn't thinking of some new way to help her people. I imagine that when she dies that she will die with her boots on, and that her last breath will be used trying to help somebody else."

Mr. Bryan drew a parallel be-

Cornerstone Laying Delayed Until April 5

tween the Negro and Russia prior to 1905, stating that the race needs artisans to fill the gap between the laborer and the professional.

Mr. Bryan was presented by Mrs. Drinkard Davis, superintendent of public welfare of Henrico County.

MUST USE HANDS

In her remarks Miss Randolph related an experience that she had forty years ago. She said that it was hard to get the interest of the people so finally she got them to

MRS. VIRGINIA RANDOLPH

bring 12 trees to plant on the school grounds and named them after the disciples.

Speaking with a voice of emotion she said, "You have got to konw how to use your hands and, if you don't know how to use your hands, you are not yet educated.

Willard Day, manager of Henrico County, was master of ceremonies. Dr. Fred M. Alexander, supervisor of Negro education, was also present and gave brief remarks.

The Family Four Quartet, a group of girls sang several numbers while the band from the Virginia Manual Training School played several numbers.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 28, 1939

71ST ANNIVERSARY TO BE OBSERVED BY SCHOOL TODAY

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Presiden of Tuskegee, to Speak On Program At 2:15 At Hampton Institute

A program commemorating the 71st anniversary of the founding of Hampton institute will be observed today with a special ceremony in Ogden hall and the principal address will be given by Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute.

The anniversary program will begin at 2:15 with Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton institute, presiding. He will introduce Dr. Patterson, who delivered the commencement address at the institute in 1935, the same year he was elevated to the presidency of Tuskegee.

The program will be opened with an organ prelude by Ernest Hayes, institute organist. The invocation will be given by the Rev. James O. Lee, assistant chaplain at the institute.

The choir of the institute under the direction of Gerald Burks Wilson will sing several selections which will be followed by a demonstration by a student of education, Paulus C. Taylor of the class of '40.

Preceding the address by Dr. Patterson, students will sing two spirituals and the address will be followed by two more spirituals by the students.

The program will also include readings to the senior class on behalf of the board of trustees and the alma mater song by students. The Rev. S. Arthur Devan will bring the exercises to a close with the benediction.

Dr. Patterson received the degrees of D. V. M. (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) and M. S. from Iowa State college, and that of Ph.D from Cornell university.

He was employed in the Virginia State college at Petersburg as an instructor in veterinary science, and from that position he was promoted to be director of agriculture at the school.

He subsequently transferred to Tuskegee to be head of its veterinary division, soon being promoted to the post of director of the school of agriculture. He held that position when he was elected to the presidency of the institute.

Dr. Patterson is now expanding his service into other fields. He is a trustee of the Calhoun Colored school, Alabama; and the Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial institute of Liberia.

Also, he is a member of the executive board of the National Urban league, and is on the board of both the commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Colored Work department committee of the National council of the Y. M. C. A. In his specia field, he is a member of the Veterinary Medical society.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 22, 1939

FIFTEEN COLUMBIA GRADUATE STUDENTS VISIT SCHOOL HERE

Group Studies Aims, Methods and Results of Hampton Institute's Program of Education

Prof. Florence Stratemeyer of Teachers college, Columbia university, and a party of 15 graduate students in the field of teacher education spent Thursday night and Friday on the Peninsula in studying the aims, methods and results of the Hampton institute program of education for American Negroes.

The visitors conferred with George Adrian Kuypers, director of the school of education, Ian H. Ross, director of the George P. Phenix Training school, and other members of the Hampton staff visited the exhibit of work in the trade school, inspected the laboratory school, conferred with Miss Eva C. Mitchell and Miss Bernice A. O'Briant on problems of student-teaching, and visited college classes.

President Arthur Howe spoke to the visitors on the continuing community of educational interest between Columbia university and Hampton institute. He also called attention to the Syms-Eaton school, which is the oldest public school foundation in the United States, and to the site of the first free school for Negroes at the "Emancipation oak" which is between the Phenix school and Zion church.

William Anthony Aery, director of education, outlined Hampton's organization and educational program.

The members of the teachers' college party follow:

Esther Anson, Mount Vernon, Wash.; Dorothy Bragonier, Marshall College Laboratory school. Huntington, W. Va.; Adele Davine, N.Y.P.E. Mission society, New York city; Katie Downs, West Georgia college, Carrollton; Margaret Franken, State Teachers college, Maryville. Mo.; Lilian Goodridge, State Normal school, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; John Junek, Lincoln School of Teachers college, Columbia university, New York city.

J. Kerkhof, Montague, Mich.; Marion Kirk, State Teachers college, Kutztown, Pa.; Olive Lyons, East Orange, N. J.; M. Pope, Arkansas City, Kas.; Ruth Thomas, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; M. Westbrook, Woodward, Ia.; and Lilly Young, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 7, 1939

HEAR DR. CLEMENT AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES MAY 28

President of Atlanta University Announced as Principal Speaker on Hampton Institute Program

Dr. Rufus Early Clement, president of Atlanta university, will deliver the commencement address at Hampton institute Monday, May 29, it was announced yesterday by President Arthur Howe.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Dr. Howe in Memorial church at 11 a. m. Sunday, May 28.

Dr. Clement is president of a relatively recently consolidation of three colleges for Negroes in Atlanta: Morehouse college for men; Spellman college for women, and the former coeducational Atlanta university.

Through the new arrangement, the old Atlanta university surenders its under-graduate work, and devotes itself entirely to graduate studies, becoming the head of a new university system.

When Dr. Clement was elected to head the newly consolidated school, the news magazine "Time," paid tribute to his "high executive ability and tact." He was only 37 years of age when elected to head the school.

His early training in religion came through the influence of his father, a bishop. He studied at a denominational school, Livingston college, and at Garrett Biblical institute. He did his graduate work in letters at Northwestern university, and holds M. A. and Ph.D degrees from that school.

He has held a professorship at Livingston college, and was dean of the Louisville Municipal college at the time of his election to the presidency of Atlanta university in 1937.

STUDENTS RESENT DISMISSAL OF RACE TEACHER; STRIKE

Courier 6-3-39

HAMPTON, Va., June 1—A compromise was reached late Monday between Hampton students and officials, with President Howe refusing to reinstate James Ivy, but offering him one year's salary without work.

Students are still voicing determination to have the instructor reinstated, but seniors, leaders in the strike, are leaving for home.

Special to The Courier
By Staff Correspondent

HAMPTON, Va., June 1—They held commencement exercises here Monday afternoon, but only after angry students had practically forced President Arthur Howe to rescind an order Sunday which he had given out at chapel exercises Monday evening, to the effect that the commencement had been cancelled.

The trouble, which resulted in a five-day strike at the famous Virginia institution, began last Tuesday with the dismissal of James Ivy, colored teacher in the English Department.

Students, feeling that Ivy had been fired to favor a white teacher, circulated a petition demanding his reinstatement.

MEETING HELD, STUDENT COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

At the same time, students called a meeting and organized a student committee, which sent wires to members of the Board of Trustees, demanding the discharge of George W. Kuyper, white, head of the English Department, said to have directed Ivy's firing.

The students then called a strike against all of the activities in connection with commencement.

Wednesday night they refused to take part in chapel, and the meeting was dismissed by President Howe.

Thursday night, no students attended the school movie.

Friday night, occasion of the annual Senior Reception, students failed to attend and gallons of ice cream and punch were wasted.

Saturday, date of the Senior picnic, nobody went, marking the first time in years that this traditional event had to be called off.

This marked the first time in the history of the school that a strike had been called by a majority of the students. Older heads, commenting, said:

"Staid old Hampton has at last gone 'radical' ".

BOMB SHELL EXPLODES AT CHAPEL SERVICES

Petitions, circulated by students, also demanded to know why white replacements had been made at the George P. Phenix High School, operated by Hampton officers.

Students state that whites are being placed in many jobs which should be given to graduates of the school.

Sunday night during Senior Chapel services at Ogden Hall, a bomb-shell was exploded. Up to that time, no agreement had been reached between the student body and school officials.

Student George Cooper was reciting the class poem, written by Arland Hampton, when President Howe suddenly interrupted, announcing chapel dismissed and stating that the commencement exercises, scheduled for Monday, had been cancelled.

President Howe was visited by the Students Committee, and an emergency meeting was called at 9 p. m., in which trustees, faculty members and alumni also attended. After an hour's conference, President Howe returned to the chapel, apologized for his hasty action, stating he had misinterpreted the meaning of the poem, agreed that commencement exercises, with Dr. Rufus Clement as principal speaker, would be held as scheduled.

Diplomas were issued Monday, but it is problematical whether students will leave or stay and attempt to settle the matter.

Included in the graduating class are 16 students from Pennsylvania, and three from Pittsburgh, the latter being Thomas Coleman, Frank Robinson and Elizabeth Hill.

HAMPTON SPEAKS UP
(From The Baltimore Afro-American)

When we predicted some months ago that Hampton's alumni would soon be telling President Arthur Howe where to get off, we had no idea it would happen so soon.

Last week, an official alumni committee sent out a letter to students demanding, among other things:

A 50-50 equalization in rank and number of colored personnel, a colored dean of women, and an abandonment of the present policy of limiting free student expression on college affairs.

10-14-39

For years we have wondered why this college not only insisted on a white president but a faculty on which all the key places were in the hands of white persons and even colored clerks and stenographers were barred.

The New England abolitionists dedicated their lives to our education and founded our schools. Their type persisted for years. No teachers among us are more beloved.

The new type of teacher, with his repressed race prejudice, who teaches at Hampton by day and spends evenings at the Hampton Rotary club, where means are discussed to keep "colored people in their places," has brought about the change.

The alumni may not be able to secure all their demands at once, but the evidence at present is that they mean business and are determined upon reform.

EDUCATION- 1939
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

VIRGINIA

No Colored Person Holds Top Flight Business Post

Baltimore, Md.

By JOHN JASPER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Because of the changes in Hampton's administrative staff, last week, administration salaries are discussed in this week's article and the discussion of dormitory, kitchen and dining room workers will go over for another installment. Salary figures cited in this article are not official, but I believe them to approximate the facts.)

Afro-American

President Arthur Howe announced the following changes in Hampton's administration, last week:

Baltimore, Md
10-28-39

1. Robert Ogden Purvis, white treasurer (his folks built Ogden Hall), also vice president and business manager in charge of public relations, press, publicity, meetings, of campus activities.

   His father was treasure once and his grandfather president of the board of trustees.

   This is a new office and in the absence of President Howe, Mr. Purvis will be head of Hampton as well as holder of its ducats.

2. Don Davis, former cashier and chief accountant, has been appointed bursar. He graduated from Hampton's School of Business in 1911. Mr. Davis's friends hoped he would be named assistant treasurer or treasurer.

3. William M. Cooper, Hampton, '11; Columbia M.A., 1929, was named director of summer school in addition to his present work as director of extension.

Only a Beginning

Apparently, this is only the beginning of the fulfillment of promises made by Hampton officials to alumni this fall, to give colored Hampton a larger share in the institute's administration.

This is the way this administration is lined up before changes were made. These figures are not official, but I believe they approximate the situation.

White	
President	$8900
Treasurer	5000
Secretary	4828
Special Assistant to the president	3000
Registrar	2100
Assistant Registrar	1600
Purchasing Agent	4200
Asst. Purchasing Agent	1100
Bookkeeper	2200
Bookkeeper	1100
Bookkeeper	1400
Postmistress	1000
TOTAL	$36,428

Afro-American

Colored	
Cashier (now bursar)	$3640
Assistant Bursar	1700
Record Office Head	2546
Bookkeeper	1300
Bookkeeper	1100
TOTAL	$10,286

10-28-39

The business of Hampton Institute, a colored college, would seem, therefore, to be in the hands of five colored persons, whose total salaries is $10,286, and twelve white persons whose combined salaries total $36,428.

No colored person holds one of the top flight business offices at Hampton.

Even the changes announced this week do not affect this situation apparently as Don Davis is not named treasurer but bursar.

Hampton uses the words "department heads" to designate certain officials. In most colleges, these department heads would be termed deans or directors. Here's the situation as to department heads at Hampton:

COLORED

Heads of Departments

Supervisor, Physical Ed.	$2800
Dean of Men	2700
Director Ex. Dept.	3500
Total	$9000
Average	$3000

WHITE

Heads of Departments

Trade School	$4000
Agriculture	3000
Education	4500
Business	2500
Librarian	3300
Religion	5040
Dean of Women	3792
Total	$26,132
Average	$3,747

The above figures mean there are three colored and seven white departmentment heads at Hampton. The total salaries for colored is $9,000 and for white, $26,132. The average salary for colored is $3,000, and for white is $3,747, a differential in favor of white department heads of $747 a year.

More Equity Asked

These figures were in the minds of students who petitioned trustees to equalize the number and rank of colored and white personnel.

Rightly or wrongly, they believe there is a color line which shuts out colored men and women from higher positions at their own school.

Three Positions

Three positions they especially like to mention:

Dr. Arthur Devan, white, is chaplain. His pay is reported as $5,040.

Miss Beulah Van Wagnen, white, is dean of women. Her reputed pay after three years' service, is $3,792.

Major Walter Brown is dean of men. He's colored. His pay, after twenty years' service is $2,700.

A Crude Formula

From this they evolved this crude formula and no one laughed when it was written on the blackboard:

It takes 1½ colored deans of men to equal 1 white dean of women.

It takes 2 colored deans of men to equal 1 white chaplain.

* * *

NEXT WEEK: The segregated school for the children of white faculty members.

Questions for Hampton

Hampton's President Howe fired a senior who wrote a story in the college newspaper protesting against racial discrimination meted out to students in the institute's own hospital.

Afro-American

Student protest was so unanimous (856 out of 1100) that Thompson's expulsion was changed to suspension, and finally to a thirty-day probation.

There are two points involved here that are so plain that everyone can understand them:

1. There is admitted jim crow. Hampton students are directed to enter basement door of the hospital, which has four floors. Colored use the basement and fourth floor; whites use the first, second and third floors.

10-28-39

Should there be racial segregation in any colored college anywhere?

Baltimore, Md.

2. Hampton students are taxed $3 each to support the student newspaper, the *Hampton Script*. The tax is compulsory.

Should there be, within the bounds of decency, the same kind of free press at Hampton that is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution to all citizens in the First Article of the Bill of Rights?

Expelled Senior on Probation

Hale Thompson Back After 856 Students Demand His Reinstatement

HAMPTON, Va.—Hale Thompson, Hampton Institute senior, expelled Tuesday of last week for writing an article in the Script, college newspaper, criticizing jim-crow conditions in the student infirmary, is back in college on probation. Afro-American

Some 856 out of 1100 students signed a strongly worded petition "demanding Thompson's reinstatement." Baltimore, Md. 10-28-'39

The peremptory tone of the petition, together with the "passive resistance" program of the student body which followed, was reminiscent of events which preceded a student strike in 1927 and caused the resignation of President James E. Gregg.

While students attended classes promptly, they boycotted the movies (only 25 attended), refused to sing in chapel, and walked out as soon as President Arthur Howe turned the exercises over to a student leader. Resistance to cadet drills led to their discontinuance.

Thompson was spokesman and chairman of the student committee which sent students and officials a four-point program last spring asking: 1. Competent teachers; 2. A colored dean of women; 3. Equalization in number and rank of colored and white faculty personnel; 4. Recognition of the right of free speech in the student newspaper.

His article in the Script called attention to the fact that students were compelled to use the basement and fourth floor of the campus infirmary in Dixie Hospital, while the first, second and third floors were reserved for white faculty members and white townspeople.

Called to the office after the paper was published, Thompson was asked to withdraw voluntarily. He refused on the ground that it would be an admission that his article was inaccurate.

The student body, informed of his expulsion, organized and sent in their petition. They received word that Thompson was suspended, not expelled. Following meetings of the faculty administrative council, re-admission of Thompson on probation was agreed to.

One group of eighty students, through their spokesman, told the faculty administrative council that they took no part in the "passive resistance" program.

Struck in 1927

Hampton students went out on strike in October, 1927, when President James A. Gregg was sent a list of seventeen points including: 1. Recognition of the student council; 2. That all teachers in trade school with less than high school education and a full degree of competency be released.

Of the ten teachers complained of in 1927 only one is still on the present faculty.

STUDENTS WALKED OUT

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. 10-28-'39

Ogden auditorium at Hampton Institute where students boycotted services during passive resistance program last week.

Five Out of Twenty-two

Hampton Institute, founded seventy-one years ago, boasts an endowment of $10,214,571 and an estimated annual payroll of some $540,000.

A survey made for the AFRO-AMERICAN, the initial chapter of which appears on another page of this issue, points out that only five out of twenty-two secretaries to heads of departments are colored and that the average colored secretary receives $190 per year less than the average white secretary for doing the same work.

Afro-American 10-14-39

As the series develops it will show that this college has not only a majority of white personnel and that colored persons receive lower pay than their white colleagues, but also that 65 per cent of the positions paying $2,000, and 87 per cent of the positions paying $3,000 or more per year are held by white persons.

In other words, Hampton Institute, in its employment of colored and white persons, appears to be doing the same thing that public school systems are doing in eighteen Southern States; namely, discriminating against teachers on account of their color.

This discrimination is not exactly the same as in the public schools, but it is more subtle and more reprehensible because it occurs in a colored college supposedly administered in the interest of colored people themselves.

Richmond, Va. News Leader
January 4, 1939

Negro School Rites Held

Ground Broken at Virginia Randolph

Ground-breaking exercises were held in Virginia Randolph Training School yesterday afternoon as the beginning of a $63,000 building program at the Henrico County High School center for Negroes.

Three new buildings are included in the plans, an eight-room classroom building, a three-room home economics building to be equipped with complete bath facilities and its own heating plant, and a two-room agriculture building. The new buildings will be located between the present classroom building and girls' dormitory.

Dr. Fred M. Alexander, the main speaker on the program, indicated that this progressive step was the beginning of a State-wide movement for the general improvement of educational facilities for Negroes. "The increased social vision of the people of Virginia, assisted by the aid of the Federal Government, has made it possible in the past four years for more than 60 per cent. increase in Negro school building. This is just the beginning of what is planned for the future."

Dr. Raymond B. Pinchbeck presided over the ceremones. He lauded the services of Miss Virginia Randolph to the field of education and urged the students to hold high the torch she had lighted by living good, clean, serviceable lives in the community. He presented C. K. Holsinger, Superintendent of Henrico Schools, who expressed happiness over the ground-breaking. "When I look at the present building and ground, the land across the street and the plans for these buildings we are to erect, I can see a few years into the future when this school will be what Virginia had dreamed it will be," stated Mr. Holsinger.

Mrs. L. C. Caldwell ,the only woman member of the School Board stated that nothing during the past two years of her service on the board had made her happier or feel quite as full as the occasion today.

To the students she implored: "When these buildings are here for you next year, it is our hope that you boys and girls will show through the lives you lead and the deeds you do that you are appreciative of and will carry forth the torch of Virginia Randolph down through the years."

Other persons appearing on the program included J. A. Gates, Director of Finance for Henrico County; Mrs. Lucille Banish and Miss Merle Davis, supervisors in the county; Paul Saunier, director of music; J. W. Atkinson, contractor in charge of the building program; Stuart Duggins, PWA resident engineer, and J. E. Pillow, assistant resident engineer; Mrs. Fred Alexander, Miss N. R. Jeter, county nurse; Miss Virginia Randolph, Nurse Beale and Milton L. Randolph.

Devotionals on the program were conducted by Harold Thompson, a faculty member at Virginia Randolph Training School, and music was furnished by the student body under direction of Miss Zemoria Woods and the school quartet.

GROUND BROKEN AT VIRGINIA RANDOLPH—Ceremonies were held yesterday at Virginia Randolph Training School near Glen Allen at which ground was broken for a new addition to the school. Left to right: J. W. Atkinson, contractor; C. Stuart Duggins, PWA resident engineer; J. E. Pillow, assistant; J. A. Gates, Henrico finance director; C. K. Holsinger, superintendent of Henrico schools; E. D. Gary, Henrico personnel director; Mrs. Fred M. Alexander, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. L. C. Caldwell, member of School Board; Miss N. R. Jeter, Paul Saunier, Mrs. Lucile Banish, Miss Merle Davis, Miss Virginia Randolph (with the shovel), and Dr. Raymond Pinchbeck. [Dementi photo.]

Newport News, Va. Press
January 15, 1939

ADULT EDUCATION PROJECT STARTED

Training Courses Being Offered For Negroes At George P. Phenix School

An adult educatoin project has recently been established at the George P. Phenix Training school (Negro) at Hampton institute and more than 100 persons have enrolled for the various courses being offered.

The classes assemble at the school each Tuesday and Thursday night from 7 to 9:30.

Backed by an advisory committee of representative citizens and by such organizations as the churches, the Peninsula College Woman's club and the Phenix Parent-Teacher association, this new venture is attracting an increasing number who welcome the opportunity to "go to school again."

Classes have been formed in elementary subjects under Mrs. R. F. Lohr, in home economics including maidcraft under Mrs. C. T. Lewis, in typewriting under Louise Gaines, in shorthand under Mildred Clarke, in English under Mrs. A. W. E. Bassette, in general business under S. L. Whiting, in knitting, crocheting and embroidering under Mrs. J. Ivy, in music under Margaret Phillips, and in recreation under Mrs. C. H. Davis. A class in industrial crafts is being planned especially for men. These classes are open to all.

The advisory committee consists of Rev. J. W. Patterson, Rev. J. D. Marshburn, Dr. R. A. B. Lloyd, Bessie Emmanuel, Mrs. W. M. Cooper, Mrs. A. W. E. Bassette Jr., Mrs. S. Phillips, Mrs. H. A McAlister, Mrs. L. N. Stephens, I. A. Ross, L. E. Wilson, S. A. Madden, L. A. Valentine and E. L. Scott.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 6, 1939

Hampton Institute Alumni Urged To Back Alma Mater

Members of the Newport New Alumni chapter of Hampton institute meeting yesterday afternoon in the Shipyard Negro Community center heard L. C. White, Negro, secretary of the record department of the institute, in a founder's day talk.

White paid tribute to the adventurous spirit of Gen. Armstrong founder of the institution. He urged that members of the alumni association would continue the flame of this spirit by affiliating themselves with an organization that can help and develop the institute. He pointed out that organization efforts, through affiliation, can accomplish more than by the diversified efforts of individuals.

H. T. Jackson, 1239 Twenty-seventh street, president of the chapter, presided. Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington high school, offered invocation. Music was provided by a quartet from the institute.

Hampton Trustees Plan Retrenchment

A program of retrenchment involving substantial savings in several departments, made necessary by shrinkage in current income from endowment and annual donations, has been inaugurated by the trustees of Hampton Institute, it was revealed here Sunday at the annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic States Regional Conference of the Hampton Alumni Association.

Departments to be affected under the new policy, according to Dr. Arthur Howe, Hampton Institute president and principal speaker at the luncheon meeting held at the Prince George Hotel, are the Library School, Nursing School, and the high school department of the George P. Phenix Training School.

Negotiations as to what can be done about the retrenchment program in the Nursing School, and the high school department of the Phenix School, are now under way, President Howe revealed.

The institute head appeared before the alumni group representing three states and the District of Columbia, shortly after reports had been made showing cash donations in excesss of $1,000, and pledges totalling approximately $300 in the current scholarship fund drive for $15,000. The campaign is scheduled to end at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association in June of this year.

PAINSTAKING THOUGHT

"At the outset it should be understood that no one acting upon these matters has done so without painstaking thought, and consideration of their seriousness," Dr. Howe said. "They are far too important in their outreach beyond the campus, and far too important to individuals affected, and to the future morale of our work, to have any but the most serious and sympathetic consideration of your president and the members of the board of trustees.

"Personally, I believe, they have had that kind of consideration, and that the decisions arrived at, fallible as all such decisions of man must be, have been made with the sole purpose of doing the best thing for Hampton Institute in the present difficult situation we are in.

"Because of greatly decreased income from endowment and annual donations, and new expenses due to the addition of the Library School, Nursing School, and George P. Phenix Training School, curtailments have been necessary.

"We have struggled along as well as we have because of the faculty salary cut, and an increase in student payments, but at great expense to the physical plant, and with annual deficits to meet. Compared with the records of other institutions, the financial committee of our board of trustees has made a most admirable record in efforts to maintain income from investments.

NEW ERA OF FINANCE

"In many ways, private institutions have entered a new era in matters of finance. Taxation to maintain costly public services, many of which are here to stay, has so seriously affected sources of private philanthrophy, that the large gifts and bequests of a former day can no longer be relied upon, as to frequency or amount. It has become correspondingly important for private institutions to re-examine offerings and concentrate resources upon specific major fields. "To do otherwise endangers capital, results in a loss of confidence on the part of potential contributors, and means lowered standards in efforts to bolster up excessive programs.

"In order to maintain a stronger position for the most effective service, the board of trustees have entered upon a program of retrenchment involving substantial savings in several departments, including the Library School, the Nursing School, and the High School Department of the Phenix School.

The policy underlying these curtailments is to secure a sound financial position in order to do higher quality work in fewer fields; to strengthen our appeal to potential supporters, and to give greater consideration to the upkeep of our physical plant. In short, to attempt less, but to regain a position in which to do it better."

Dr. Howe paid tribute to the financial committee of the board of trustees who he declared, "has made a most admirable record in efforts to maintain income from investments," making special reference to Under Secretary of the Treasury John Hanes.

After pointing out some of the significant problems faced in the institution's schools of agriculture, business, education, home economics, and trades brought about by changed economic conditions affecting the race, Dr. Howe asserted that "in spite of the financial difficulties we have experienced, much has been accomplished."

Noting the many signs of progress, he revealed that generous gift for new equipment in the Trade School has made possible much-needed machinery; the Printing School has been made over completely and up-to-date presses installed; modern equipment for teaching dry-cleaning has been added to the tailoring department, and similar improvements are to be effected in other departments of the Trade Scho

In addition to another gift making possible the renovation of James Hall, he listed other major improvements as: the inauguration of a new program of faculty advisers, an orientation course for first-year students, the addition of a course in practical religious education, and the inauguration of courses in directing nursery schools and dietitians in the School of Home Economics.

The necessity for retrenchment in the Hampton Institute program was brought to the attention of the 70 delegates prior to Dr. Howe's address by William M. Cooper, director of the extension department.

Mr. Cooper pointed out that the Hampton endowment was not impaired or in danger in any way, but that only two courses were open to the trustees: either to increase the endowment which seemed virtually impossible under existing circumstances, or to reduce the present educational setup.

Miss Gertrude Perry, president of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Chapter of the Hampton Alumni Association, was elected president of the regional conference comprising the states of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware and the District of Columbia, succeeding Wesley D. Elam of Alexandria.

Other officers elected were, Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, first vice-president; Doswell E. Brooks, secretary; Miss Minnie O. Robertson, assistant secretary; Dr. W. E. Reid of Baltimore, treasurer. Members of the executive committee will be selected from the various member chapters, and when selected will choose the place of the 1940 meeting, it was decided.

WINS CONTEST

The income from the $15,000 scholarship fund will be used for scholarships to supplement amounts already available for this purpose, it was explained. It was also announced by the incoming president that Mrs. V. W. Monteiro of Norfolk was winner of a popularity contest sponsored by the Norfolk-Portsmouth Chapter.

Among the distinguished visitors present for the meeting were, Dr. M. E. Norris of Kilmarnock, Va., a member of the Hampton board of trustees; Lawyer T. C. Walker, adviser and consultant on Negro Affairs for the W. P. A. in Virginia, and others.

The delegates were welcomed by William M. Hubbard, and the response made by Don A. Davis, head accountant at Hampton Institute, who pointed out that there were more Hampton graduates working in the Norfolk-Portsmouth, Newport News-Hampton area than in any other section of its size in the United States. Mr. Davis expressed the belief that Hampton has "the best organized alumni association of any colored school in the United States. Hampton has come to the crossroads" he said. "For the first time in its history it is asking for funds from its graduates, and it's a good thing that conditions have become such that the institution must turn to its alumni for support."

SPECIAL STAMP ISSUE

It was also revealed that a special issue of 25,000 stamps showing a familiar Hampton scene, will go on sale throughout the country in the near future to aid in the scholarship fund campaign. The suggestion was made at the 1938 regional meeting in Baltimore, it was explained by Mr. Cooper in making the announcement.

Included in the special gifts for the scholarship fund was a check from T. B. Patterson of the class of 1890, extension agent of Virginia State College. The Norfolk-Portsmouth Chapter led in cash donations with $175. The report of the campaign committee was made by H. D. Carpenter, assistant field secretary of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia.

SCHOOL OF THE WEEK

VIRGINIA RANDOLPH BEGAN WITH 16 PUPILS IN MOUNTAIN CABIN

RICHMOND—Forty-six years ago, on a half-acre plot two miles south of Glen Allen on the old mountain road, there stood a one-room shack which later became the Virginia Randolph Training School.

The founder, Miss Virginia Randolph, began classes one fall morning with sixteen pupils. She was the only teacher in the frame cabin on the hill.

For four years, Miss Randolph taught in this wilderness before another room was added. The neighbors then were sympathetic and had given her gravel to fill pits in the yard and smooth the surface of the adjoining land.

Trees Named After Disciples

Twelve persons in the neighborhood gave trees which she planted in the yard and named after the twelve disciples of Christ.

When another room was added four years later, Miss Mabel Liggons was named assistant teacher and the number of pupils had grown to sixty-five.

Later the school was expanded to five rooms and more land was purchased.

Classes were then held in all of the elementary grades and the work of the school attracted the attention of the Jeanes Foundation and other educational agencies.

Two more rooms were added to the five-room structure with student labor.

Appointed Supervisor

When Miss Randolph was appointed the first Jeanes supervisor of colored schools in the South, Mrs. Fannie P. Clarke was named principal. She held the position until 1924, when Mrs. Aretha R. Davis, present principal took charge.

The Jeanes memorial dormitory was dedicated on November 18, 1924. It was erected at a cost of $25,000. The money was raised by white and colored friends.

A standard four-year accredited high school curriculum was added at the beginning of the term in 1924, a home economics course in 1926, shop work in 1931, and the trade school in 1936.

Fire Wrecks Building

The seven-room building was destroyed by fire on February 11, 1929. The work of rehabiliation began at once and a nine-room building was constructed at a cost of $35,000.

This building has an auditorium, library and office. It is heated by steam, and has other modern conveniences.

The present enrollment in the combined school is 413. The teachers are:

Elementary—Mrs. L. M. Bozeman, Miss Blanche Jones, Miss Carrie Cobbs, Mrs. Fannie Clark and Miss Fannie Harris;

High school—Mrs. L. N. Taylor, Edwin Price, Miss E. B. Wood, Harry Johnson, Miss T. B. Sublett, Miss Ethel McDaniels, Hiram Thompson; James W. Jeffress, trade shop; and Mrs. A. R. Davis, home economics.

School Activities

Besides the regular courses of study the students engage in extra-curricular activities.

There is a student government council, junior Red Cross unit and a Junior League.

Special music courses are available for those who want them.

Physical education is under the supervision of two members of the faculty. Basketball games are played with other high schools in the State.

The school's glee club furnishes music for the school on regular occasions and each year an oper-

atta is presented. The one for 1939, "Enchanted Isle," is based on the theme by Chopin, and will be offered in April.

Newport News, Va. Press
August 20, 1939

Hampton Training School For Negro Nurses Started In 1890 By Alice M. Bacon

Teacher at Hampton Institute Realized Need for Foundation; First Hospital Consisted of Two Wards

Editor's note: The following article was written for the Daily Press by Miss Clara G. Lewis, registered nurse, director of the school of nursing of Hampton institute.

The Hampton Training school for Negro nurses was started about 20 years after the opening of Hampton institute, which was 1870. This training school was made possible by the untiring efforts of Miss Alice Bacon, a teacher at Hampton institute. Miss Bacon saw the need for the care of the sick in the community of Hampton and at Hampton institute as well as to provide a means for proper training of Negro girls to make a living.

In simple language Miss Bacon told of the need for medical missionary work on the Hampton peninsula. "How can it have happened that followers of Christ have for so long neglected their duties to heal the sick while preaching the kingdom of God! In the miserable cabins within sight of the noble Hampton school lay the palsied and the demented, and the modern lepers tormented with grievous sores. No wonder that the tired Hampton teachers, after striving to carry into these hovels the comforts of the Christian faith, longed for the assistance of a hospital and of trained nursing service."

But Miss Bacon did not rest with telling of the needs. With remarkable clearness she outlined the plans for meeting these needs. She gave careful estimates of the cost of inaugurating the new dispensation. In June 1891, the Dixie hospital was founded by Miss Alice M. Bacon. In March, 1892, by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, the Hampton training school for nurses and Dixie hospital were incorporated.

Only Two Wards

That first year the little hospital consisted of two wards, which furnished accommodations for nurses and patients with a "lean to" in which the cooking was done. There was no nurses' home; and no one would give or rent a house to these Negro students. They slept anywhere in these two wards that there was enough space for them. That year an effort was made to build a nurses home close to the hospital where the nurses could have "bedrooms, dining room and parlor" as stated by Miss Bacon in her first annual report. In this report she said, "The Hampton training school for nurses, besides supporting the Dixie hospital, supports another almost equally heavy burden. Not only do the student nurses go out to service among the poor in the neighborhood, but they actually carry out to their patients the food and medicines needed. The school has had to meet the expense of a horse and wagon for the extension of this work. No part of the work of the school is more plainly demanded. Without actually seeing the destitution, the unmitigated wretchedness of the sick in the neighboring Negro cabins, and without actually witnessing the relief given by the nurse's visits, by the gifts of rice and tea and of clothing, one might perhaps question if the Dixie could not curtail its charities. But once seeing the work anyone would be convinced that it would be fatal moral cowardice not to extend this real missionary work at least in answer to the urgent demand. The pitiful knocks at the Dixie's gate, the stories of them lying sick and appeals for relief must be answered."

That first year marked a turning point in the development of Negro women into branches of nursing; these new nurses just awakening to the glory of the path they were entering, their cheerful acceptance of hardships, the atmosphere of doubt as to their ultimate success in the care of white as well as Negro patients. Later, a well-built, well-fited nurses' home, a larger hospital, white as well as colored patients; an organized movement in old Hampton to build a white ward to be under these nurses' care; the training school already doubled in size, the older nurses now so self-possessed in their acquired confidence of their usefulness.

Of the first five students entering the school, four of them were young women who were graduates of Hampton institute.

Courses Offered

The courses offered were "1. The shorter course (one year and three months) in which students were instructed in anatomy, physiology, midwifery, hygiene, bandaging, dressings, food and medicine, care of patients and patient's rooms, best methods of rubbing, exercising and handling the sick, preparation, cooking and serving of nutritives and appetizing food. During the course students will be sent to the houses of the sick poor to learn by actual practice how to care for the sick in houses where no conveniences can be had. It is expected that students in this course spend at least four months of their term of study in this kind of work as a preparation for missionary work among the poor in their homes.

2. "The longer course (two years). In this course in instruction for the first 11 months will be the same as that in the shorter course, but the work of the second year will be directed toward fitting the pupils for work in any department of nursing whether hospital, missionary, or in private families of means. During this second year students may be called to cases of any kind at any distance from the hospital."

The resolutions providing for the government of Hampton traininp school for nurses was adopted by the board of directors in 1896. These resolutions provided for an executive committee which would consist of the dean of the medical faculty, the superintendent of the training school and hospital and treasurer of the board of incorporators. A head nurse, housekeeper to have charge of food, laundry, nurses' rooms, and dormitories, were also included at this period (1896). A report made after five years of organization states that "419 patients have been cared for. 14 nurses have graduated and nine nurses are now taking their course of training." This year, the two year course seemed to be the only one offered by the school.

At this time there were no state boards of examiners, no state registration and no American College of Surgeons. Therefore, the instructors gave examinations at intervals during the two year course.

School Developed

Let us now consider the development of this school during its first ten year period. At first the hospital was two wards with a "lean to" for a kitchen. Then a nurses' home was built; and a "maternity cottage" was built next to the hospital. The capacity of the hospital was 21 patients. During this time 1,087 patients had been cared for and 42 nurses had been graduated. There was no provision for an operating room in the first hospital; and at the end of ten years, an operating room, diet kitchen, larger wards, nurses' home, private rooms and Skidmore cottage (maternity cottage) had been added. The financial condition of the hospital was much improved in 1902. Donations had increased; and the people of Hampton were cooperating much better with the hospital.

The period o probation was now three months long. Little change had been made in the curriculum. Students continued to nurse in the homes and "learned from actual practice how to care for the sick in houses where no conveniences can be had."

A class of 16 probationers were admitted the year 1901. This great number of nurses were to be divided between hospital and home nursing. Students were in great demand for massaging and maternity cases in the homes.

The years between 1901 and 1911 are years filled with history making or Hampton Training School and for urses both white and colored in the tate of Virginia.

Up to this time, with few exceptions, the Negro graduate nurse of Dixie confined her efforts mostly to he field of private duty. During this eriod the graduates were entering into "district nursing, and institutional nursing." Some of the Indians who had graduated from the school had eturned to their homes to do constructive nursing among their people.

Plans had gone forward for the erecting of a new hospital building on Hampton creek, site of the old Tyler home. But at the end of this 20-year period the building was still a dream.

In her report of 1903-1904, Miss Bacon said, "Nursing schools have been started only just in time for tate registration acts, which many of he southern legislatures have already passed, or will soon pass, are stringent in their requirements of thorough professional training for all registered nurses. Only by the continuance of these schools, and by increasing thoroughness of preparation therein, can the colored trained nurses hope to hold their own in the ranks f the profession."

1903 was the first year any state had registration; and that was the same year Hampton Training School started its three year course. Appearing in the minutes of the meeting of the directors held Oct. 5, 1903, was the following resolution, "The course of training in the Hampton School for Nurses shall be lengthened to three years.

The first year of the course shall include thorough instruction in such text books as may be selected by the superintendent, and practice work in the hospital and training school.

The second year shall include at least four hours a week of text book instruction, and such supplementary lectures by physicians as the directors may appoint. Hospital practice shall continue throughout the year.

The third year shall include practice both inside and outside the hospital, and close with thorough examination on all subjects taken up in the three years' course."

Money Raised

Through loyal friends $75,000 was raised and the new building was realized in 1912. To quote from the annual report of that year, "It is with pleasure that we can report the practical completion of the new home for the Hampton Training School for Nurses and Dixie hospital for which through many years we have been striving."

In the catalog of Hampton institute for 1931-1932 the school of nursing offered its first courses as a part of Hampton institute. The affiliation was continued with King's Daughters' Clinic in Norfolk, and with Visiting Nurses' association of Hampton. The course opened to students was the three year curriculum, as follows:

Biology, (zoology, physiology, and anatomy), bacteriology, chemistry, English (composition), home economics, materia medica, principles and letics, ward practice, diet in disease, psychology, pathology, medical and surgical nursing, obstetric nursing, pediatric nursing, eye, ear, nose and throat nursing, case studies, history of nursing, psychiatric nursing, professional problems, elements of sanitary science, public speaking, prevention of disease and introduction to sociology.

This course provides a sound professional foundation with sufficient cultural content to develop the woman as well as the nurse, enabling them to take their places in the nursing world equipped to compete on an equal basis with other nurses. Affiliation in tuberculosis ,three months) at Peidmont sanatorium, Burkeville, Va., and a course of three months in pediatric nursing at St. Philip hospital, Richmond, was added to the curriculum.

When graduation from high school was demanded in 1925, the school worried a great deal because of lack of applicants. The next few years revealed long waiting lists of students desiring to be admitted. In 1937 the National League of Nursing Education completed the curriculum guide for schools of nursing. This has been incorporated into the Hampton Institute School of Nursing curriculum and will be continued to be offered in September when Dixie Hospital again takes over the school of nursing.

The ambition is to make every community a better and a safer place to live in, due to the help of Hampton nurses. The first graduates of the

school did outstanding work by helping to open training schools in the South. Anna de Costa Banks was one of the pioneers in holding position in training schools for Negroes and in furthering Negro nursing education Those who have ever come in contact with Mrs. Ellen Woods, a Hampton graduate who is doing a wonderful piece of work in nursing under the federal government, know that her presence alone must inspire an intense desire for more perfect health and better living conditions. Nurse Stephens of Phenix School. Nurses James and Scott with the V. N. A. and many others too numerous to mention, are examples of the splendid, untiring and far seeing womeun. Ellen Woods Carter is the 1941 candidate for the Mary Mahoney Medal. She is in harge of the infant and maternity linics, Edgecomb county, North Carolina. For more than 20 years she worked in South Carolina, since that ime she has done public health work n Mississippi, Louisiana, and Virginia. She has also done successful work abroad. She was sent to Rome, Italy, where she remained for 18 months. Nurse Carter was sent to Italy by Mrs. Ruth A. Dodd, director odf public health nursing, South Carolina. She has also been awarded the Palmetto pin. Later, Nurse Treherne and Nurse Harmon, with their vision of service in the public health field and Nurse Dudley and her work a Penn school, are only a few of the many fine women and nurses who have gone from Hampton.

Hampton Institute School for Nurses is contributing to the South in helping the Negro to better health better education, and better living Through all these years it has attempted to keep abreast with every thing that makes for progress for the Negro nurse.

Newport News, Va Press
September 24, 1939

TEACHER - LIBRARIAN COURSES START AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Three New Courses Offered And Curriculum Seen As Answer to Part Time Heads of Negro Schools

Although the library school at Hampton institute closed last spring, the service that the institute has rendered to high school libraries has not been terminated.

When the new session of the school opened last Thursday morning, three new courses for the training of teacher-librarians for the secondary schols in the South began.

In this new curriculum, which will be given as a major in the school of education, is an answer to the need for part-time librarians in the Negro high schools of the South. The graduates of this course will be prepared to teach some other subject and be certified to take charge of the school library, to organize the materials in the library and direct student reading. More and more the Southern states are insisting that even the small high schools have a member of the staff who has been specifically trained in library work to overcome the haphazard library organization which has for so long characterized the small school, institute officials said. Through this new curriculum, Hampton offers new opportunities to its graduates for service in the school of education, authorities said.

At present the three courses constituting the curriculum will be offered to qualified juniors in the school of education. These courses will comprise work in reference material, in the organization and administration of a secondary school library, the principles of book selection and especially a wide acquaintance with books suitable for children and young people. Students electing this course will also be qualified to teach in some other major field.

It is planned to offer in the senior year practice work in actual school libraries. The well-equipped Phenix training school will be the main laboratory for this work. The courses are to be taught by Mrs. Harriet C. Skofield, who for ten years has been a member of the Hampton institute library school staff. She received her A. B. from the University of Minnesota. her B. S. and her A. M. from the Columbia University school of library service. Before entering the field of library work, she had been a high school teacher and a school librarian

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Hampton and the Changing Order

Journal and Guide

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That premise requires some clarification. Hampton was started in 1868 as a philanthropic adventure in education. The primary purpose was to train teachers and leaders for a newly emancipated people. The founders had a plan, which under conditions then prevailing, was the only feasible plan. They were willing to finance it. They and their supporters invested the original capital for land, buildings, and teachers. Additional funds for needed expansion have come from the original source. In the passing years these funds have come so liberally that a few years ago Hampton achieved the distinction of being one of the two Negro private colleges in the United States with the largest endowment. Without this support the school could not have survived, for while buildings alone do not make educational institutions, the sums that students pay for board and tuition do not provide buildings. Those who furnished the money have reserved the right to manage their investment. This much, we are sure, all will concede.

Norfolk, Va.

Starting on philanthropy in a period when Negroes were destitute of educational facilities Hampton has developed in the tradition of the founders—as a philanthropic adventure in education. From time to time there have been upward revisions of the original plan, to step up curricula or to add new courses, all of which the founders were wise enough to provide for in the charter. There have occurred also, deviations to admit qualified colored men and women to the faculties and administrative staff, in recognition of the efficacy of the original plan in the improvement of the Negro's social status, until now the proportion of colored personnel is considerable.

But Hampton is still a philanthropic adventure in education. Its pattern and policies are necessarily influenced, even controlled, by that stern fact. By the very nature of its organization background Hampton is also influenced and to some extent controlled by the laws and customs of its environment. Thus, the resemblance in form, of the Hampton pattern, to certain aspects of the controlling political and economic order is understandable, if not presently propitious, on that score. The presumption is that revolutionary changes in the Hampton pattern have not been as rapid or as positive as evolutionary changes in the people who have been the chief beneficiaries of the Hampton adventure in education. Whether it has been possible for Hampton to alter its plan at a more rapid rate, or whether the college can now be subjected to major surgery in the slow process of evolution, and still survive, are questions of great delicacy at the moment.

* * *

Hampton Institute, like other colleges, and the state and federal educational systems, is feeling the vibrations of a changing order. Education, which traditionally offered the hope of economic security, no longer affords it. The mere fact that a man is educated, in the formal sense, and in accordance with prevailing methods, no longer insures him a job. Therefore education is being attacked at its most vulnerable point, where it does not measure up to the elementary concept of democracy, in a nation which professes to be democratic in its political, economic, and social organization.

Thus, the states which maintain separate, but unequal systems for the races are being called upon to abolish these inequalities. The impact of these inequalities is felt most severely in the retardation of economic and social advancement. It registers with most devastating effect upon employment opportunity and earning capacity and determines the substandards of living to which the disadvantaged groups are subjected.

Naturally, the present state patterns are in disfavor with unbiased public opinion and will remain so until equitable adjustments are made. In Virginia, where the unequal pay of teachers and the wide disparity in educational facilities are now a burning issue, it is not surprising that the Hampton pattern, which happens, by reason of its unique traditional organization, to parallel in some respects the state system, should be the object of public discussion and criticism.

* * *

A factual presentation of any set of circumstances underlying student or faculty unrest at Hampton or any other private college is not enough. The real, as well as the ideal, presses for consideration. We could ill afford to lose a Hampton, a Talladega, a Fisk, or a Virginia Union. Not merely because of their tremendous contributions to our social progress, but because they constitute something indispensable in our educational structure as a whole, something that it would take state and federally supported colleges years and years to provide—if indeed, a substitute could be found for them, or any one of them.

We know that the wells of philanthropy are drying up. We know that many of the foundations and boards which have supported these colleges are confronted with the early prospect of an exhaustion of their funds. Endowments are yielding barely one-half of their original return. Private colleges must look more and more to individual contributions and student body support.

That is the realistic side of the case. No fair or reasonable contention for what is conceived to be the more ideal arrangement of our educational needs will be unduly retarded by a fair and reasonable consideration of the realities as they relate to these needs.

CASH DONATION WILL BE USED IN REMODELING

President Howe Formally Acknowledges Fund At Sunday A.M. Service

Defender

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Dec. 8—Formal presentation of a gift made to the Hampton institute memorial church by members of the Hampton institute ministers' conference was held as part of church services Sunday, Dec. 3.

12-9-39

The gift was presented by Rev O. J. Allen, pastor of First Baptist church of Norfolk, well known evangelist and chairman of the committee that raised the $900 that provided the gift, and by Rev. W. T Johnson, pastor of First Baptist church of Richmond. President Arthur Howe of Hampton institute accepted the gift for the institute.

A message from Dr. R. W. Williams of Asbury Methodist church of Washington, D. C., president of the Ministers' conference was read. Rev. J. W. Lemon of Ark, Va., secretary of the Ministers' conference for 26 years, was also present.

The gift, which has been provided by personal contributions from ministers of the conference in appreciation of Hampton institute, where the Ministers' conference has met every June for the past 26 years, consists of remodeling of the platform, of a wrought iron pulpit designed by George F. Ketcham Jr. of the institute staff and executed by W. C. Douglass of the trade school, and of choir stalls also designed by Mr. Ketcham and made in the trade school.

As a supplement to the gifts by the conference, three organizations have also contributed on a design suggested by the student body, and pastor of an institute in June and are addressed to the beautification of the church nearly 60 years old by leaders of both white and Race The Student Christian Association collecting the necessary churches. a union of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s completed at the June supplied the brass cross, designed of the conference. by Mr. Ketcham and executed by is hoped that the present program Founded in 1913 by the lae Dr the Gorham company of New York; can be developed to include new Hollis Burke Frissell, former prin two clergy seats were provided by paneling for the reredos, new light- cipal of Hampton institute, the Min the Olympic and the Omicron social ing fixtures, carpet, new pews and isters' conference draws annually clubs, respectively. an organ. from 500 to 600 ordained ministers

Plans for the Ministers' conference gift were first promoted at the Memorial church which was built in 1886 on the beautification of the Hampton institute campus, and are for the 15 denominations from conference of 1936 by Dr. E. R. Carter, dean of Negro Baptist ministers in the South and Meetings are held at the in-

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Naturally, the present state patterns are in disfavor with unbiased public opinion and will remain so until equitable adjustments are made. In Virginia, where the unequal pay of teachers and the wide disparity in educational facilities are now a burning issue, it is not surprising that the Hampton pattern, which happens, by reason of its unique traditional organization, to parallel in some respects the state system, should be the object of public discussion and criticism.

* * *

A factual presentation of any set of circumstances underlying student or faculty unrest at Hampton or any other private college is not enough. The real, as well as the ideal, presses for consideration. We could ill afford to lose a Hampton, a Talladega, a Fisk, or a Virginia Union. Not merely because of their tremendous contributions to our social progress, but because they constitute something indispensable in our educational structure as a whole, something that it would take state and federally supported colleges years and years to provide—if indeed, a substitute could be found for them, or any one of them.

We know that the wells of philanthropy are drying up. We know that many of the foundations and boards which have supported these colleges are confronted with the early prospect of an exhaustion of their funds. Endowments are yielding barely one-half of their original return. Private colleges must look more and more to individual contributions and student body support.

That is the realistic side of the case. No fair or reasonable contention for what is conceived to be the more ideal arrangement of our educational needs will be unduly retarded by a fair and reasonable consideration of the realities as they relate to these needs.

CASH DONATION WILL BE USED IN REMODELING

President Howe Formally Acknowledges Fund At Sunday A.M. Service

Jeffersonian

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Dec. 8—Formal presentation of a gift made to the Hampton institute memorial church by members of the Hampton institute ministers' conference was held as part of church services Sunday, Dec. 3.

The gift was presented by Rev O. J. Allen, pastor of First Baptist church of Norfolk, well known evangelist and chairman of the committee that raised the $900 that provided the gift, and by Rev. W. T Johnson, pastor of First Baptist church of Richmond. President Arthur Howe of Hampton institute accepted the gift for the institute.

A message from Dr. R. W. Williams of Asbury Methodist church of Washington, D. C., president of the Ministers' conference was read. Rev. J. W. Lemon of Ark, Va., secretary of the Ministers' conference for 26 years, was also present.

The gift, which has been provided by personal contributions from ministers of the conference in appreciation of Hampton institute, where the Ministers' conference has met every June for the past 26 years, consists of remodeling of the platform, of a wrought iron pulpit designed by George F. Ketcham Jr. of the institute staff and executed by W. C. Douglass of the trade school, and of choir stalls also designed by Mr. Ketcham and made in the trade school.

As a supplement to the gifts by the conference, three student organizations have also contributed to the beautification of the church. The Student Christian Association, a union of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s, supplied the brass cross, designed by Mr. Ketcham and executed by the Gorham company of New York; two clergy seats were provided by the Olympic and the Omicron social clubs, respectively.

All of this is a part of a program for the beautification of the Memorial church which was built in 1886 on a design suggested by the famous Romanesque cathedral in Turin, Italy. The chimes of the church, installed when it was built in 1939 meeting of the Atlanta church nearly 60 years old by leaders of both white and Race conference at the June completed at the conference.

Plans for the Ministers' conference gift were first promoted at the conference of 1936 by Dr. E. R. Frissell, former principal of Hampton institute, the Minister and pastor of an stitute in June and are addressed

Journal and Guide
REFERENCE

EDUCATION- 1939
LIBRARIES

ALABAMA

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
April 17, 1939

SAVERY LIBRARY WAS DEDICATED SUNDAY

Ceremony Sunday Afternoon Climaxed Two-Day Celebration

One of the important events of the long history of Talladega College for Negroes occurred during the weekend with a program at the institution which was climaxed Sunday afternoon with the dedication of the new Savery Library.

The principal event of the dedication was an address by Dr. Dwight Oliver Wendell Holmes, president of Morgan College at Baltimore, Md.

Large audiences, containing educators from over the nation and former graduates of Talladega College from many states, witnessed the events of the program which began Saturday night with the presentation of a play, 'Amistad."

Divine worship in observance of the Amistad Centennial, an event important in Negro history, was conducted at DeForest Chapel at 10:30 a.m. Sunday.

A beautiful musical program was followed by the sermon by Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt, minister of Harvard Church at Brookline, Mass., member of the college board of trustees.

The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Talladega College president.

The Savery Library was named for an ex-slave who worked on the construction of the original buildings of the college group.

It is intended to serve not only the college, but the entire county.

One of the features of the dedication program was the conferring of the degree of master of arts upon Joseph Fletcher, who had charge of construction of the building.

The remainder of the afternoon program was as follows:

Presentation of the keys—Joseph Fletcher, M.A.

Acceptance on behalf of the building committee of the board of trustees —George W. Crawford, B.A.,LL.B.

The act of dedication—The Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, D.D.

The unveiling of memorials—(1) To Andrew Carnegie—E. A. McBride, B.S., superintendent of schools, Talladega County, president of the Alabama Educational Association.

(2)—To the founders—Kate L. Savery, B.A., daughter of William Savery.

(3)—To William Savery—Frances Gunner, B.A., granddaughter of William Savery.

The unveiling of Woodruff's Amistad murals—Fred L. Brownlee, M.A., B.D., executive secretary of the American Missionary Association Division of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational-Christian Churches.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
November 7, 1939

A Negro's Donation

FOR half a century, A. H. Parker was connected with the schools of Birmingham. Parker was a negro, and for 39 years he served as a high school principal. This school bore his name.

Many times Parker expressed the desire to make a contribution to the library fund of the school which he headed. Death, however, intervened before he had the chance. He died last summer, but just a day or so ago, the Birmingham Board of Education received a check. It was from Parker's widow. It was for $1,000. It will be used on the library, as Parker wished.

These negroes have set an example which a lot of white people would do well to follow.

EDUCATION - 1939
LIBRARIES

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 22, 1939

LIBRARY EXCHANGE IN NEED OF BOOKS

News - Age - Herald Placed 38,121 Publications In Public Schools

The Birmingham News-Age-Herald Library Exchange has now placed a total of 38,121 books with libraries of Alabama schools, and community and public libraries conducted by schools, P.-T. A. and other organizations in towns and rural sections of the state.

Each one of these books has been placed where that particular book is needed. If a Birmingham school needs a particular book it gets it. If a one-room school in the most remote section of the state needs a particular book it gets it. The Library Exchange has placed books in every Alabama county.

Donations of books and magazines to the Library Exchange, for this purpose have been received during the past few days from Mrs. H. A. Van Hala, Mrs. R. Q. Blanton, Mrs. J. D. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. J. W. Muir, Mrs. A. Nat Hawkins, Sr., Mrs. C. M. Allen and Mrs. D. D. Clayton.

Books have been placed recently with the following schools and public libraries: Vina High School, Dunbar High, Bessemer, Spaulding Grammar School, Sandusky School, Hackneyville Consolidated, Vina Elementary, Buhl Elementary School, Reform Elementary School, Fellowship Elementary, R1, Reform, Brent Elementary, Idalia Elementary, R2, Talladega, Mulga Junior High, McAdory School, McCalla, Lewis School, Birmingham, Public Library, Butler, Negro Boys Club, Birmingham, Lane School, Birmingham, Alabama Vocational Training School for Girls, Birmingham, Covington County High, Florala.

Powhatan Junior High, New Hope Elementary, R1, Helena, Paul Hayne High, Birmingham, Cook Springs School, Eden School, Pell City Elementary School, W. S. Neal High Brewton, Branchville School, Albertville Public Library.

Books are needed by the Library Exchange now more than ever before. Any type of good book can be used. These are needed for libraries for all ages, from the youngest child to the oldest adult. People who have used books, with the exception of arithmetics, algebra, geometry, etc., which has been discarded by the state schools, need not wonder whether they can be used. All they need do is turn them over to the Library Exchange and it has several hundred places for every single book it can obtain. Fiction magazines cannot be used, but National Geographic, Fortune, Life, Readers Digest, Time, etc., can be used.

There is no charge to schools or community or public libraries for the books, but they must have someone call at the Library Exchange in The News Building for them. Books cannot be shipped. Such calls should be made when there is someone from the school or library in Birmingham and the calls should be made on week days except Saturday before 5 p.m., and on Saturday before 12:30 p.m. The books become the permanent property of the library with which they are placed.

People living in Birmingham who wish to donate books may bring or send them to the Library Exchange, or if they will phone the Library Exchange, 3-1121, giving name and address, the books will be called for. People living away from Birmingham who wish to donate books may consult their local News-Age-Herald distributor, and it is likely that arrangements will be made for a News truck to bring the books in.

There is a particular need for books of fiction, both light and the classics, for all ages, and for old readers, reference books, books on vocational training, government, old histories, etc. The Library Exchange could place 50,000 within the next week. If anyone has even one of these, it will be gladly received.

Woman Library Expert Praised

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
3-30-39

NEW YORK CITY, Mar.—(ANP)—Mrs. Sadie Peterson Delaney, widely-known exponent of the healing value of books and chief librarian at U. S. Veterans' facility at Tuskegee, Ala., was highly praised in an editorial appearing in the March issue of Self-Help Psychology, national publication for those interested in "practical, inspirational and applied psychology."

Dedicate New Library At Talladega College

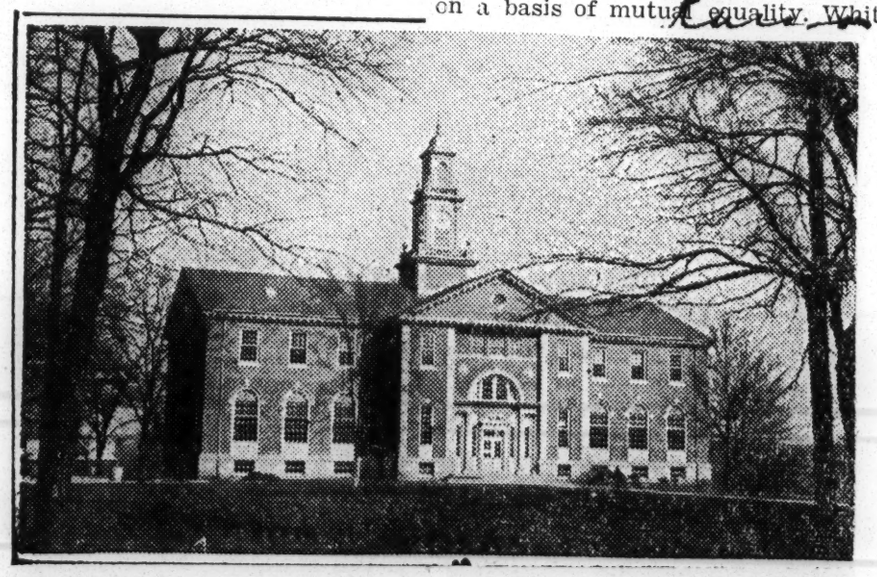
Pittsburgh Courier
4-1-39 Edition 1

TALLADEGA, Ala., Apr. (ANP)—The lovely new Savary library of Talladega college was dedicated here Sunday, April 16, with President Buell Gallagher presiding. Dr. Dwight Oliver Wendell Holmes, scholarly president of Morgan college, Baltimore, Md., delivered the dedicatory address.

Talladega College Has New $170,000.00 Library

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Savery Library, valued at about $170,000.00, the newest building on Talladega campus, is almost ready for occupation was built largely by skilled Negro workmen.

It is named for William Savery, a former slave and one of the original founders of Talladega College. All of the construction work has been under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Fletcher, a Talladega graduate and builder of several other major buildings on the campus.



From the beginning most of the work has been done by Negroes. The spacious three story affair is of brick, concrete, steel, tile, and gypsum with a sixty foot tower to house the big Seth-Thomas clock which chimes each quarter hour from seven a. m., to ten p. m. For more than a year work on the construction of the library has provided jobs for Negroes in and around Talladega.

White labor has been used on the library but such contracts were for subordinate jobs with Mr. Fletcher as still head of the construction work. Dedication is set for April 15 and 16.

It has been interesting to observe that white and Negro labor worked on a basis of mutual equality. White and Negro brick layers, graders, and craftsmen worked together in the heart of Alabama with mutual good will.

Further the library is to serve the whole community of Negroes and whites alike. In equipment and facilities it far outstrips other libraries in the city. It has long been a policy of Talladega College to treat all alike on its campus. The old Carnegie and the new Savery libraries will make no difference in this policy.

Savery Library will stand as an expression of Negro art and the love of friends and alumni for Talladega College.

Birmingham Ala News
April 2, 1939

43,271 BOOKS ARE GIVEN LIBRARIES

News-Age-Herald Need More Publications To Meet Growing Demand

A total of 43,271 books have been placed by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald Library Exchange with Alabama school, community and public libraries.

The majority of these were used books, donated by people who had them in their homes and were no longer using them.

Each one of these books has been taken from a place where it was not needed, was serving no useful purpose, where it was in many cases taking up room required for new books, or for other things, and is now being used by hundreds of people hungry for reading material. Some of these books are perhaps doing their part toward creating a desire for proper reading material while countless ones are assisting in needed education and enlightenment of Alabama citizens.

The books placed are but a small percentage of what is really needed for this work. Comparatively few books have been placed with each library. There are hundreds of libraries for which the Library Exchange has as yet been unable to do anything.

What the Library Exchange is able to do for these libraries is in the hands of Alabama people who possess the used books which can be used for this purpose. Old arithmetics, algebras, foreign language, geometry, etc., which have been discontinued by Alabama schools cannot be used, but old histories, old readers, dictionaries, encyclopedias, old reference books of every type can be used. Story books, books of fiction for all ages, from the youngest to the oldest, can be used. This fiction can be light or the classics, late fiction or old. Books on vocations, government, art, any good book can be used. Fiction magazines cannot be userd, but Life, Time, National Geographic, Readers Digest, Fortune, etc., are needed.

People living in Birmingham who wish to donate books may brings or send them to the Library Exchange at The News Building, or if they will phone the Library Exchange, 3-1121, giving name and address, the books will be called for. People living elsewhere in Alabama may consult their local News-Age-Herald distributor, and it is likely that arrangements will be made for a News truck to bring the books in.

There is no charge to school or community libraries for the books and they become the permanent property of the library with which they are placed. The Library Exchange does not ship books. They must be called for by the library desiring them. Such calls should be made on week days except Saturday before 5 p.m. and on Saturday before 12:30 p.m. Trips should not be made to Birmingham for the sole purpose of obtaining books, but calls should be made when in Birmingham for another purpose, as there are times when there is nothing on hand.

Now that Spring house-cleaning is under way, the Library Exchange can help by taking charge of used books. Just phone the exchange.

Books have been donated during the past few days by Mrs. Walter Gowlkes, Joseph Sims, Mrs. John D. Sheehey, Mrs. Louise Charlton, Mrs. Stewart Riddle, S. V. McClelland, all of Birmingham.

Books have been placed recently with Bagley School, Central High, Florence, Talladega Public Library, Rosedale High, Mulga Negro School, Sandusky Negro Junior High, Keener School, Bayview Elementary Reed's Grove School, Threet's Elementary, R. F. D., Cloverdale.

EDUCATION- 1939
LIBRARIES

D.C.

Mysteries of Chinese Studied By D. C. Negro Librarian; Is World's War Veteran

Furnishes Information Regarding Fine Laquers Made by Orientals and Analysis of Same

Is Member of American Oriental Society

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Within recent years, research workers in certain industrial plants in the United States have tried to discover what makes Chinese lacquers outstanding in their brilliance and durability. Delving deep into the mysteries of the Orientals, it was found that one of the basic ingredients of these fine lacquers was a substance known as Tung oil. It is derived from a tree of the same name. Where could further information on this valuable subject be obtained?

It was suggested that they write the Library of Congress, Oriental department, to see what information was available.

Consequently, letters sent to the Library of Congress found their way to Desk 38, where the chief of the division referred them to a junior librarian, Berry Armstrong Claytor (graduate of Hampton, agriculture; graduate of Howard, law) for information and reply.

Mr. Claytor went to his bookshelves and dug out the volumes with the quaint characters painted on the bindings and handed them out so that the mysteries of the Orient, long hidden from Occidental eyes, could be turned to the advantage of the Western world.

Hidden away back in the midst of the Oriental section is this young man, whose rating sheet says "12 years of experience gives him a valuable knowledge of the Chinese language.' And quietly he works in his sanctuary, a valuable adjunct to the library and surely a very valuable man to anyone seeking information on the Chinese.

Mr. Claytor is a veteran of the World war. Employed in the library previous to his army service as a messenger, he re-entered the library on his return to the United States, where on the recommendation of a well-known educator he was transferred to the Chinese division. Speaking lightly of his work in the division, Mr. Claytor disclaims any particular knowledge, but his familiarity with the volumes entrusted to his keeping belies any statement he may make concerning his own inability to cope with Chinese language.

Engaged in cataloging, searching of records for unknown Chinese works, assisting readers seeking information, general library work and statistical work, Mr. Claytor has sufficient work to keep him occupied.

From time to time, bit pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns, film concerns, industrial manufacturers write in for information on certain developments the ancient Chinese were familiar with which might be helpful in this present day. It is Mr. Claytor who goes to the shelves and finds the proper book for the inquirer.

Students, scholars and professors of large universities, bent upon gaining information on Oriental culture, philosophy and history, have frequent need of Mr. Claytor's assistance. In fact, one publisher discovered that recorded in the works of an ancient Chinese philosopher was a complete counterpart, adapted to that day, of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal policies. This person went so far as to want Mr. Claytor to dig them out of the library shelves for personal use.

As a member of the American Oriental society, an organization interested in the culture, history and language of the Far and Near East, Mr. Claytor was an interested visitor to the organization convention held in Baltimore the early part of the week. Married and the father of two children, Mr. Claytor has spent 23 years on the job

Chinese Authority in Library Of Congress Is Hampton Grad

Barry A. Claytor Is Expert on Orientals

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12 Years' Experience

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Work Is Outlined

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SECRETARY ICKES DEDICATES LIBRARY DESIGNED BY NEGRO

Dedication At Howard Eventful

Speaker Introduced By Johnson

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Five hundred persons of Washington's vast population attended the simple, brief imposing dedicatory exercises here Thursday afternoon when Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes made the speech which formally turned the magnificent library building over to the school.

Threatening clouds loomed gray in the distance as the president, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, accompanied by Secretary Ickes, arrived on the stand facing the green around which the buildings are entered. With music by the glee club opening the ceremonies, Dr. William H. Jernagin of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church followed with a brief prayer in response to Dr. Johnson's "this is an occasion for reverent joy."

Immediately after the invocation, Dr. Johnson briefly greeted the gathering, introducing Secy. Ickes. Said Dr. Johnson: "This building designed by a Negro architect, Albert I. Cassell, is the result of the deliberate vote of congressman from every state. In this building is the visible expression of democracy at its highest and best."

PUT ON AIR

Dr. Johnson further said he cannot fail to be thrilled by the fact that the will of the American people manifested itself in the building and that it was a tribute to Secretary Ickes in that the building expressed what was in the secretary's heart—and that the things he desired for himself and for his family, he also desired for every American and his family.

The secretary followed, his address being carried over the radio. He lauded the spirit of the university which prompted the demand for the new library inasmuch as his opinion libraries were one of the great needs of the country for the further education of all the people.

"The Southern sections are more deficient in libraries and are more deficient in all things," said the secretary. "All through the country, there are glaring inequalities in library facilities. The need for the union library card index is evident and the use of this medium is gradually overcoming these inequalities and aiding in the development of better citizenry.

106 LIBRARIES

"In three years," continued Mr. Ickes, "106 libraries with 11,000,000 volumes have been aided by PWA funds. At 633 colleges, 800 buildings of various kinds have been erected, representing an outlay of $81,500,000 in PWA funds and total cost of $200,000,000.

"The student enrollment in these schools, according to a recent survey, is 300,000. In public and elementary schools, 6,456 were aided, affecting some 1,850,000 students. The Negro has shared in the project, not as he should have, although his need has been greater."

In 1935, 85 libraries of the 565 in Southern states served Negroes. Nine million colored persons lived in these states, while only one and a half millions had library services. Ninety colleges among Negroes showed libraries with one million volumes compared to 10 million volumes in the 454 white colleges.

This same survey showed that of 26,000 high school pupils, three-fourths had less than 100 books in their homes; one-third had fewer than 25 books in the home and one third had no radios in their homes.

AIDS MINORITY GROUP

North Carolina, Tennessee and Judge Gantt, oldest member on the bench, asked whether Missouri must have an actual law school established at Lincoln if it is to prevent Gaines from attending the university.

Chief Justice Tipton asked if counsel for Gaines took the position that the school must be in existence now or in September, when school opens. Houston replied that the time for the court to consider is the present time. Then the court asked if it could not write an opinion which would enable Gaines to go to the University of Missouri law school, but only on the condition that no law school be provided for Negroes in the state by September. Counsel for Gaines took the position that the court could not write such a conditional opinion.

An unusual feature of the argument was the mentioning of the fact to the court that Miss Lucello Bluford of Kansas City had applied to enter the school of journalism last January and was denied admission by the university because the Gaines case is still pending. Miss Bluford was in the court room and was pointed out by Houston.

The court is expected to render its final mandate during the summer.

Chinese Authority In Library Of Congress Is Colored Man

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chinese authority in the library of the Congress of the United States is a colored man—Berry Armstrong Claytor, graduate of the Hampton school of agriculture and the Howard University law school.

A veteran of the World War, Claytor was employed in the library previous to his army service as a messenger. He re-entered the library on his return from the war, and on the recommendation of a well known educator was transferred to the Chinese division.

As a member of the American Oriental society, an organization interested in the culture, history and language of the far and near East, Claytor was an interested visitor to the organization convention held in Baltimore, Md., the early part of last week.

Married and the father of two children, Claytor has spent 23 years on the job and on April 8 celebrated his appointment to the library of Congress.

HOWARD LIBRARY RECEIVES GIFT OF ANTI-SLAVERY MATERIAL

WASHINGTON, Apr. 20.—The Howard University Library has recently received a valuable gift of anti-slavery material for the Moorland Foundation, its Collection on Negro Life and History. Oswald Garrison Villard, the donor, is a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison and until recently the editor of The Nation. The slavery items which Mr. Villard has presented to the Library consist of 228 issues of early anti-slavery newspapers, several volumes of the "Liberty Bell," the most outstanding literary annual of the American Anti-Slavery society, and a copy of "Right and Wrong in Massachusetts," autographed by Nathaniel P. Rogers.

Of primary importance to the research worker are the newspapers which boldly rebuked the slave system. The Herald of Freedom (1835-1846) published in Concord and edited by Nathaniel P. Rogers; the Emancipator (1833-1850) published in New York and Boston under various titles and edited by several different persons; the Liberator (1831-1865) published in Boston and edited by William Lloyd Garrison; the National Anti-Slavery Standard (1840-1870) published in New York and edited by Sidney H. Gay are some of the more important titles presented to the library by Mr. Villard. These papers not only reveal the white men's efforts toward emancipation, but they contain many expressions of Negroes on slavery, current economic, political and social problms of the day. Literary productions written by Negroes are scattered through these papers. These newspapers served as a great stimulus to emancipation and were responsible for many intellectual battles.

Serving a similar purpose as the Anti-Slavery newspapers were the several Anti-Slavery literary annuals or gift books of the day. The chief gift book of the American Anti-Slavery society was the "Liberty Bell" which appeared at the opening of the sixth annual anti-slavery Fair in Boston in 1839. Mr. Villard has presented the Library with this first volume and volumes for the years 1841, 1844, 1852, 1853, and 1856. Contributors to the fifteen yearly volumes of the "Liberty Bell" numbered two hundred prominent men and women in America, Ireland, England, France, and Russia. A few of the most outstanding writers were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, Frederick Douglass, Henry W. Longfellow, Charles H. Redmond, Thomas Clarkson, George Thompson, Alexis de Tocqueville, Nicholas Tourgneneff, Fredrika Bremer, John T. Hilton, Lydia Maria Child, and Victor Schoecher. These writers contributed without renumeration biographical sketches, poems, descriptive and moral essays and short stories bearing for the most part on the Negro and slavery.

In addition to his gift of materials on slavery to the Negro collection, Mr. Villard presented the Main Library Collection with a complete set of the selected speeches, correspondence, and political papers of Carl Schurz.

Howard Library Gets Slavery Material

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Urban League

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Howard University's new library has become a clearing house for the collection of rare books. This library has more than 100,000 publications relating to the negro in America and other parts of the world. Through the co-operation of the Works Progress Administration a 500-page catalogue of the books in the Moorland collection has just been issued together with 30,000 index cards, recording educational books and pamphlets by and about the negro in the United States and elsewhere.

This long-hoped-for position has been made possible by 23 workers of the Works Progress Administration who have successfully completed 10 months' work on a library project at the University. The entire project was planned and divided into two main parts. One was compiling and editing "A Catalogue of Books in the Moorland Foundation" a collection of 5,000 publications by or about the negro, now housed in the $1,106,000 founder's library at Howard University. The other part of the project was the preparation of a card file at the library on all publications by or about the negro made known to the project workers by co-operating librarians in public, university and private libraries throughout the country.

Project Completed.

Both parts of this project just have been completed with a staff of workers assigned to the project through the District of Columbia Works Progress Administration. Prior to their assignment, these workers had neither bibliographical training nor experience. Through library science training and practical work the workers were enabled to complete the task of uniting in a systematic manner the largest card record of publications by and about the negro ever made available in one place.

A careful check of the major part of this library project of the WPA reveals fewer errors than would be expected of such a huge undertaking.

Volume Dated 1682.

Among the rare books listed in the completed "Catalogue of Books in the Moorland Foundation," are Hiob Ludolf's "A New History of Ethiopia," published in London in 1682; two volumes of memoirs and poems published by Phyllis Wheatley in 1773 and 1834, and "An African's Anti-Slavery Views"—a pamphlet printed in 1787. Original copies of these and other valuable books have come into the possession of Howard University and are now a part of the Moorland collection.

The 500-page catalogue is divided into six sections, listing books and pamphlets in the Moorland colection alphabetically and by periods. These books and pamphlets extend from works of early writers and thinkers to some 238 unpublished theses written by Howard graduates.

Phasas of the library project having to do with card files on all books directly or indirectly related to the negro required the co-operation of public, college and university librarians in various parts of the country.

Slave Era Laws.

Titles of special interest sent in to the project at Howard University and recorded by the WPA workers, were the collection of "Slave Laws of Slave Holding States," from the Brookline, Mass., public library, the titles of a collection of books on African languages forwarded by the Cleveland public library, and anti-slavery publications in the library at Oberlin University.

Among other co-operating libraries were the Congressional library, Prairie View State Normal, Prairie View, Texas; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; the Benson library, St. Augustin College, Raleigh, N. C.; the Houston public library, Houston, Texas; and Drew University library, Madison, New Jersey.

Another interesting part of this work has been the listing of the fine private collection of Henry P. Slaughter, collector of Washington. In his collection of more than 8,000 volumes, the WPA workers found many rare autographed books and pamphlets. In addition, his collection was found to be rich in manuscripts and prints.

A Clearing House.

Because of the central clearing

house created at Howard University through the library project of the WPA, many thousands of books related to the negro are now receiving renewed attention in the Founder's library. Many of the valuable publications for years lay unknown in the basement of the old Howard University library. Others were scarcely heard of in public and school libraries in distant localities. Many other volumes, which had become literary or historic treasures in private collections, were unknown to the general public.

The WPA project at Howard University has laid the groundwork for simplifying inter-library loan services. The project is also bringing a wealth of information from old volumes to the attention of research students and others.

Oswald Garrison Villard Presents Howard Univ. Library With Anti-Slavery Material

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Howard University Library has recently received a valuable gift of anti-slavery material for the Moorland Foundation, its Collection on Negro Life and History.

Oswald Garrison Villard, the donor, is a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison and until recently the editor of The Nation. The slavery items which Mr. Villard has presented to the Library consist of 228 issues of early anti-slavery newspapers, several volumes of the "Liberty Bell," the most outstanding literary annual of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and a copy of "Right and Wrong in Massachusetts,' autographed by Nathaniel P. Rogers.

Of primary importance to the research worker are the newspapers which boldly rebuked the slave system. The Herald of Freedom (1335-1846) published in Concord and edited by Nathaniel P. Rogers; the Emancipator (1833-1850) published in New York and Boston under various titles and edited by several different persons; the Liberator (1831-1865) published in Boston and edited by William Lloyd Garrison; the National Anti-Slavery Standard (1840-1870) published in New York and edited by Sidney H. Gay are some of the more important titles presented to the Library by Mr. Villard. These papers not only reveal the white man's efforts toward emancipation, but they contain many expressions of Negroes on slavery, current economic, political, and social problems of the day. Literary productions written by Negroes are scattered through these papers. These newspapers served as a great simulus to emancipation and were responsible for many intellectual battles.

Serving a similiar purpose as the Anti-Slavery newspapers were the several Anti-Slavery literary annuals or gift books of the day. The chief gift book of the American Anti-Slavery Society was the "Liberty Bell" which appeared at the opening of the sixth annual anti-slavery Fair in Boston in 1839. Mr. Villard has presented the Library with this first volume and volumes for the years 1841, 1844, 1852, 1853 and 1856. Contributors to the fifteen yearly volumes of the "Liberty Bell" numbered two hundred prominent men and women in America, Ireland, England, France and Russia. A few of the most outstanding writers were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, Frederick Douglass, Henry W. Longfellow, Charles H. Remond, Thomas Clarkson, George Thompson, Alexis De Tocqueville, Nicholas Tourgeneff, Fredrika Bremer, John T. Hilton, Lydia Maria Child, and Victor Schoecher. These writers contributed without renumeration biographical sketches, poems, descriptive and moral essays and short stories bearing for the most part on the Negro and Slavery.

In addition to his gift of materials on slavery to the Negro Collection, Mr. Villard presented the Main Library Collection with a complete set of the selected speeches, correspondence, and political papers of Carl Schurz.

EDUCATION- 1939

LIBRARIES

FLORIDA

DeLand Fla., Sun News
April 24, 1939

State Director, D. E. Williams

State Director of Negro Schools D. E. Williams visited the school Monday afternoon. He was accompanied by Miss Snyder, state library consultant and librarian at the Women's College at Tallahassee.

Miss Snyder came to inspect the library, and give the librarian, Miss Dixon, some information.

Mr. Williams spoke to the teachers in the faculty meeting and he complimented them for their effort in getting such a well equipped library.

Libraries Important to Minorities --- Ickes

The following are excerpts from the address, "More Than a Library," which was delivered by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at the dedication of Howard University's new Founders' Library on Thursady.

In 1935 only 85 of the 565 public libraries in the Southern States served colored people.

Of the 9,000,000 colored persons in these States only 1,500,000 or one sixth, reside in places where public library service is available.

According to reports received in the Office of Education, in 1935 ninety colleges for colored people located mainly in the South, had a total of only 1,000,000 volumes in their libraries as compared with 10,000,000 in 451 institutions of higher learning for whites.

Whites Have Ten Times as Many

In other words, the whites had exactly ten times as many books as the colored people.

Among high schools, the situation is even worse. The last available information indicates that colored high schools have about one volume per pupil.

These deficiences have a significant relationship to the efforts of colored people to improve generally, to advance educationally, and to prepare their more gifted sons for creative work and leadership.

Although there are great inequalities in the availability of library resources, there is an element of democracy in the situation that isn't found in many other social institutions.

Some Dixie Libraries Opening Their Doors

Some libraries in the Southern States are inclined to open their doors to competent scholars regardless of race. Colored people have been allowed to use State, local and institutional libraries in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama.

No doubt similar opportunities have been offered scholars in other Southern States.

With the extension and increase of inter-library loans, regional libraries and union catalogues, it is hoped that very soon every library resource in the country will be as accessible to colored people as to others.

In the meantime, fortunately, colored colleges are entering upon a program of library development.

Howard Attracts World Interest

Because of its collection relating to colored people everywhere, and because of the fact that Howard's students come from the four corners of the earth, this new Founders' Library takes on international importance.

Its capacity of 200,000 volumes, which easily may be expanded to a half million, is adequate for the needs of this university for many years.

Another unique feature of this library is the fact that a colored man designed it. Its construction was supervised by a man of the same race. Many persons have already been attracted to it to study its interesting features and its superior design.

stitutions and are entitled to share in the benefits derived therefrom.

As Mr. Ickes so well says—"A library is more than a building; it is more even than the volumes that rest upon its shelves. A library is a depository of ideas with which to sharpen the intellect, a source of ideals with which to satisfy the soul. The more it is used. the more it is capable of being used."

We, who live in the North, do not use the library facilities at our disposal as much as we should, but that is no reason why Negro citizens of other sections should be deprived of this service, which should be free to all citizens of a true democracy. Along with the problem of supplying equal school facilities in sections where there is a dual system, is the equally important probem of supplying the same library service to give a more abundant life to all sections of the population.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

SPEAKING at the dedication of the new million dollar Founders Library at Howard University, Harold L. Ickes Secretary of the Interior and head of the Public Works Administration, called attention to the lack of library facilities for the Negroes of this country. Said Mr. Ickes:

"In 1935 only 85 of the 565 public libraries in the Southern states served Negroes. Of the 9,000,000 Negroes in these states only 1,500,000 or one sixth, reside in places where public library service is available. According to reports received in the Office of Education in 1935 ninety colleges for Negroes, located mainly in the South, had a total of only 1,000,000 volumes in their libraries as compared with 10,000,000 in 451 institutions of higher learning for whites. In other words, the whites had ten times as many books as the Negroes. Among high schools the situation is even worse. . . These deficiencies have a significant relationship to the efforts of Negroes to improve generally."

In the early part of his address, the Secretary called attention to the fact that the public Works Administration has had an important part in increasing library facilities throughout the country durinfg recent years. During the past six years, no less than 103 public libraries have been built with P.W.A. aid at a total cost of $11,000,000; only a small percentage of this amount was spent on Negro schools.

At the present time a fight is being waged in Alexandria, Va. to either force the city to permit Negroes to use the tax-supported public library of that city or to provide a similar library for Negroes. The outcome of this suit will be watched with interest by Negroes everywhere, for there is no denying the fact that they help support all public in-

Fitzgerald, Ga., Leader-Enterprise
February 2, 1939

REPORT OF NEGRO BRANCH LIBRARY

The Negro Branch Library has operated during the year through the cooperation of the Carnegie Library Miss Louise Smith and the WPA.

We wish to present to our sponsors the following report of the accomplishments of the library and to express to you our appreciation for your cooperation and support during the year.

Received from the Carnegie Library and Miss Louise Smith all the books and magazines and part of supplies used.

Received from overdue fines	$ 2.70
Received from WPA Salary and Librarian	$600.60
Number of books added to library in 1938	139
Total number of books in in library at end of year	1399
Total circulation during the year	6882
Average monthly circulation	573
New subscribers added	20

For National Book Week we displayed pictures and posters and Miss Smith presented the library with a 20th anniversary birthday cake to be used to impress upon the children's minds the meaning of book week and the need for reading good books. The teachers arranged programs around the cake and found it very interesting and helpful.

For our Vacation Reading Club we announced through the school our plan and when the club would open. We had 24 children to join the club and 15 to earn certificates for reading 10 standard books.

Mrs. Tom Lester, Librarian.

Savannah, Ga., Press
June 21, 1939

TO NAME NEW MAN COLORED LIBRARY

P. A. Denegall, Veteran in the Service, Has Resigned.

The library managers of the Carnegie Colored Library are to select a librarian to take the place of P. A. Denegall, veteran librarian of 25 years, recently resigned because of ill health. The librarian must be qualified in library technique and must have had the certification of state and national library boards. There is a long list of candidates for the post

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
March 12, 1939

The Community Library

An aged and infirm Negro clergyman, who, despite his failing health, continued to have great ambitions for his people, saw one of his fondest dreams come true in September of 1937 with the establishment of the Community Library for Negroes. Less than a year later this clergyman who pointed the way to the establishment of the library died, but his ideal has been carried forward by the Community Forum, local civic organization, whose members have worked untiringly in the interest of expanding the services of the library.

This week the Community Library will begin its annual campaign for funds.

The library is situated at 1237 Gwinnett street in the very heart of the colored section. The building which houses the library is the property of the city. It had been abandoned as a fire engine house and was leased to the Community Forum at the nominal sum for a period of five years.

Approximately three hundred books have been purchased since the establishment of the library, and during the eighteen months that it has been in operation, the library has served 1,766 persons who made application for the privilege of borrowing books. At least 1,000 of these borrowers are children, some of them so young that mothers or teachers must read the books to them. At present an average of 1,200 books are being circulated each month, and a renaissance of reading seems to have touched the Augusta colored populace through the medium of the library.

The Chronicle commends the Community Library to the citizens of Augusta as its financial campaign begins. It is performing a worthy service, and deserves the support of all those able to make a contribution in the interest of its operation and expansion.

Lawrenceville, Ga., News-Herald
March 2, 1939

LIBRTRY FOR COLORED PEOPLE

To the Reading Public: T28

A library for the colored people o Gwinnett county has been estab lished at the city school house a Lawrenceville. Those desiring book to read may secure them if in stock at this place. Hours, 12 to 3, Wednesday and Friday; also from 10 to 2 on Saturdays.

Let us know the kind of book you wish. If we are not supplied, we will try to secure the same for you.

We also solicit donations of books from anyone who desires to give to our public library.

Negro In American Life Shown At A. U. Library

Atlanta World 1-23-39
Atlanta, Ga.

An exhibit of unusual library material outlining the part played by the colored race in the history of the United States from the time of the Revolution down to the Civil War opened in the foyer of the Atlanta University Library yesterday, and will continue on view for two weeks. The second of four exhibits devoted to the Negro in American life, which have been assembled by the Case Extension Circuit Cooperative, it traces by means of contemporary documents, the progress of the abolition movement during the above-mentioned period, and the resulting formation of a free Negro society in this country.

In the exhibit are two items directly pertaining to the Emancipation movement. One is an address by William Lloyd Garrison, the American author and orator who devoted his life to the anti-slavery fight, and the other concerns the early life of Wendell Phillips, the other great white leader of this movement.

Two editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the first English and the other early American, are included in the showing. This famous book by Harriet Beecher Stowe probably aroused the nation on the slavery issue more than any other single literary work.

Also displayed is a copy of Walker's Appeal, a stirring challenge made by a Negro to his own race. First printed in 1869, the appeal represents the first instance of a Negro advocating his people obtaining their rights by actual rebellion. More strongly worded in each successive edition, it had a far-reaching influence in inciting the Negroes to action.

Of particular interest are examples of the slave narratives which were written by the hundreds for propaganda purposes during the Emancipation agitation. Most of these first-hand accounts of the desperate escapes and harrowing experiences of run-away slaves had little literary value. A few, however, were documents of great strength and eloquence. Notable among the latter is the story of Frederick Douglas, who turned his experiences into a scorching indictment of the slavery system. The exhibit includes other creative writings of Negroes, and the first bound volume of the Anglo-African Magazine.

Also shown is the first Negro novel, "Clotelle," by William Brown, professional Negro playwright and writer. The novel was originally published in England because it could not be printed in the United States without careful editing.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
June 9, 1939

NEGRO LIBRARY IS COMMENDED

Eliza Atkins Inspects Work Done in Waycross Institution

The Waycross Negro Public Library has been commended for its service to the community by Eliza Atkins, fellow of the American Library Association, and a student of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago.

Following an inquiry as to the work of the Waycross Negro Library, of which Anna Sirmons is librarian, Eliza Atkins made a personal inspection of the library while on a trip to outstanding Negro libraries of the South. She expressed general approval of the plan on which the local institution is operated and commended the project.

She is making a study of "Government and Administration of Public Library Service to Negroes." She is a graduate of Fisk University, of the Library School of the University of Illinois and holds a master's degree in librarianship from the University of California.

Negro Library Work On Exhibit At A. U.

Daily World 10-29-39

An exhibit of library material on "The Negro in American Life" is being shown in the feyer of the Atlanta University Library, and will continue on view through Nov. 13. The exhibit, covering the period from the Civil War down to the turn of the Century, was assembled by the Case Extension Circuit Cooperative of New York City from the Schomburg Collection of the 135th street Branch of the New York Public Library.

Outstanding in the display are books and manuscripts on slavery, the place of Negro soldiers in the Northern armies, the Reconstruction Era, and the development of Negro schools and colleges.

Photographs and writings of some of the leaders of the period also are displayed. Noteworthy are "Fletcher's Studies in Slavery" written in defense of slaveholding; Siebert's "The Underground Railroad" considered one of the best books on the subject; and Walker's Appeal, issued in 1829, the first work of a Negro advocating outright rebellion. An interesting item deals with famous exodus led by "Pap" Singleton to Kansas in 1879.

Literary works of widely varied quality written in this period are displayed. John Jasper, a Baptist pastor of Richmond, Virginia wrote little. Chestnut by contrast, was a supreme stylist, while Beker was an earlier poet in the North. Scarborough's "Lessons in Greek" was a work of another kind.

In the Reconstruction Era, when so much history of the Negro was being enacted, there was much history writing. The exhibit includes the best work of this kind, namely "The History of the Negro Race in America," by George Washington Williams and the best biographical compilation of the era written by William J. Simmons, president of the State University in Louisville, Kentucky. Most widely known writer of the period was Paul Lawrence Dunbar, whose life and works are part of the display. Booker T Washington one of the best know Negro educators in American history is represented in the exhibit by his famous address given at the opening of the Atlanta Cotton States Exposition in 1898.

Morgan Gets $3,000 For Library Books

BALTIMORE, Md. — President D. O. W. Holmes of Morgan College recently announced that the General Education Board has advised him of a grant of $3,000 for library books available as soon as he certifies that $5,000 has been raised for that purpose from other sources.

This contingent gift of the General Education Board means that every hundred dollars given will get $60 from the Board, and the total will buy one hundred and sixty dollars worth of books.

The music department, under the direction of Miss Violet S. Banks presented its second annual program of High Lights from Grand Opera on Wednesday, January 18.

The program consisted of arias and choruses from Lohengrin by Wagner; Il Trovatore by Verdi; Pagliacci by Leoncavallo. The soloists were Helen Oldham, soprano, and G. LeRoi Bennett, tenor.

DEAN MAYS VESPER SPEAKER

In a recent challenging sermon to Morgan students Dean Mays of Howard University called attention to the "weights" or encumbrances to human living. He declared: "There are three of these weights which college youth in particular should cast off: First that of being satisfied with inadequate conditions whether they are mental, physical or spiritual; second, that of putting off until tomorrow that which can be done today; and third, a lack of sense of mission or responsibility."

On Sunday, January 2nd, at 4:00 p.m., the Reverend Dr. Edgar A. Love, District Superintendent of the Washington District of the Methodist Church spoke at the Vesper service.

Maryland Gets First Library For Negroes

Women's Club Opens Doors In Cambridge; Mrs. Fernandis Speaks

CAMBRIDGE, Maryland (WNS) — Threatening skies failed to stop several hundred people of all races and from several states from hearing Mrs. Sarah Fernandis of Baltimore and organizer of the Cooperative Women's Civic League and member of the National Youth Administration Council, deliver the principal address at the opening of the first Negro established library in the Free State.

Using as the theme for her message, "Cooperation and Construction," Mrs. Fernandis stressed the point that "this library is a place where everybody is welcomed and should get the foundation for building a better group."

The library, the dream of a local woman, Mrs. Helen B. Sampson, come true has volumes of books of more than 1800 and carry subscription to several daily papers, 5 weekly, all Negro, and several magazines, all donated by citizens of this community and well-wishers.

The library, the only one in the State organized and controlled solely by Negroes is a public free library under the trusteeship of the Mes Aines Club which was organized several years ago by Mrs. Sampson for the sole purpose of establishing this library.

WANT NEGRO BOOKS

Mrs. Helen C. Waters, chairman of the library committee stated to your correspondent that it is the hope of the club to obtain as much Negro literature and history as possible. They believe that we don't know quite as much as we should about our own race and that thru this library we may be able to obtain more of that much needed knowledge.

Other speakers on the program were: Edw. Wilson, register of Morgan State College; Rev. Elmer Gibson, nationally known speaker of Salisbury, Md., J. F. Stewart, Grand Traveling Deputy of the I.B.P.O.E. of W., and member of the Md. State Interracial Comm.; Atty. S. E. W. Camper, only Negro attorney on the Eastern Shore; Prof. Lycurgis Kiah, principal of St. Clair High of Cambridge; Revs. E. R. Tillery of Bethel AME and C. B. Gerald of Waugh M. E., both of Cambridge.

EDUCATION- 1939
LIBRARIES

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., News
December 3, 1939

LIBRARY STARTED BY NEGRO GROUP

A circulating library for use of Jackson negro schools has been established by Zeta Phi Beta, sorority composed of about 20 young negro women. The group plans to add to the number of books in the library each month.

SCHOMBURG STILL LIVES, AMID FOND MEM'RYS ENTWINED, IN HEARTS OF FAMILY AND FRIENDS, HE LEFT BEHIND.

An organizing committee, consisting of friends, co-workers and admirers of the late Arthur A. Schomberg, scholar, Bibliophile and curator, are planning to have Thursday, June 8, a memorial in his honor, sponsored by the 135th Street Branch New York Public Library, Miss Ernestine Rose, librarian. An elaborate program, well worthy the subject, is in process of formation and will serve as a most commendable exception or refutation of the statement so universally quoted:

"The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones."

Arthur A. Schomberg was, in many ways, a grand character, charming personality, unselfish, far too generous for his own good. An earnest student, who never hesitated to bestow upon friend or foe, the wealth of historic information that came as a result of his indefatigable labors. In common with all God's children, he was not free from human frailities, but the good he did, so far over shadowed the ill, that as years pass, more gloriously transcendent will stand the achievements, that his memorial will so fittingly and eloquently emphasize. Dabney.

L. D. Reddick Successor To A. Schomburg

Jacksonville Man Chosen Curator At Harlem Library

NEW YORK, June—(ANP)—The New York public library, through its chief of circulation, Franklin F. Hopper, has announced the appointment of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick to the position of Negro literature and history, located in the 135th street branch at which Ernestine Rose is librarian.

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. Reddick was graduated from Fisk university in 1932, received his M. A. from the same institution in '33, and has this year received the degree of doctor of philosophy in history from Chicago university.

Before going to Chicago, he served as instructor in history at Kentucky State college, Frankfort; and associate professor of history at Dillard university, New Orleans. He has also been associated with the Journal of Negro History as assistant editor.

Reddick will report on August 1 to take over this important position in the library system of New York City, which was formerly held by the late Arthur A. Schomburg.

See Effort Of School Plans To Halt Fight

Picketing And Mass Meeting Plans Laid By Norfolkians

NORFOLK, Va.—(SNS)—Miss Aline Black, a local high school teacher whose court case is the spearhead of the legal battle now going on in this state to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers, is out of a job.

Miss Black was notified through her principal June 14 that the school board had refused to issue her a contract for another year. It was also revealed that Miss Black had had $4.01 deducted from her June pay check for her appearance in court June 1.

Immediately Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel for the Association came to Norfolk from New York to confer with City Attorney Alfred Anderson. Anderson and his assistant, W. Old, Jr., represented the school board in Miss Black's mandamus action which was argued before Judge Allan R Hanckel in the circuit court of Norfolk June 1.

DENIED PETITION

Judge Hanckel denied Miss Black's petition, which sought to compel the school board to pay her and all other Negro teachers in Norfolk the same salary as white teachers with similar qualifications and doing the same work.

Marshall and his associates, Dr. Leon A. Ransom, and J. Thomas Ewin, immediately noted an appeal. It was while this appeal was pending that the school board indirectly notified the teacher that she would not be reappointed.

Citizens of Norfolk are determined to fight the case to a finish. A mass meeting will be held here June 5, and plans for picketing the office of the school board have been made by members of the Virginia State Teachers Association, which is financing the legal fight.

It was also announced that the teachers' committee would see to it that Miss Black's salary for next year is paid.

ISSUE STATEMENT

Pledging full support in the fight, N. A. A. C. P. officials issued the following statement from the organization's national headquarters in New York today:

"The attitude of the Norfolk, Va., school board in denying Miss Black reappointment and deducting $4.01 from her check for the day she lost, due to the necessity of her appearance in court June 1, is utterly shameless.

"Her brilliant record both in college and during her teaching career makes the board's action stand out in contrast. If members of the board feel that they can intimidate any teacher through such tactics they are in for a rude awakening.

"Instead of lessening the fight, this action on the board's part will only make citizens and teachers alike see the necessity of really putting up a stiff fight until Miss Black's case in won not only for herself, but for every other Negro teacher in Virginia."

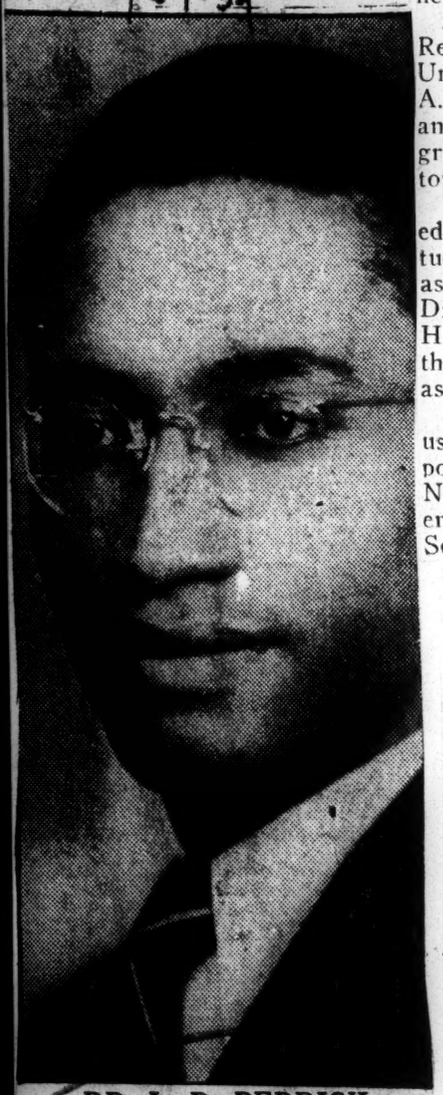
Dr. Lawrence Reddick Appointed Curator Of 135th Street Library

The New York Public Library through its Chief of Circulation, Franklin F. Hopper, has announced the appointment of Lawrence D. Reddick, to the position of Curator of the Division of Negro Literature and History, located in the 135th Street Branch at which time Ernestine Rose is librarian.

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., Mr. Reddick was graduated from Fisk University, in 1932, received his M. A. from the same institution in '33; and has this year received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History from the University of Chicago.

Mr. Reddick will report on August 1st to take over this important position in the library system of New York City which was formely held by the late Arthur A. Schomburg.

Named Curator



DR. L. D. REDDICK
Graduate of Fisk university and doctor of philosophy who has been named curator of the division of Race literature and history of the 135th street branch of the New York public library. Reddick succeeds the late Arthur A. Schomburg, internationally known bibliophile who collected one of the most valuable libraries pertaining to Race life and history in the world.

ture and history, located in the 513th street branch at which Ernestine Rose is librarian.

A native of Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. Reddick was graduated from Fisk University in 1932, received his M. A. from the same institution in '33; and has this year received the degree of doctor of philosophy in history from Chicago University.

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Mr. Reddick will report on August 1 to take over this important position in the library system of New York City, which was formerly held by the late Arthur A. Schomburg.

DR. L. D. REDDICK IS SUCCESSOR TO ARTHUR SHOMBURG

Will be Curator of Negro Literature in New York Library

NEW YORK, June 29—(ANP)—The New York public library, through its chief of circulation, Franklin F. Hopper, has announced the appointment of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick to the position of curator of the division of Negro litera-

New Books in the Schomburg Collection

Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Division of Negro Literature, announces many new additions to the important collection at the 135th Street Library. Dr. Reddick hinted that one of the best ways to forget the summer heat is to take a good book and drift away with the story.

Among the new books are:

"Star Spangled Virgin" by DuBose Heyward, author of "Porgy" and "Mamba's Daughters." Here is the story of what happened when the New Deal came to the people of the Virgin Islands. It is not history, but it is highly entertaining.

"O "Canaan" by Waters E. Turpin is a novel of the great migration. These Southern Negroes who treked to the promised land of Chicago, found a Canaan that turned out to be not so promising after all.

"Crime and the Man" by Harvard's Anthropologist E. A. Hooton, is a scientific study well written. The illustrations are graphic. This book is especially recommended for the uninformed who still believe that the Negro leads in the crime of rape.

A solid study of Negro Education In Alabama is the one of Dr. Horace Mann Bond. This was the prize essay at the University of Chicago. Dr. Bond, formerly head of the Department of Education at Fisk University, is now the newly elected president of Fort Valley State Teacher's College. His penetrating study shows how the form and content of Tuskegee and other Alabama institutions were determined by the struggle between the steel and cotton barons with their politicians.

"Let Me Breathe Thunder" by William Attaway is a novel which reverses the usual formula of whites writing about Negroes. Here a young Negro author writes with insight of a lost generation of white youth.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson's Associated Publishers has again given us an important historical work, "The Negro In Brazil" by Arthur Ramos, a South-American scholar, is an easily read account of the history and life of Negroes in a Latin American country about the size of the United States. In this land there is much less agonizing over skin color.

In this day when labor struggles constitute such an important part of the current picture, "Black Workers and the New Unions," by Horace Cayton and George Mitchell is indeed timely. This is a scholarly work sprinkled with valuable statistics. It brings up to date he account begun by Abram Harris and Sterling Spero in the Black Worker. Cayton and Mitchell tell of the Negro and the C.I.O.

Two Ph.D. dissertations published by the Columbia University Press should hold a special interest for Harlemites. These are "The Negro Immigrant" by Ira De A. Reid and the "Puerto Rican Migrant in New York City" by Laurence B. Chenault. These studies analyze the conflicts and adjustments of foreign born Negroes to America.

The photography in "Forty Acres and Steel Mules" by Herman C. Nixon is almost as good as that is that in "You Have Seen Their Faces." These pictures and the accompanying script tell the story of the exploited poor white and poor Negro tenant farmers of the South. The possibilities of social change through mechanization are urged. Even the children will enjoy the pictures.

"Animal Tales from the Old North State" by Lucy M. Cobb and Mary A. Hicks is a new collection of Negro folk tales. This is a children's book but very often grown-ups are discovered reading it.

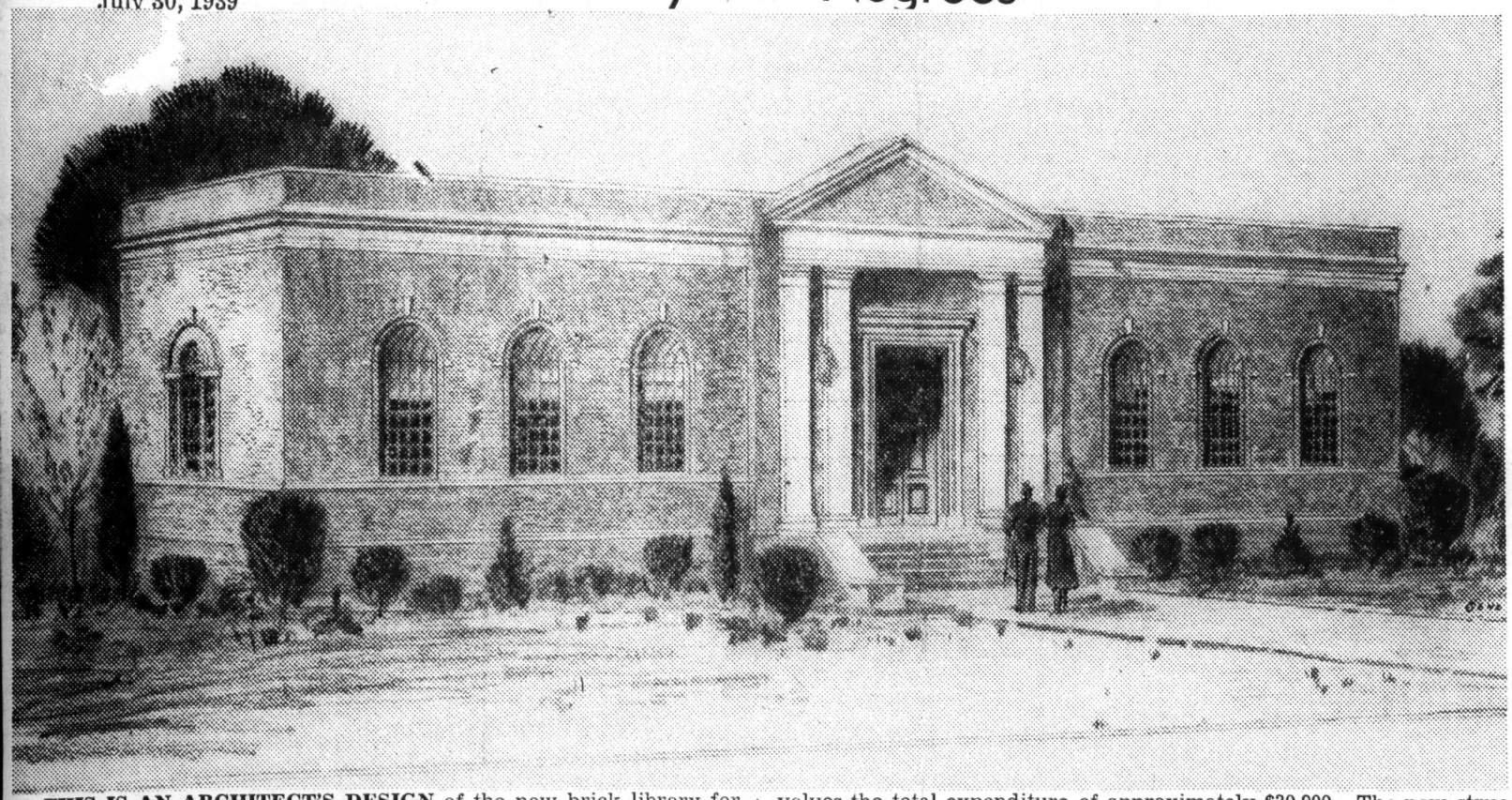
Schomburg Collection Has Books On Negroes In Wars

"If one-half of the soap-box orators and the barber shop debaters would interrupt their speeches for a couple of hours and sit down and read the facts of history, there would be less noisy, ill-informed talk of what the Negro did in this war or that battle or what he will do in any present or future war," Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection at the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, declared Monday.

The Schomburg Collection located at 103 West 135th street, formally known as the Division of Negro Literature, was established to preserve the historical records of the people of African descent, to stimulate race consciousness and encourage race pride, to inspire writers and art students, and to give information about the Negro.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 30, 1939

New Library for Negroes



THIS IS AN ARCHITECT'S DESIGN of the new brick library for Negroes now being constructed on the east side of Fayetteville street, between Umstead and Simmons street. R. R. Markley is the architect and Thompson and Cannady the contractors for the project which involves the total expenditure of approximately $30,000. The new structure will replace the present library which is located at Fayetteville and Pettigrew streets. The building will be completed within the next two months.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 16, 1939

NEGRO WRITER HERE AT HARRISON LIBRARY

Arno Bontempts and W. C. Handy, Negro novelist and song writer, respectively, will appear at the Richard B. Harrison library Friday at 4:30 o'clock in the second of a series of programs arranged by library officials to present outstanding Negro literary figures.

Among the novels written by Bontempts are "Black Thunder," "Drums of Dusk," and "Sad Faced Boy." Handy is the composer of "St. Louis Blues," "Beal Street Blues" and other popular songs. Both Bontemps and Handy make their home in New York.

The presentation of the guests will be part of a program which includes a special display of new books. The public is invited.

Greensboro, N. C., News
August 15, 1939

NEGRO LIBRARY GIVEN LARGER APPROPRIATION

(Special to Daily News)

SALISBURY, Aug. 14.—The local city council has voted a slight increase in the appropriation for the negro public library here.

A delegation of negro citizens, led by Prof. I. H. Miller, of the Negro Civic league, asked the council to increase an appropriation of $125 for the negro library. The sum was contributed by the council last week and was the same as given last year.

The council voted to increase the appropriation to $182, conditioned on a similar appropriation by the county commissioners to meet the total budget of $364 for operating expenses. The workers have been supplied through WPA projects.

Gastonia N C Gazette
October 3, 1939

Set Up 5 Negro Book Stations In County

Friday of this week the Gaston County Public Library will inaugurate a new branch of service in the establishment of five book stations for the Negroes of the county. Inauguration of this phase of the library service is the culmination of several months of planning by the board of trustees of the library.

The five stations, which bring the total of book stations in the county to 45, will be located at Lincoln Academy, Stewart junior high school at Bessemer City, John Chavis high school at Cherryville, Reid high school at Belmont and the Negro Community Centre of Gastonia.

In each of those five places a special library committee will have charge of the work and a volunteer librarian will be in charge of the stations. The bookmobile, under the supervision of Miss Barbara Eaker, will visit each station once a month. A special selection of books for this purpose has just been received and are ready to go out. The work is begun with 500 volumes and this will be added to from time to time.

Books at these stations will be available not only to school children but to adults in each community as well.

"You might be surprised to know," Miss Lottie Blake, the librarian told the reporter, "that we have found two trained librarians among the Negroes of the county, that is persons who have had special training in library schools. You would also be surprised to see the list of books the Negroes requested us to buy for them. We asked those in each community to send in request lists. The large majority of books that Negroes want are those of a serious nature—history, biography, books dealing with agriculture, with manual training, various crafts and very little in the way of fiction."

The library management, including members of the board of trustees, are delighted at the prospect of extending the services of this institution to the Negroes of the county. They express the belief that it will not only be appreciated but that it will be used to the fullest extent.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 9, 1939

WEEK WILL FEATURE EVENTS AT BENNETT

Dedication of Thomas F. Holgate Library Outstanding Event.

Next week-end will feature many important events on the campus of Bennett college, with the dedication of the new $100,000 Thomas F. Holgate library, the gift of the General Education board, of New York city, Sunday, April 16, holding the spotlight. In naming the building Bennett college pays tribute to the many years of faithful service rendered by Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, treasurer of the board of trustees of Bennett and dean emeritus of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.

Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education board, will deliver the dedicatory address. At a thanksgiving service at St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal church at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, Bishop Wallace E. Brown, of Chattanooga, Tenn., chairman of the board of trustees of Bennett college, will be the principal speaker. Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, of Sidney, O., president of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, who also is a member of the board of trustees of Bennett college, will lead the dedicatory ceremony. On this occasion greetings will be brought by Jane H. Freeman, Delaware, O.; Mary McLeod Bethune, Washington; Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, Chicago; President M. S. Davage, Atlanta, Ga.; Florence R. Curtis, Hampton, Va., and a representative of the state department of public insrtuction, Raleigh.

On the day prior to the dedication, a conference of the negro librarians of North Carolina, sponsored by the college, will informally open the library. This conference will honor Florence Curtis, director of the Hampton institute library school, Hampton, Va., whose services over a period of years in interpreting and guiding library service in the negro colleges throughout the south, have been noteworthy.

The exhibition rooms of the library will carry 30 paintings selected from he National Collection of Fine Arts, the American Federation of Fine Arts, the National museum and Howard university.

Also there will be an exhibit of the history and life of Guilford county, in which will be included manuscripts and early editions of O. Henry, Tourgee and others of literary note in the local community. In this collection will be a first edition of "Figs and Thistles", historic novel by Albion W. Tourgee, written on the Bennett college campus.

Friday morning at 11 o'clock the annual Easter roll call of the North Carolina annual conference will be held at Bennett college. Saturday afternoon, following the Librarians conference, the cornerstone will be laid in the new library, and on Monday, April 17, a conference of the presidents of Methodist colleges will be held at Bennett college.

Oxford, N. C. Ledger
June 23, 1939

Library Planned For Use Negroes

Small Building to be Erected On Lot Near Church on Granville Street

In connection with an effort of the Granville County Library Board to provide facilities for serving the Negroes of the county and town, the National Youth Administration will assist in the erection of a library building and development of a recreational ground on Granville street.

The Board of Town Commissioners on Tuesday night told B. W. Parham, representing the Library Board, the city would grant title to a town-owned lot, adjacent to the Negro Baptist church, for development of library facilities and a playground, with the provision that should the property ever cease to be used for such purpose that it would revert to the Town of Oxford.

It was stated that such a plan had been outlined to National Youth Administration officials and that they had tentatively accepted the plan and agreed to provide materials and erect the needed building for the library.

While the town contemplates no extensive development, swings and other playground equipment doubtless will be made available for use of Negro children on the property.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
July 13, 1939

WITH OTHER EDITORS

NEGRO INITIATIVE.

(Winston-Salem Journal)

Durham negroes have successfully completed a campaign to raise $33,000 for a new public library for their race in that city. The funds have been pledged and the structure will be built in the near future.

This is just one of many instances which go to show that much of the progress made by the negro in Southern communities stems out of his own initiative and effort. Of course at Durham the city and county authorities will give the colored people appreciable help in carrying out the enterprise, but the project began with the negroes and it was their interest, zeal and determination to help themselves in the matter of library facilities which assured success for the project.

The progress of any individual community or group largely depends upon this spirit of initiative and self-help.

Winston Salem, N. C. Journal
July 12, 1939

Negro Initiative

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The progress of any individual community or group largely depends upon this spirit of initiative and self-help. True growth is always from within outward.

Winston Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 20, 1939

Rural Library Reports Gains

Lexington.—The Davidson county library in its new home here offers new enjoyment for the reading public. Mrs. Louise J. Sink, librarian, is pleased over the greater number of regular library readers who are using the library and the number of new readers who have signed cards since November.

The Davidson county library system has the distinction of being the first county system to be installed in new buildings in one year; the Thomasville branch in April moved into new quarters in the city hall building, and the Lexington branch moved in November to the new Junior Order library building.

The Davidson county library is also first to inaugurate library service to its rural Negro residents, this being done through the colored branch in Lexington.

This library enjoys the distinction of being the first library in the South to receive aid from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. There were only two libraries to receive this aid in North Carolina, the Lexington branch and the Mecklenburg county library in Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
February 27, 1939

DARLINGTON NEGRO PUPILS TO GET LIBRARY SERVICE

Special to The Observer.

DARLINGTON, S. C., Feb. 26—At a recent meeting of the Darlington county board of education plans were made for extending the Darlington county traveling library facilities to the negro schools of the county.

According to O. D. Kelley, Darlington county superintendent of education, all of the negro schools in the county except the city schools of Darlington and Hartsville, will participate in the new arrangements. Each of these negro schools has its own library conveniences.

Several hundred books are being ordered at the present time for the negro children and as soon as the volumes arrive the new plan will go into effect.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
April 3, 1939

CHARLOTTEAN PRESIDENT OF NEGRO LIBRARY BODY

SALISBURY, April 2—Daniel E. Moore of Charlotte was re-elected president of the North Carolina Negro Library conference at the closing session of the sixth annual meeting at Livingstone college Saturday afternoon.

Beulah Cooper of Bennett college, Greensboro, was elected vice president; Robbie L. Goodloe of Barber-Scotia college, Concord, secretary; Mrs. R. E. Ranson of Warrenton, assistant secretary; and E. B. Riggs of Price high school, Salisbury, renamed treasurer.

Rocky Mount was selected for the 1940 meeting place.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 26, 1939

Hertford Raises Library Fund.

Negroes of Hertford County closed a drive March 17 for which $501.99 was raised to build a public library building. NYA or WPA workers will help construct the building. In a drive last year through county teachers Hertford County raised $1,003.43 with which to purchase a bookmobile. This makes a total of $1,505.42 raised for public library service for Negroes in Hertford County within one year. Prominent white citizens contributed liberally in the drives, which were conducted by Katie M. Hart.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
March 31, 1939

N. C. NEGRO LIBRARY MEET TO GET UNDER WAY TODAY

Special to The Observer.

SALISBURY, March 30.—The sixth annual conference of the North Carolina Negro Library conference will be held at Livingstone college here Friday and Saturday of this week. Various phases of library work will be discussed. Prominent among the speakers are President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Carl M. White, librarian at the University of North Carolina. 12

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 16, 1939

LIBRARY SESSION IS CLOSED AT BENNETT

Florence R. Curtis Honored By Librarians.

A conference of librarians, sponsored by Bennett college, was held Saturday which honored Florence R. Curtis, director of Hampton institute library and former director of the Drexel Institute Library school. B. E. Cooper, librarian at Bennett college, presided.

After an address of welcome by Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of students, Edna R. Hanley, librarian at St. Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga., spoke on "Planning a Small Library".

Dr. Bennett Harvie Branscomb, director of libraries at Duke university, talked on "The Librarian as a Co-ordinator in an Educational Enterprise".

The final speech of the morning, delivered by Gaynelle Barksdale, reference librarian at Atlanta university, Ga., concerned "The Librarian as Technician".

In the afternoon, in the parlor in Annie Merner hall, with Alma Morrow, librarian at A. and T. college, presiding, Florence Curtis spoke on "Students' Interests in Recreational Reading".

After a clarinet solo, played by Prof. F. Nathaniel Gatlin, instructor in music at Bennett, Zora Neale Hurston, novelist, of Maitland, Fla., talked informally on "Trends in American Negro Literature".

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 7, 1939

Bennett College Is Looking Ahead Through New Library

Emphasis Is Placed Upon Reading Books That Will Liberalize Education of Students—Reading Periods Inaugurated.

By C. H. MARTEENA.

The recently dedicated Thomas F. Holgate library, picturesque in its setting of massive oaks, is a distinct asset to the beauty of the Bennett college campus in Greensboro. It is Georgian in design, corresponding with the architecture of the other recently constructed buildings on the campus. The addition of this, the 18th building, to the campus structures iis indicative of the steady consistent physical growth of the college; but more than that, this library represents on the part of the administration an ever-widening concept of education to fit the demands of a progressive age.

In actual operation the Thomas F. Holgate library exemplifies the philosophy of education which Bennett college has adopted. "The library gives life and substance to every activity of the college. The activity and the spirit of eager inquiry that one observes in the library and in the laboratories is a measure of the success of a modern college," said Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education board, of New York city, in dedicating the Holgate library on April 16.

Bennett Program.

In planning for the use of the library, the administration has kept in mind the basic ideals of the college. All of the experiences of a student on the Bennett college campus are considered educative, since education is that training of the whole individual that will best fit that individual to become a productive member of society.

Thirteen years ago, when Bennett college was reorganized as a college exclusively for the higher education of young women, its president set up certain specific aims which, since that time, have been the guiding motives of all the activities of the college. Bennett has aimed to emphasize fitness, religious and ethical growth, the proper use of leisure time, interest and participation in community welfare, knowledge and experience in the art of home-making, adequate preparation in a given vocation, and an appreciation for things intellectual and cultural which stimulate creative expression. Many agencies on the campus work together for the accomplishment of these ends, but the library is the co-ordinating unit through which the Bennett college graduate is to be made ready to assume the full responsibilities of citizenship.

Reading Periods.

Special recent innovations in the work to further the ideals of the college enhance the importance of increased library facilities. Reading periods have been introduced for juniors and seniors, in lieu of formal class periods. For one week prior to examinations upperclass students may use class time in self-directed study or in conference with instructors. The individual student is at liberty to do intensive reading in accordance with her greatest needs or interests. For the first time this semester honor students are not subject to class attendance regulations, these students being given an opportunity to utilize their time in collateral reading to supplement classroom work. Clinics for individual help in reading, speech, writing, French, and the natural sciences have been organized for intensive individual study.

The department of music, directed by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, noted composer and conductor, has augmented its work by the addition of instruction in four wind instruments and the organization of an orchestra. This may lead later to the introduction of a course in orchestra or instrumental ensemble. Courses in secretarial science and office practice to meet an increasing demand in business are being added. The program of the department of home economics, directed by Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, the only Negro woman in the country holding a Ph. D. degree in the field of home economics, is consistantly expanding. This year a nursery school-parent education center was established to serve both college and community needs. Constantly expanding library facilities will obviously be needed to develop effectively an ever-widening field of usefulness.

The Holgate library has a book capacity of more than 60,000 volumes. Its collection, now limited, will be increased from time to

time with a view toward meeting specific needs. "Friends of the Holgate library" have recently made valuable contributions toward this collection. Important among these is a collection of Lincolniana, 43 volumes on the life of Abraham Lincoln, given by Bishop Robert E. Jones of Columbus, Ohio, a member of the board of trustees. The library will build collections in the humanities, the natural sciences, social sciences, and home economics to meet the needs of the curricula of these divisions. Its collections for reference, in the arts, in books of general interest, in books for pure entertainment, including books on hobbies, are also to be increased as funds permit. It is hoped that a collection of rare books will also be procured.

From time to time interesting educational exhibitions will be presented in the exhibition rooms. Already, there has been held an exhibition of oil paintings loaned by the National Collection of Fine Arts, the American Federation of Fine Arts the National Museum, the American Federation of Arts, and Howard University. A part of this exhibition is to be continued through May 8. The library has provisions for informal group meetings of students and for community meetings, in addition to the rooms devoted exclusively to reading, reserved books, and the technical work of the library staff.

A conference of North Carolina librarians at the time of the dedication considered questions of major importance to the library administrator and to the faculty. At this conference there were discussions of contemporary literature, students' reading interests, and the planning of the small library. The most important finding was that emphasis should be placed on the library as a focal point for all educational activities on a college campus. The technical work of the librarian is indispensable, but getting the students to read books that will liberalize their education was considered of paramount importance.

EDUCATION- 1939
LIBRARIES

OHIO

Assembles Father's Papers As Gift To Ohio Library

TOLEDO, Ohio--(A N P)--Mrs. Florida Ruffin Ridley, prominent resident here and daughter of the late great Judge George L. Ruffin of Boston, is busily engaged on the commendable work of assembling the valued papers of her illustrious father and adding them to her family data for presentation to some outstanding library.

Mrs. Ridley's collection of authenticated records shows the Ruffin family dating from the birth of John Lewis, grandfather of George Ruffin, in Richmond, Va., in 1744. The record, kept by George W. Ruffin, father of George L., runs from 1824 to 1860, is wonderfully complete and revealing, showing, by means of receipts, bills, wills, deeds, newspaper clips and court transactions, the status and standard of life of a free Negro family in slave Virginia.

The records show life of the Ruffin family in Boston since 1853, when they settled there, of George Ruffin's social and political activities and his certificate of graduation from Harvard Law School in 1879, first Negro to win that distinction.

Also included in the collection: George Ruffin's diary of the Syracuse convention, 1864; copies of the ballots on which he ran successfully for Boston Common council, 1872; papers showing his election to Massachusetts State legislature, 1860-70; a copy of his commission as judge of Charlestown court, Mass.; and letters from Frederick Douglass, famed Negro orator and abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison and other celebrities of that day.

Greenville, S. C. News
January 14, 1939

$30,000 LIBRARY

COLUMBIA, Jan. 13.—(AP)—Plans are underway for a $30,000 library building at Allen university here. Alumni of the negro institution will be asked to raise $5,000.

Darlington, S. C. News & Press
February 23, 1939

LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR COLORED PEOPLE PLANNED

At a recent meeting of the Darlington county board of education extensive plans were discussed for extending the Darlington county traveling library facilities to the Negro schools throughout this section of South Carolina.

According to Mr. Kelley, superintendent of education, all of the schools in the county will participate in the new arrangement, except the city schools of Darlington and Hartsville. Each of these Negro schools have their own library conveniences, and it will not be necessary for them to be included in the library plans.

Due to lack of funds it will be necessary to limit the library facilities for some time. However, this is the beginning of what county officials believe will be one of the most satisfactorily conducted plans ever undertaken in this county. Several hundred books are being ordered for the Negro school children, and as soon as these books arrive, the plan will go into effect. It is hoped that more funds will be available next year for the purchase of additional books. None of the schools have had books, and necessarily the beginning will be on a small scale. A separate exchange of books will be available to the white and colored school children. This separate collection of volumes will make it possible for several thousand boys and girls of the county to read books which they have been eager for. It is planned to put a separate collection of books in the Negro schools for a period of six weeks, after which this deposit will be exchanged for another. The books will be circulated through the schools and the volumes will be borrowed from the schoolrooms.

In order for the Negro schools to become eligible for this county library facility, it is necessary for each school to furnish a securely locked bookcase. There are thirty-six Negro schools in Darlington county which will soon be taking advantage of the new library facilities and a teacher will be designated in each of the schools to keep records of the borrowed books, and thus be responsible for same.

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger
February 23, 1939

TRAVELING LIBRARY FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

County Board Approves Plan to Extend Present Facilities.

At a recent meeting of the Darlington county board of education plans were made for extending the Darlington county travelling library facilities to the negro schools of the county.

According to Mr. Kelley, all of the schools in the county will participate in the new arrangements, except the city schools of Darlington and Hartsville. Each of these negro schools has its own library conveniences.

Several hundred books are being ordered at the present time for the negro school children and as soon as they arrive the new plan will go into effect.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 1, 1939

Allen Seeks Library Fund At Batesburg

Batesburg, March 31.—The Allen university music department of Columbia will sponsor a program of solos, quartets and ensemble singing at the Negro school here at 8 o'clock Monday evening, according to announcement from Principal N. L. Bush.

The late Dr. E. H. McGill, who died recently in Baltimore, had a budget to raise $10,000 for a library building on the campus of Allen. The meeting Monday night has been arranged for friends of Batesburg and Leesville to subscribe to this fund irrespective of denomination.

The acting president, Therman E. O'Daniel, will accompany the singers and will make remarks concerning the library drive and will answer questions pertaining to administration of the university since the death of Doctor McGill.

Principal Bush also announced that large crowds of Negroes from Saluda, Leesville, Edgefield and other places were expected to to hear Doctor O'Daniel.

A small admission fee will be charged and arrangements will be made for white friends who care to come. Prof. F. B. Abraham is the director of the music department.

Columbia, S. C. Record
August 25, 1939

Library Books On Negroes Offered on Approved List

Library books portraying great and insignificant negroes and everyday negro life will be offered on the state-approved library list this fall.

The volumes, written by negroes or white persons who understood and sympathize with the race, range from works dealing with Dr George Carver, the scientist, to "Tobe," a fictitious "Darky" who encounters snakes, cotton-picking cow-milking and 'possum-hunting. The illustrations are all of negroes.

The books are for elementary grade pupils only, as, state department of education officials explained, the great number of negro pupils are found there.

James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, when asked the object of adding the books to the annual library list, commented:

"Inasmuch as the negro schools will be buying books for their libraries, we feel that they should have an opportunity to buy some books by their own authors, if they want to."

The books are for libraries only and do not include textbooks by negro writers.

One department official explained that some of the books brought out the natural humor of the negro without making him appear ridiculous.

One volume, entitled "Negro Art, Music and Rhyme," shows how rhythm enters the colored man's life so extensively, as in singing while cotton-picking, hoeing or wielding a pick.

The negro pupils heretofore, it was pointed out, have had to read books carrying illustrations of white children but now they will be offered some works showing negroes in their natural surroundings.

"The Child's Story of the Negro" presents a broader viewpoint on the slavery question.

It states:

"At no time were all negroes in this country slaves. Although it was difficult, it was always possible for a few slaves to become free. Some negroes were never slaves, and in 1830 as many as 3,777 had become slave holders themselves."

Another volume explains that slavery was not peculiar to the negro race in the south but that many races have been enslaved at various times throughout history.

"An Elementary History of America," carrying a picture of Abraham Lincoln in the front, records contributions to human progress by noted negroes. It starts with the negro in Africa and details how he came to America and began shedding his African ways of living in favor of the American way.

Legends are prepared for the library catalog about all the boks. The one about this volume says:

"The negro child will enjoy this book because it deals with the life of the great men of his own race. The white child will also be helped in the reading of this book because it will give him a better understanding of the accomplishments of members of the negro race and will help him to know negroes beyond the few with whom he comes in contact in his local community."

Titles of some other boks are:

"'Bout Cullud Folkses," poems written in negro dialect; "Shine," the antics of a boy by that name; "Nicodemus and Petunia"; "Nicodemus and His Gang"; "The Picture-Poetry Book"; "Negro Folk Tales."

One book tells of negro myths and how they originated in Africa.

Miss Martha Thomas, director of the elementary grade division of the education department and who has charge of the library books, explained that "it is much easier to understand a person if you understand his background." These books give the background of the negro's life.

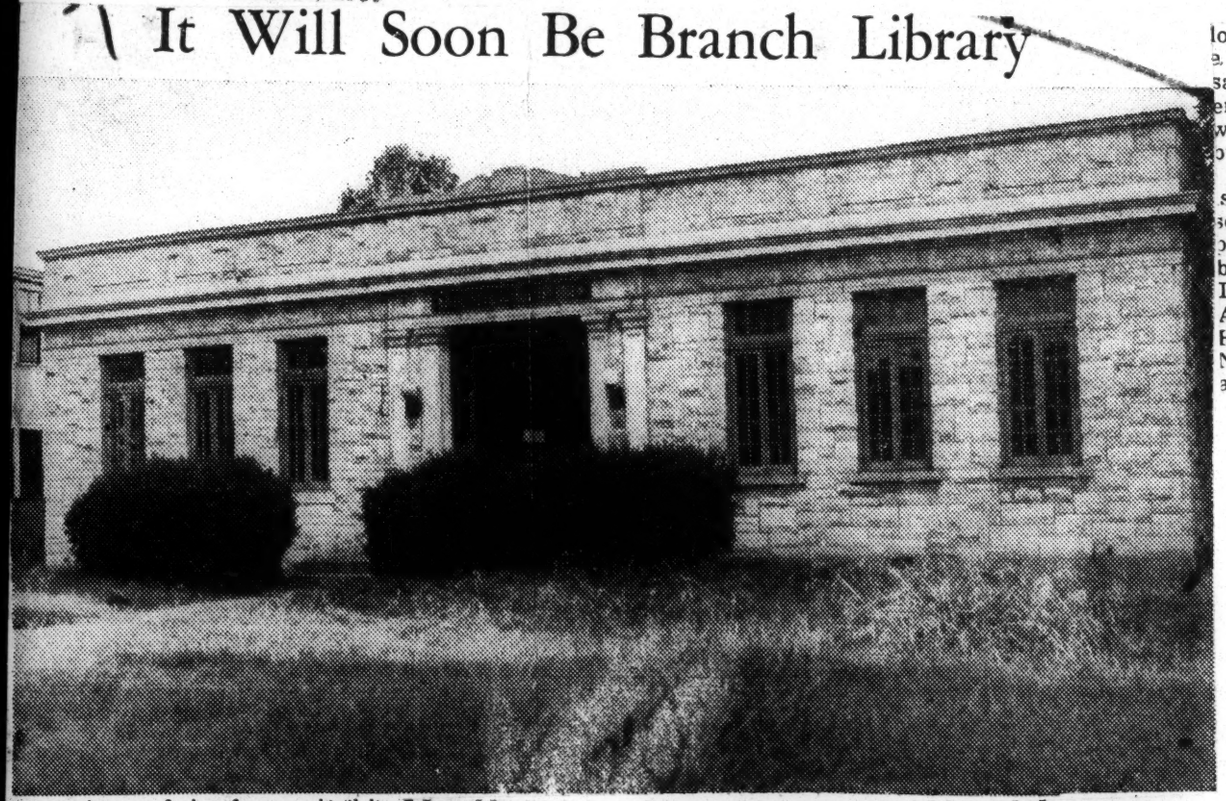
Noted members of the race whose lives are related include Dr. Carver, Booker T. Washington, Phillis Wheatley, Jan E. Matzeliger, Paul Laurence Dunbar and Paul Cuffe.

EDUCATION-1939
LIBRARIES

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn., Comercial Appeal
August 17, 1939

It Will Soon Be Branch Library



Purchase of the former building occupied by McDowell & Monteverde on Vance is being made by the Cossitt Library, which will operate a branch there to serve negroes of the Foote slum clearance project.
—Staff Photo by Bruner

Building Purchased To House Library Branch For Negroes

Cossitt Library is buying the former McDowell & Monteverde Funeral Home building at 531 Vance and will convert it into a branch to serve the Henry Foote Homes slum clearance project for negroes.

The new library building will replace the library branch on Butler which recently was closed because it was in the area which had to be demolished to make way for the new better housing project. Location of the former branch was leased, with option to purchase.

Few Changes Needed

Cossitt officials yesterday said they considered the McDowell property ideal for a library branch, as virtually no remodeling will be necessary for the exterior and very few changes will be needed inside. The one story stone veneer structure now contains four large rooms. One of them, the former chapel, can easily be converted into a reading room, and the others will require only the installation of book shelves and office equipment, they said.

The property, which has been in receivership, is being bought from F. M. Robinson, receiver. W. Curtis Pope, attorney for the receiver, said the purchase price is $7000. The Dean-Paine realty firm is agent in the transaction.

The McDowell & Monteverde property has a frontage of 113 feet on Vance and originally ran to a depth of 520 feet. In laying out the Foote Homes slum clearance erea, housing offiicals excluded a strip 150 feet deep along Vance wes from Lauderdale, including th McDowell property.

Rear Was Cut Off

Result was that the funeral home building, which is well back from the street, had its rear section cut off. The rear part of the structure, howver, included only the workrooms and garages, and the main building still is intact.

Sale of the property to the library was approved in Chancery Court early this week.

Wassell Randolph, president of the Cossitt Library Board of Trustees, said yesterday that remodeling would start as soon as title is transferred and an architect selected. He stressed that the present interior arrangement would need revamping for efficiet library use, forecasts a total construction cost of about $3500.

Praises Location

"The board is happy to obtain this location because it seems ideal as a branch library for negroes," he said. "It is possible that Cossitt's entire work for Memphis negroes will eventually radiate from this building."

Board of Trustees of the library is scheduled to meet this week to select an architect and expedite plans for the new branch. On the board are Mr. Randolph, president; Thomas Wellford, Frank Gailor, Alfred Mason, A. W. Ketchum, Horace H. Hull, E. W. Hale Jr., Neely Mallory and Mayor Overton as an ex-officio member.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 27, 1939

Presbyterian School Holds Many Honors

Is Denomination's Only School For Negro Youth

Knoxville College was established on its present site by the United Presbyterian Church in 1876. It is the only college for Negro youth in the denomination, and it is the only Negro college within a radius of 200 miles of Knoxville.

This pioneer institution in the education of the Negro was first started in Nashville a few years prior to its establishment in Knoxville, operating there as the McKee School. Knoxville was eventually selected as a better field for the school, and under the Rev. J. P. Wright was opened in East Knoxville in September, 1875. Removed to its present site a year later, it was established as a college under the name it now bears.

Started by the Rev. Joseph G McKee, the school has had only four presidents since its establishment as a college: Drs. J. S. McCulloch, 1877 till 1899; R. W. McGranahan, 1899 till 1918; J. K. Giffen, 1918 until 1936, and Samuel M. Laing, 1936 until the present.

This liberal arts college has academic recognition, being a member of the Association of American Colleges and of the Southern Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, and is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The faculty and staff of the college are bi-racial, totaling 38 in number.

The college has a campus of about 80 acres, the front 25 acres comprising the campus proper, with the remainder being used as farmland. It has 10 major buildings, and counting residences, barns, and other structures, has 26 buildings in all.

Drawing students from 20-odd states, the enrollment averages around 400 annually. Three degrees are offered: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Music.

Support for the institution is provided from incomes from productive endowment of over $600,000, grants from the denomination students' fees and occasional gifts

Knoxville College spends over $50,000 in the city of Knoxville annually, all imported money, coming largely from Northern sources. It receives no state aid, and other than NYA grants, no Federal aid, and is not helped by any of the Foundations. Other than a few occasional gifts, it receives no financial aid from Knoxville.

The product of the college is such that 90 per cent of graduates find gainful employment upon graduation. The majority of the Negro teachers in Knoxville are Knoxville College trained. Numbered among graduates are many nationally and internationally recognized men and women.

Entrance To Library At Knox College

Knoxville College is the only Negro college within a 200-mile radius of Knoxville, and is one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country. Above is pictured the entrance to the college's Carnegie Library, an unusually complete and well-equipped college building.

Dixie Homes To Obtain Library

MEMPHIS, Mar. 2.—It was recently announced that Dixie Homes will open its own library March 2, through the cooperation of Cossitt Library, the public library of Memphis. The opening stock of books, authorities estimated, will number around 500. The Dixie library, as it will be called, will be open not only to tenants of the Homes settlement, but also to residents in the surrounding community.

The project will be under the supervision of H. E. Oates, the Homes' director of social and recreational activities.

rium on Beale, then moved to a location on Butler. Its present home formerly occupied by McDowell & Monteverde, was purchased by Cossitt Library as a permanent site.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
December 3, 1939

NEGRO BRANCH LIBRARY OPENS AT 531 VANCE

Building Purchased By Cossitt As Permanent Site

The negro branch of Cossitt Library, now open in its third home at 531 Vance, has three times as much space and is fully equipped as a center for negro library activities, Jesse Cunningham, Cossitt head, said yesterday.

Its location, in front of the William H. Foote Homes, worked out with the Memphis Housing Authority, makes it adjacent to a large negro area. A library station, open three days a week, already is operated at Dixie Homes on Poplar.

"This gives us outlets for library service on both north and south," Mr. Cunnigham said. "Classroom collections in public schools will be handled from the negro branch."

In the stone veneer building are children's reading room, circulation and reference sections, stacks workroom, and an office.

Rosa Cooke, librarian, is a graduate of LeMoyne College and has had professional library training. Hours are 2 to 8 daily, except Sundays.

The negro library was first opened in 1934 in Church Audito-

EDUCATION- 1939
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VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 28, 1939

Dr. Gandy

State Board To Get Data Next Month

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the State College for Negroes at Petersburg, was authorized by the State Board of Education yesterday to compile data on faculty, library and laboratory facilities necessary to provide for additional graduate instruction at the institution.

The data, including cost estimates, may be considered at the board's next monthly meeting, according to Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of public instruction.

He said the board adopted a policy two years ago providing for the development of graduate work in liberal arts and sciences at the Petersburg college as speedily as conditions would permit. Dr. Gandy reported in January that graduate instruction already was being offered in the social and natural sciences.

Board Visits Petersburg

The provision for further expansion of graduate work at the institution is in line with a recent United States Supreme Court decision in a Missouri case holding that States must provide educational "equal facilities" for Negroes.

There is no State institution which provides for the instruction of Negroes in law and medicine, but under a law enacted a few years ago the State pays the difference between the cost of such instruction in Virginia and the cost at some Northern or Western institution which admits Negro students.

Members of the education board visited the Petersburg college yesterday afternoon after a session here yesterday morning during which they approved summer school faculties for State Teachers Colleges.

The meeting was the quarterly one for consideration of teachers college problems. The Petersburg visit was in accordance with the board's custom of holding one meeting annually at each of the State educational institutions.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
August 28, 1939

CITY LIBRARY BOARD OUTLINES POSITION ON COLORED BRANCH

Statement is Issued Today Through Mrs. A. A. Smoot, President

HISTORY IS OUTLINED

Efforts to Secure Present Library Cited; Survey Conducted

The Alexandria Library Board, through its President, Mrs. Albert A. Smoot, today issued the following statement to the press referring to the recent incidents at the Library, with the avowed intent of setting before the public some of the principal facts about the library situation in Alexandria:

There was no library of any kind in Alexandria until 1794 when a private one was founded. It remained entirely private until August, 1937. In other words for nearly 200 years the city had no public or semi-public library either for white or colored people. From the founding of a private library it took 143 years for the white people to obtain the library the city now has. Our colored citizens have been seeking a similar privilege for only 2 years.

Indeed it is perhaps inaccurate to say that they have been seeking such a privilege for two years. Shortly after the present library opened, the Library Board appointed a committee to meet with a number of prominent colored citizens of Alexandria. Out of these discussions came the recommendation that the drive for a colored library be temporarily dropped in favor of efforts to acquire a colored boys' club and community center. It was the unanimous opinion of this particular group of people that there was a tremendous immediate need for a boys' club and not a real demand for a colored library at that time.

However, when the present library was built, the Board realized the problem of affording facilities to the coilored people and discussed this matter with City Council. Council verbally stated at the time that when the demand arose they would furnish a colored library. To the knowledge of this Board no organization or group of colored people has ever waited upon City Council and asked for a colored library. Still the Library Board has been investigating all possibilities. It has obtained information from Richmond, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Danville and Petersburg relative to the best methods of erecting and administering a colored library. This past spring, Miss Katherine Scoggin, the Alexandria Librarian, voluntarily took part of her own brief holiday to go to Danville to examine personally the advanced colored library facilities in that town.

During the early part of this year and before any of the pending legal steps had been taken by certain private individuals, the Library Board considered and recommended to City Council certain very definite steps which would secure colored library facilities immediately This recommendation was discussed at a meeting of the Alexandria Interracial Commission. Shortly afterward, and without warning, a suit was filed to compel the Librarian to issue reading cards to colored people.

Later in the spring a joint meeting was held between representatives of the Library Board, the Interracial Commission and City Council. The definite decision was made to ask City Council for a separate colored library rather than for an addition to the present one for colored people. The Library Board has been intensely interested in this project ever since its beginning in 1937. We believe that the majority of the colored citizens in Alexandria realize and appreciate this fact.

The difficulties of getting a library are many. Actually our present library was the result of the generosity and hard work of many of our citizens. The building was given by Doctor and Mrs. Robert S. Barrett. The books were given by the Alexandria Library Society which had accumulated them through years and years of energy, thrift and adversity. The land was given by the Society of Friends. In other words, it did not cost the public of the city one cent to start the library. All of these gifts showed a tremendous interest in and demand for the present library.

We understand that collections are being taken in some parts of the city for the benefit of a colored library. Under our plans and those of City Council no such donations are necessary. If these gifts are being asked for the purpose of paying court expenses or attorneys' fees, we sincerely believe them unnecessary. The Library Board will continue its past interest and efforts to provide complete facilities in Alexandria regardless of steps taken in court by some over-zealous persons.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
July 9, 1939

BOOKS VIA BUS IN APPOMATTOX—Appomattox County's public school circulating library, three years old this month, has taken books to all children of all schools and been hailed as a success in helping youngsters to learn. In top photo, youngsters rush out and literally climb over the book carrier when it arrives. In lower photo, students at Spout Springs Negro school receive books from Mrs. Mozella Price (standing at right of car), elementary school superviser.

Three Years of Service to Rural Youth Marked By Appomattox Library This Month

APPOMATTOX—The Appomattox County circulating public school library this month celebrates the completion of the third year in which it has broadened educational horizons for both white and Negro youngsters in this county.

Authorized by the State Board of Education as a demonstration of a unified county public school library system, it now has a dual collection of books including about 6,000 volumes each for white schools and Negro schools. It operates under a professionally trained librarian who also serves as librarian for Appomattox High School.

Objectives Listed

The library's objectives, as listed by Miss Violet Ramsey, county school librarian, are:

"To supply the schools of Appomattox County with more and better books and the centralization of materials and books for broader use; to enrich the curriculum and to provide supplementary materials; to make possible the teaching of many books; to afford opportunities for enriching and broadening the book experience of children; to teach the use of books as tools and libraries as sources of knowledge, so that in the present and in the future by co-operation with all types of libraries these skills will make possible the gaining of information and the carrying out of independent investigation and study; to develop effective reading habits for pleasure and skill; and to supply the inhabitants of the town of Appomattox and the surrounding rural communities with recreational reading."

The county library staff is augmented by workers furnished through WPA. Four WPA helpers assist the librarian at the high school, and one full time WPA helper is employed with the aid of a part-time NYA worker at the Negro school. One Negro teacher, who has had library training at Hampton Institute, is released from teaching duties two afternoons a week to conduct and supervise technical work in the Negro library.

Busses Take Books

Books are circulated from the Appomattox High School to 100 other white schools in the county by bus. Teachers send in requests by bus drivers in the morning, and the books are placed in boxes, furnished free by local merchants, and delivered to the teachers on the same day.

Many boys and girls write directly to the librarian for specific books. In cases of this kind, the librarian answers the note and sends the book directly to the boy or girl, thus giving direct service which appeals to the child and causes the library to become a personal thing to him. When either the rural supervisor or the librarian visits a school, she finds directly through talking to children in each grade their interests and hobbies and has a corresponding lot of books sent to their grade.

The time limit for returning books to the central library is indefinite, but teachers are urged to keep the books only so long as they are being used regularly. Unselfish co-operation of the schools enables a regular rotation of books.

Financed Co-operatively

The Negro collection is circulated by the Negro rural supervisor who visits each of the 10 Negro schools in the county. Negro teachers also come to the county training school for books.

The library is financed on a co-operative basis. Each school is asked to raise a certain amount of money, varying according to size and enrollment. Last school year each one-room school raised $11.25. The consolidated high school at Appomattox raised the largest amount, $1,500. A gift of $500 was made to the Negro library when it was organized in 1937. About $7,270 has been spent for purchases of books for both races. The county school board has agreed to buy $2,200 worth of books each year, and the county librarian is allowed $150 a year from county school funds for expenses of transportation.

Community groups and organizations have become library-minded to the extent of contributing money to the library. There are three organized library clubs whose members meet regularly to discuss books and libraries. Book week is observed in each school in the fall.

Adults to Get Service

Extension of services to adults will be made possible through the WPA Statewide library project, which will place $500 worth of recreational books in the central library for circulation to 15 home demonstration clubs with co-operation of the county agent. Additional loan stations are to be established at postoffices, filling stations and general stores, and book also will be circulated at 4-H Club meetings.

The county library remains open all year. Books are mended and repaired in the summer months, and story hours are held at Ap-

pomattox and Pamplin.

"The success of the county library is evidenced by the interest shown by the boys and girls and the enthusiasm with which they have accepted it," Miss Ramsey said. "Classrooms have become less formal. Brownsing tables and chairs have made the library corner an attractive feature of each classroom. Books are making these children's lives richer and happier. Although the Appomattox County circulating library has been an experiment, the superintendent, the county school board, the rural supervisor and the teachers feel that it has answered an immediate need and the service rendered has been priceless."

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
September 14, 1939

Library For Colored

The report of the library committee of city council approving the sketch submitted for the proposed library for colored residents was received on motion of Councilman Burgess. It was stated by Manager Budwesky that the building and equipment would cost $3,950 and $750 for the lot. It was suggested by Mayor Ruffner that the matter be left to the library committee and city manager, and a site be selected and an adequate library provided. On motion of Councilman Lamond it was referred back to the library committee and this committee select a sit and this was adopted.

A communication was received from Capt. W. Cameron Roberts, of the Alexandria Light Infantry, recommending installation of a fire proof vault at the armory for the storage of the rifles as urged by the War Department authorities and also the installation of additional toilet facilities. The War Department it was set forth in the letter does not think present conditions satisfactory. On motion of Councilman Delaney the communication was received

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ALABAMA

WATERLOO IOWA COURIER
TUESDAY MARCH 21 1939

Schrock Will Gives Bequests to Church of Brethren Groups

Bequests of $1,000 to the Church of the Brethren's home for the aged at Marshalltown, Ia.; $500 to Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; $100 to the South Waterloo Church of the Brethren for promoting a community center in Orange township, and bequests of other church groups are included in the will of the late William F. Schrock, 1014 South street, filed in probate court Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Schrock died in Waterloo, March 18.

Bequests under terms of the will, drawn in October, 1935, include $1,500 each to a brother, Harvey R. (since deceased); to a sister, Mrs. Jacob Lichty; to following nieces and nephews: Bessie Strayer, a niece, and Harvey Lichty, Jay W. Schrock, nephews. A bequest of $500 was made to Mrs. A. P. Blopgh, who died recently. Jay Schrock also receives other personal property.

The remainder of the estate, after specified bequests are paid, is to be divided, with two-thirds to go to the general missions board of the Church of the Brethren, and one-third to the Bethany bible school in Chicago.

Ira W. Blough, district court clerk, and W. O. Tannreuther of Orange township were nominated for executors

Moulton Ala. Advertiser
May 18, 1939

Funds Being Raised For Colored School Site at Courtland

Those in charge of the raising of money for the purchase of a school site for the colored school in Courtland wish to report that a total of $365.22 has been donated in cash and deposited in the bank. The amount raised is only one half of the money needed for the purchase of the necessary grounds. Another rally is set for the 5th Sunday in July and it is hoped that a considerable sum will be raised at that rally.

White friends and colored citizens of Courtland, Hillsboro, Moulton, Mt. Hope, Landersville, Town Creek, Oakville, Tuscumbia, Sheffield, Florence, Thomaston, Decatur, Jasper, Marion and State Teachers College of Montgomery have the thanks of the principal, R. A. Hubbard, and his committee for the donations male.

FISK, UTICA, TUSKEGEE, HAMPTON IN WILL

BOSTON, Mass., June 15—When the will of John Wells Morss, of Marlboro street Boston, retired attorney who died June 4, was filed with Registrar of Probate Arthur W. Sullivan yesterday, it was found that many thousands of dollars were left to colored institutions for social service work and educational purposes. Among the bequests the largest to a colored institution not organized under the laws of this state, was the sum of $20,000 left to Fisk university Nashville, Tenn., principal and income to be used for running expenses; no less than $2,500 or more than $5,000 a year to be turned over. Robert Gould Shaw House in Boston receives $10,000 as does Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, in Utica, Miss. Five thousand dollar bequests were left to the Boston Urban League, Hampton Normal school, the Street Manual Training school in Minter, Ala.; and to Tuskegee Institute. A total amount of $537,500 was divided among colored and white institutions including Harvard, Radcliffe, Wellsley, Mass. Tech, Northfield school, and others. The entire estate was not estimated.

PAWTUCKET R I TIMES

Half Million Public Gifts In Hub Will

10 Schools and Colleges, Hospitals, Employes Receive Bequests

BOSTON, June 8 (UP)—The late John Wells Morss of Boston, a large shareholder in the Simplex Wire and Cable Company, left $500,000 in public bequests under his will on file in Probate Court today.

Among the beneficiaries were 10 educational institutions, including five Negro colleges. The will did not indicate the value of the estate.

He bequeathed $20,000 to Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; $10,000 to Utica Normal School, Utica, Miss., and $5000 each to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.; Street Manual Training Institute, Minter, Ala., and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Other gifts were: Harvard College, $200,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $50,000; Wellesley College, $5000; Radcliffe College, $5000; Bradford Academy, $5000; Massachusetts General Hospital, $25,000; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, $25,000; Old South Society, $25,000; Harvard's Fogg Museum, $10,000.

All who worked for Morss either at his home or office will receive $100 each for every year they were in his employ. He specifically gave $20,000 plus a 10 per cent. bonus on all salary paid since 1937 to Ione A. Howard of Brockton, an employe, and $5000 to Edward B. Hinckley of Tampa, Fla., also an employe.

State Allotment To Tuskegee Doubled

On motion of Representative C. D. Norman of the Blackbelt county of Bullock, the Legislative Recess Committee on Finance and Taxation, Wednesday vote dto recommend that the present annual state appropriation to Tuskegee Institute, largest higher institution of learning for Negroes in the world, be doubled, beginnnig with the present year.

For many years, the annual appropriation to the Institute has stood at $5,000, a figure that has caused considerable criticism from both inside and outside of the State from time to time, which has always been countered by the argument that because of endowments from various foundations and other sources in the North and East, the Institute did not need a large State appropriation.

When the Alabama Legislature meets next week, the Recess Committee will include in its recommendations one that the appropriation be increased from $5,000 to $10,000 per year, of $40,000 for each quadrennium. It is understood the recommendation will be unopposed.

Anniston, Ala Star
September 10, 1939

LEGISLATURE TUMULT DYING AS END IS CLOSE

Hectic Summer Session Speeds Tamely Toward The Final Week

DOCKET NEARLY CLEAR OF CONTENDED BILLS

Hundreds Of Minor Bills Remain; Booth Amendments Up This Week

By WALTER DUSTMANN
United Press Staff Correspondent

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 9.—Alabama's hectic summer Legislature sped tamely towards its final week today with calendars virtually cleared of controversial legislation.

Hundreds of minor measures still pending, however, foretold long, arduous sessions during the two remaining legislative days before final adjournment until June 25, 1940, when the Legislature will return for a three-day session to adopt a new state code.

Many of the lesser measures will be killed in the final mad scramble. A fortunate few may survive to come up during the brief session next summer for possible enactment.

In addition, the possibly-explosive truck load limit bill still had a few hurdles to negotiate this week, while a joint conference committee argued out how a portion of the $550,000 additional aid to cities was to be paid.

The fast-moving Legislature this week put behind it more than a hundred measures, enacted during protracted sessions. They included the once-controversial stock law proposal and numerous spending measures.

Also, it passed a joint resolution denouncing "war profiteering," declined to act on a House bill proposing to repeal the Booth utility-acquisition law and put into motion for final passage next week several clarifying amendments to the embattled Booth law designed to placate Federal Works Administrator John Carmody and secure release of millions of dollars in PWA projects now upheld by the works administrator.

Kill Dry Referendum

Other action this week included killing of a Senate measure seeking a state-wide referendum on the sale of liquor, final legislative enactment of a bill to appropriate $60,000 annually to advertise Alabama and minor appropriations to Tuskegee Institute, Southern Industrial Institute, and Alabama Vocational School for Girls.

The Senate temperance committee speedily dispatched the liquor repeal bill at its first meeting on the measure, but reported favorably another to legalize possession

of liquor for personal use in dry counties. The measure, however, is expected to be lost in the adjournment rush.

Final legislative approval also was given a series of bills raising by $600 annually salaries of the state superintendent of education, state auditor, state treasurer, agriculture commissioner and lesser officials. A bill providing retirement for Supreme Court justices as supernumeraries also received final passage and the Governor's signature

Looming as a possible storm center at next year's session was a bill introduced by Senator Emmet Hildreth, Eutaw, proposing a constitutional amendment through which the state could issue $4,026,045 in bonds to pay schools for funds allegedly taken from them prior to 1933. Too late for passage next week, it will hang fire until the June, 1940, session.

Millionaire Wills Tuskegee $25,000

Defender

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—A legacy of $25,000 is left to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute under terms of the will of Henry Ware Putnam, multi-millionaire hardware merchant, which was filed for probate in Surrogate's court here Saturday. The former hardware merchant and philanthropist died at Miami Beach, Fla., on March 30, 1938.

11-1-39

According to the Guaranty Trust company, executors, nearly all of the $21,012,678 estate will go to charitable, educational and public institutions.

change

The legacy to the [illegible] institution is an outright cash bequest with no restrictions as to its use.

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

D.C.

Howard Gets More Funds

INCREASE HOWARD,

FREEDMAN'S APPROPRIATIONS

Bystander

Washington, March 15 (ANP)—Government appropriations for Howard university and Freedman's hospital were revealed last week, showing that the university had been alloted $745,000 and Freedman's $480,820 to carry on during the coming year.

The Howard allottment of $745,000 is the same as the budget recommendations, but is $22,000 in excess of the current appropriations. The Department of Interior which has charge of the business of the university found that the most urgent need at the school is for additional personnel, particularly in the schools of medicine, the graduate school and the college and the school of law.

The estimates submitted to the house for consideration by the Department of Interior will have to be passed on by the legislative body.

Govt. Increases Appropriations To Howard U.

Philadelphia Tribune

$745,000 Is Allotted; Freedmen's Hospital Gets $480,820

Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, March (ANP)—Government appropriations for Howard university and Freedmen's hospital were revealed last week, showing that the university had been allotted $745,000 and Freedmen's $480,820 to carry on during the coming year.

The Howar[illegible]ment of $745,000 is the same [illegible]dget recommendations, but [illegible],000 in excess of the current appropriations. The Department of Interior which has charge of the business of the university found that the most urgent need at the school is for additional personnel, particularly in the school of medicine, the graduate school and the college and the school of law.

Florida College Gets Another Large Grant From WPA and RFC

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — President J. R. E. Lee announced that through another grant from the WPA in the amount of $83,785 the erection of a science building on the Florida A. & M. College campus would be a reality before the next school year.

The contract for this building, which will be when completed, a $150,000 structure as a result of an additional amount being added to this original grant from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has already been signed. This grant from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation along with another in the amount of $12,079 with additions from the same organization to raise approximately $20,000 has poured into the building program of the Florida A. & M. College approximately $170,000 in the last few days for the science building and for the improvement of the athletic field and the grounds of the institution.

The $170,000 added to $286,000 which was recently received for the erection of a boys' and a girls' dormitory, which were occupied this year for the first time, brought the money grants to this institution for the past eighteen months to nearly a half million.

These grants and improvements are but part of the expansion program that was launched by President Lee recently and the administration hopes that within the next six months all the units in the expansion program will have been approved.

Construction of the science building and improvement of the athletic field will be inaugurated within the next few weeks.

St. Petersburg Fla. Times
May 21, 1939

$100,000 for Industrial School for Negro Girls

The senate voted $100,000 to establish an industrial school for negro girls near St. Augustine.

The appropriation, sponsored by Senator Kendrick of St. Augustine, will be used only when the state cabinet feels the state treasury's position warrants the expenditure "without detriment to the state's financial condition."

The state now has an industrial school for boys at Marianna and for girls at Ocala.

Friends Of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Give Over $5,000 To College On Her Birthday

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Several hundred friends from this city and other parts of Florida gathered in the college auditorium last Monday evening for a most unique celebration of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune's birthday. As the outcome of suggestive invitations sent out in advance by admirers of the president of the institution, guests, instead of offering personal gifts, made a series of contributions to the school's growing endowment fund. These contributions, from those present and from friends who could not be present, aggregated $5,000.

Perhaps the most unique feature of the birthday celebration was the presentation of a huge chain whose links consisted of dollar bills, $168 in all—the contribution for the occasion from the instructors and students of the Summer School. Edward Bethune made the presentation in behalf of the student body, and hung the chain in three great folds about Dr. Bethune's neck and shoulders amid rousing cheers and an original song of greeting by the choral ensemble, seated on the rostrum.

Originally planned for an outdoor fete, the entertainment, forced indoors by a heavy afternoon shower was in three parts. For one hour beginning at 5:30 p. m., Dr. Bethune stood in receiving line, flanked by Dean J. A. Bond, Prof. and Mrs. T. D. Dansby (principal of the local public school, and wife) and representatves of the summer school student body. At 6:30 p. m., members of the receiving line, with others, advanced to the rostrum, and the program of felicitations, musical tributes and responses followed.

Dean J. A. Bond, master of ceremonies, introduced the program with a glowing tribute to Dr. Bethune, and called attention to the importance of perpetuating her "Brain-child" after advancing age shall have forced her retirement, by an adequate endowment which is greately need at this time, he explained, to enable Bethune-Cookman College to meet technical requirements for rating as an "A" class school. The administration plans to advance the school to the four-year type he informed the company, after the "A" class rating has been attained.

Mrs. Rose Marie Bryon ,teacher in the Daytona Beach public school, brought greetings from the local alumni club, including a statement of over $260.00, raised since last October for various purposes, on behalf of the club, presented an Endowment gift.

In her response, Dr. Bethune expressed heartfelt gratitude to all who had contributed in any way to the welfare of the school which she had founded. She expressed a firm faith in a finer future for the school, and re-dedicated herself to continued service in the hope of still more worthy achievements.

In addition to the music of the choral ensemble under the direction of Miss J. W. Roberts, musical tributes to Dr. Bethune were brought in the form of vocal solos by Mrs. Edna Watts Dansey, Miss Annie Mae Williams, and Mme. Lachiquot (white). An opportunity for greetings from the assembled guests brought a series of brief felicitations. The felicitations were concluded with the approach of little Miss Marcia Mitchell, five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mitchell, (Mrs. Mitchell is Secretary of the College), with a huge four-layer birthday cake on a tea wagon.

Members of the Ladies' Advisory Board were joint hostesses in serving delicious refreshments to the happy throng.

After a whirlwind of office interviews and conference, Dr. Bethune departed Tuesday afternoon for Washington, D. C., to be at her desk Wednesday as federal administrator of the NYA for Negroes.

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

GENERAL

BURDEN OF FIGHT FOR EQUALITY IS RACE'S OWN TASK

Walter White Says Whites Curtailing Gifts More and More

DURHAM, N. C. — Because wealthy white philanthropists are less and less willing to spend money for purposes that are calculated to disturb the status quo, the only hope of carrying forward an uncompromising fight to gain equality of educational opportunity for Negro citizens in this country lies within the broad ranks of the Negroes themselves.

This was the view expressed by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, in a speech delivered here Thursday, December 7 before an education conference sponsored by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

Pointing to the Rockefeller-sponsored General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation as examples of huge foundations whose 1938 annual reports show that more and more they are spending principal and not interest, with a view to eventual liquidation of their resources for philanthropic purposes, Mr. White told the educators that the nation-wide drive to open the doors of higher education to Negroes in southern and border states is facing a crisis unless Negroes themselves bear a major portion of the financial burden.

Salary Cause Jeopardized

"The same thing obtains," he said, "in the fight now being conducted by the NAACP to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public schools of southern and border states."

Despite the fact that duplication of graduate and professional schools for Negroes is economically impossible in the poverty-ridden South he said, that section of the country insists on the luxury of a dual education system in order to maintain the myth of Nordic superiority.

Decrying the die-hard attitude of southern reactionaries who have sought, through scholarship, laws, to get around the problem of equalizing higher educational opportunities for Negroes, as a short-sighted policy that has carried over into the field of industry and labor, the NAACP secretary said that these expediency measures will not solve the problem which will not be denied a solution.

Although dealing primarily with education, Mr. White declared the whole fight for Negro rights in every field must be assumed more and more by colored people themselves.

Educators Aid Jim Crow

"A deplorable development growing out of the determination of the South to head off this educational program," he said, "is the attitude shown by the heads of several southern Negro schools, who have sought to aid their states in evading the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case, by offering plans to have the states make their schools segregated professional institutions."

"A bright ray of light in the educational equality fight," he said, "has come from Kentucky, where the governor's education committee went to record last fortnight as recognizing the legal right of Negro citizens to attend the University of Kentucky, when such courses as they want are not given in Negro colleges of that state."

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 14, 1939

Questions and Answers

[Questions must contain the writer's name and address, which need not necessarily be printed. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for automobile routes, addresses, train schedules, or any other information not of general interest.]

ENDOWED NEGRO COLLEGES.

What are the Negro colleges with the largest endowment funds?—A Reader, Montague.

According to the latest figures available, they are: Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., $10,214,571; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., $7,023,663; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., $3,406,165; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., $2,471,615.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 13, 1939

PHILANTHROPY IN THE SOUTH

The recent announcements of fellowship awards by the Rosenwald and Guggenheim foundations, from which Southerners have considerably benefited, should quicken the South's interest in the great problems of philanthropy. In this age of high taxation and small returns on investment, endowed institutions are faced with diminishing incomes, and the great philanthropists are largely of the past.

These facts are of first concern to the South, for this region has benefited from the philanthropy of others out of all proportion to its own gifts. In fact, most of the large philanthropic work in the South has been done by Northerners and Easterners with Northern and Eastern capital.

In the amount of donations for philanthropic purposes the Southeast gives far less than any other region, with a per capita contribution of $1.58, as compared with the Southwest's $1.92; the Northwest's $1.96; the Far West's $3.30; the Middle States' $4.08; and the Northeast's $7.51.

The South, which is poor, cannot expect to benefit from philanthropy to the same extent that does rich New England, but it is worthwhile to remember that the South has benefited from the gifts of outsiders. In 1882, for example, Mr. John F. Slater of Norwich, Connecticut, created an original trust fund of a million dollars for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern states and their posterity." Since then the John F. Slater Fund has distributed more than five million dollars to Negro educational and religious institutions, virtually all of which have been in the South.

The Phelps Stokes Fund, created in New York City, the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, made possible by a Pennsylvanian, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, built with the wealth of a Chicago multi-millionaire, have all distributed most of their gifts in the South, chiefly among the Negro.

The Carnegie Foundation of New York has spent more than half its total in the South, mainly in building schools and public libraries. The International Health Board and the Rockefeller enterprises have spent millions of dollars in the South fighting hook worm, malarial fever and rabies.

The General Education Board has expended in the Southern States more than $38,000,000 for Negro education, and more than that for white education. The Rockefeller groups combined have spent more than $100,000,000 in the Southern States.

The earlier Peabody Fund, created by George Peabody of Massachusetts, has contributed heavily toward the advancement of teacher training in the South.

The General Education Board, through the Social Science Research Foundation, made possible the classic study which resulted in the monumental "Southern Regions of the United States," the final authority on Southern problems.

In the South the Duke family of North Carolina has contributed large sums to hospitals, to Davidson College, Furman University and the Johnson C. Smith University, as well as to orphanages and rural churches. Last year the brother and sister of the late Smith Reynolds established a $7,000,000 endowment for the control of syphilis in North Carolina.

Our educational institutions such as Vanderbilt and Tulane have been blessed by large donations, but most of the other Southern universities have never had large endowments, indeed most of them have endowments that are of almost no consequence. And we can no longer hope for large contributions from outsiders; our endowed institutions must begin to shift for themselves and to trust to the support of the South.

Dr. Howard Odum says that it is not possible for the South "so to master its situation as to transvaluate its deficiency into adequacy without a great deal of outside cooperative assistance in men and money and technics, from federal aid, from business enterprise, from endowed agencies."

Fortunately, many of the older foundations are able to continue their work in the South on a large scale, performing the two-fold task of sending trained men into the South and training a few of the more promising Southerners. Federal aid through such activities as the Farm Security Administration and the TVA helps meet the need for trained assistance and guidance.

But when we consider the need of the South, we must recognize that all these federal and philanthropic activities combined are yet insufficient. The responsibility now rests directly upon the Southern people, who must shoulder additional burdens and literally lift themselves by their own bootstraps if the region is to prosper and realize its destiny. The whole energies of the South must more and more be concentrated on developing such things as greater universities and educational systems, more expanded public health agencies, better agricultural practices designed to save and enrich the land. In the meantime, the South must acknowledge its debt to the philanthropists from the North and East who have seen fit to endow our educational and other activities. In the future, Southerners of wealth must be encouraged to make the contributions which in the past they could not afford to make.

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 9, 1939

FIVE NEGRO COLLEGES BENEFIT UNDER BILL

BOSTON, June 8. (UP)—Five negro colleges in the South will be among the 10 educational institutions to benefit from the will of the late John Wells Morss of Boston, filed here for probate. Morss died June 4. Bequests to charitable and educational organizations totaled more than $500,000. He bequeathed $20,000 to Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; $1,000 to Utica Normal School, Utica, Miss., and $5,000 each to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., Street Manual Training Institute, Minter, Ala., and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 2, 1939

$2,500 FUND GIVEN TO CLARK

More than $2,500 was given Clark University and the benevolent organizations of the Methodist Church by the district superintendents, pastors and members of the Atlanta and Savannah conferences, it was announced at the recent Founders' Day exercises of Clark University.

The occasion marked the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the university, and the principal address was given by Rev. D. H. Stanton, secretary of the American Bible Society.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
March 20, 1939

Good Will Tour Will Visit City

A good will tour in the interest of the recent $50,000 endowment offer for Morris Brown college, Atlanta, which has several graduates and former students in Columbus, has been planned to cover the entire state of Georgia, it is stated by Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr.

The itinerary will include Columbus, it is stated, and Bishop W. A. Fountain, presiding bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia, President W. A. Fountain, Jr., of Morris Brown college, Atlanta, and others on the good will tour will be in Columbus Wednesday. A meeting will be held at the St. James A. M. E. church, near Tenth street and Sixth avenue. A sermon will be preached by Rev. J. H. Hall.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
September 14, 1939

COLORED BAPTIST SCHOOL GETS $500

Rev. R. C. Crouch, local colored pastor, received Wednesday a check for $500 for the Georgia Baptist College at Macon. The check, sent by Dr. Louie D. Newton, of Atlanta, was the pro rata share of the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention, a widely known colored organization, from the Sixth World Baptist Congress held in Atlanta. Some $30,500 was left from the Congress for distribution. Rev. Crouch, pastor of the Union Baptist church, is president of the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational convention and is a member of the Georgia Baptist College Board.

The money will be used for the improvement of the school, Crouch said.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Leader-Enterprise
June 29, 1939

FUND AIDS SCHOOLS

Of the four million dollars appropriated for Southern schools and colleges by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation last year, Georgia institutions received nearly two and a quarter million dollars. One million eight hundred thousand dollars were allotted to Emory University and $400,000 to Agnes Scott contingent upon their raising an additional $5,000,000 for the establishment of a university center in which those two schools along with Georgia Tech, the University of Georgia, High Museum and the Columbia Theological Seminary would co-operate.

The report stated that co-operation of Georgia Tech and Columbia Theological School are still in the formative stage.

Atlanta negro schools, Morris Brown, Morehouse and Clark received aid also in the sum of $117,612.

Great fortunes accumulated in the past thus find useful application in many directions, these sums as allocated to Georgia Institutions being only a part of the Foundation's distribution for this year.

Georgia Baptist College Drive For Endowment Interests Macon

Daily Worker 11-7-39 Atlanta, Ga.

MACON, Ga.—(SNS)—The entire Baptist laity and hosts of interested friends and benefactors of Georgia Baptist College were literally up in arms this week working and planning for raising the Macon quota of the $5,000 necessary so that the school might receive a $10,000 gift from Mr. James H. Porter, local philanthropist, who seeks to aid the school by establishing a trust fund for it.

Colored citizens were elated over this interest being again shown by Mr. Porter who recently paid the school out of debt when it failed financially and in turn granted the property to school officials.

At a recent meeting of the Lions Club, white, Attorney Arthur Lewis, a member of the advisory board of the college, related interesting facts concerning the program of the school and its struggle for existence.

Attorney Lewis pointed out that Georgia Baptist offers practical vocational training to Negro youths in types of work that are more commonly available to them. He also evaluated the progress of the school in the past three years pointing out the addition of four new teachers, graduates of reputable universities, and the erection of two new buildings under the administration of the school's present head administrator, Prof. H. R. Harris.

At this meeting, the faculty quartet rendered a group of spirituals and Miss Gladys Hill sang a solo.

Editor W. T. Anderson of the Macon Telegraph and News gave front space to the story of Georgia Baptist's struggle for existence and the appropriateness of Mr. Porter's gift from the standpoint of creating a more serviceable 40 per cent of Macon's population.

Mr. Porter was characterized as being the individual who will "if money bags hold out..make Macon the most friendly, sociable and best educated town in the world."

The first official announcement of the gift was made at a dinner held at the school a week ago and the first public announcement was carried by the MACON BROADCAST According to the program outlined by the committee in charge of raising Macon's quota of $2,000, several friends of the school will make a house to house canvass of the city contacting friends of the school for contributions.

The local program was scheduled to get underway Wednesday of this week. Every colored person in Macon is urged to "give until it hurts," for it is our children and our children's children who will be benefited.

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

LOUISIANA

Gift Of $1,000 To Dillard Announced By Man Whose Name It Bears

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A one-thousand dollar gift to Dillard university, the interest from which is to be used for student prizes was announced by President William Stuart Nelson, early last week. The gift was made by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, for whom the University is named, and provides for three prizes for the freshmen and sophomores who show greatest proficiency in written English.

The prizes have been designated as follows: The Robert E. Jones Prize, after Bishop Robert E. Jones, formerly of the New Orleans area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now of the Columbus area, to be awarded to the sophomore man or woman who shall be adjudged to write the most correct English; the Benjamin G. Brawley Prize, to be awarded to the freshman man, who shall be adjudged to write the most correct English; and the Channing H. Tobias Prize, to be awarded to the freshman woman, who shall be adjudged to write the most correct English. The first awards will be made at the June 1939 commencement.

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

MISSISSIPPI

Utica Normal Bequeathed $10,000

Daily Worker
7-11-39

UTICA INSTITUTE, Miss.—(A N P)—Recent substantial bequests made to carry on the educational program of Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, incorporated "for the training of colored young men and women," was one of the late John Wells Morss of Boston, Mass., who left the school $10,000 in his will.

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

NORTH CAROLINA

Shelby, N. C. Star
August 16, 1939

NEGRO ACADEMY TO GET $27,662 FOR BUILDINGS

An NYA project for new construction and remodeling at Lincoln academy near Kings Mountain has been approved, it was learned today.

The project will cost $27,662, and will be in charge of Gaston county officials of the National Youth administration. The improvement program is expected to be started shortly.

Lincoln academy is a negro institution, located in Gaston county.

The project was one of seven announced as approved by John A. Long, state administrator, at Raleigh.

N. C. College Gets $114,800 From State To Start Graduate School

RALEIGH, N. C.—Allotment of $114,800 for two years of a proposed graduate and professional school at the North Carolina College for Negroes was authorized by the council of state at a recent meeting here.

The graduate school will be inaugurated during the 1939-41 biennium.

It was voted by the council to make $60,400 available for 1939-40 and $54,400 for 1940-41 from the emergency and contingency fund. The last legislature authorized establishment of graduate and professional circles but did not make an appropriation.

Action by the general assembly in providing graduate work for Negroes followed recommendations by a special commission and Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, and a decision by the United States Supreme Court in a case involving the University of Missouri, in which it was ruled that comparable educational facilities for Negroes must be offered within the state.

Hickory, N. C. Record
September 20, 1939

NEGROES' OUT OF STATE EDUCATION IS FINANCED

RALEIGH, Sept. 20.—(AP)—The State Department of Public Instruction announced today the state has already approved sufficient applications for funds to finance out-of-state graduate work by negroes to require the entire $47,200 allotted for the purpose this school year. Negroes desiring work not offered at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham are paid transportation to the college they wish to attend and the difference between tuition there and at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Mrs. Pfeiffer Gives $457,000 to Bennett

GREENSBORO, N.C.—An additional gift of $10,000 from Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, widow of the late Henry Pfeiffer, of New York, to Bennett College, makes the total gifts from Mrs. Pfeiffer amount to $457,000, it was announced last week.

President David D. Jones, who presided at the Founder's Day exercises Wednesday morning, said that construction on three new faculty houses, on a duplex apartment house, was under way.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 9, 1939

Greensboro Negro College Receives Gift Of $10,000

GREENSBORO, Nov. 8.—A gift of $10.000, conditioned on the subscription of a similar amount by others, has been made to Bennett college, Methodist institution for negro women, by Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City, who for years has been making generous donations to the college, the total amounting to more than $457,000.

Announcement was made this morning by Dr. David Jones, college president, at the Founder's day exercises, students and faculty already have pledged $1,050 towards the matching fund.

The money will be spent in campus beautification.

Offers $10,000 to Bennett If and When

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 22—Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City, who for a period of years has made donations to the institution totalling in excess of $475,000, has offered another gift of $10,000 to Bennett College here, on condition that a like amount will be subscribed by others.

Announcement of the conditional gift was made by Dr. David Jones, President at Founders Day exercises Thursday.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 15, 1939

WPA GRANTS MORE MONEY FOR WORK AT NEGRO COLLEGE

The state office of the WPA yesterday announced allocation of $67,325 to continue grounds beautification and construction of athletic facilities at the North Carolina College for Negroes here. Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college, said the grant in effect provided for continuation of work now in progress.

Included in the program is completion of a football field, with bleachers and a fence, and tennis courts.

N. C. State College At Durham Spends Over $700,000 On New Buildings In Four Years

By WILLIAM E. CLARK

DURHAM, N. C.—The recent Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case against the University of Missouri Law School has wrought havoc in educational circles in Virginia and North Carolina, as well as other sections of the South. Several of the Negro educators feel that agitation for equal facilities for graduate study within the state for Negro students will react against the Negro. One high school principal with whom I talked went so far as to refer to Walter White as the greatest menace facing the southern Negro today. Said he by way of explanation:

"The southern white man will not be driven and has proved time and time again that if pressed by outsiders he will turn on the Negroes nearest him and make things tough. If left to himself, he is inclined to give the Negro a square deal but if pressed, he becomes stubborn and vindictive. The amicable relations between the races in North Carolina are being seriously jeopardized by the present agitation fostered by the N. A. A. C. P."

Others, however, especially among the younger teachers and student body, are not so much alarmed. At Chapel Hill, N. C., for instance, a recent round table discussion was held between white and Negro teachers —the Negroes being represented by several members of the faculty of the State Teachers College at Winston-Salem, A. and T. College, Bennett, North Carolina College for Negroes, Shaw and other schools in the state, while members of the faculties of the University of North Carolina and Duke presented the white point-of-view. The discussion, was quite frank and open, with Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, presenting a scholarly paper on the Negro point-of-view. The white professors said that they would have no objection to teaching Negro students but pointed out that the recent Supreme Court decision was in conflict with the state laws. As a compromise, it was suggested that as far as possible graduate work should be introduced in one of the state supported Negro institutions.

Evidence that this may be the result, at least in this state, was shown by the recent enlargement of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, which is completing a $700,000 building program, which will make this institution the largest and most modern educational plant in the state. Dr. James E. Shepard, president of this institution, would not comment on the Supreme Court decision, nor would he state whether the curriculum of his college would be enlarged to include graduate work. He did grant an interview on the building program and reports that: Two years ago North Carolina College received an appropriation of $155,000 from federal PWA funds and $155,000 from the state for the erection of a new library building, a modern auditorium with a seating capacity of 1000 and a dormitory for men. Last year there was an additional grant of $150,036 from the federal government and $187,000 from the state and the college has now under construction from these funds a new science building, a dormitory for girls, laundry, home economics building and science cottage.

So far as this writer knows, no state supported school for Negroes in the country has gotten as much money during the depression as has Dr. Shepard's school. All the new buildings are fireproof and modern in every way. The college has a student body of 503 and a faculty of 28, many of whom hold masters degrees from leading universities of this country and abroad. Several have secured or are working toward securing the degree of doctor of philosophy in some specialized field.

There are teachers, however, who o not concur in the belief that to ut graduate schools in one or more f the Negro colleges, would be a olution of the problem. They point ut that it would require millions of ollars to establish a medical school, r a law school at a Negro college, nd then there might not be enough tudents within the state to make his expenditure wise. They offer as n illustration the experience of Howrd and Atlanta Universities, which have had a decreasing enrollment in heir graduate schools in recent years. If such national institutions as these cannot increase their enrollment in graduate work, how is a state university going to do so, they inquire. One thing is certain, the Gaines case has caused more discussion and serious consideration of the dual system of education in the South than anything in the past fifty years.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 14, 1939

PHILANTHROPIST DIES, LOCAL FOLK ADVISED

He and His Wife Gave Half Million to Bennett.

News has just reached Bennett college of the death yesterday of Henry Pfeiffer, manufacturer and philanthropist of New York city, who with his wife, has contributed to Bennett colege during recent years nearly half a million dollars.

Because of his death the meeting of the board of trustees of Bennett college, scheduled to be held Saturday morning of this week has been postponed until Monday morning. Mrs. Pfeiffer is a member of the board of trustees.

The dedication of the Thomas F. Holgate library, scheduled for Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, will be held as previously announced. This gift of the General Educational board, of New York city, was matched by an endowment of $100,000 by Mrs. Pfeiffer and the late Mr. Pfeiffer, this being their last donation to the college. Other gifts included Pfeiffer hall, a dormitory, Merner-Pfeiffer Heating plant, the Henry Pfeiffer Science hall, and Annie Merner dormitory, completed in 1938 and named in honor of Mrs. Pfeiffer.

Dr. Robert Tyler Gives Shaw University $1,000

RALEIGH, N. C.—A contribution of one thousand dollars by Dr. Robert Tyler of Washington, D. C., to be used for the improvement of the University Library has been received by Shaw University according to announcement made by President Robert P. Daniel. This is the second large donation made to the University by Dr. Tyler who some years ago made a gift of five thousand dollars to be used for the library which he started during his student days at the University.

The use of the most recent gift is contingent upon the raising of a similar sum by the Shaw Alumni who have already raised a considerabel portion of the amount stipulated.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 16, 1939

WOVEN INTO THE PATTERN.

North Carolina and Greensboro n particular share the keen sorow occasioned by the death in New York Thursday of Henry Pfeiffer, president of the manuacturing pharmaceutical firm which bears his name and philanthropist by whose outpourngs this section has been greatly blessed.

Mr. Pfeiffer and his wife, the former Miss Annie Merner, several years ago became greatly interested in Bennett college and subsequently made benefactions aggregating nearly half a million dollars to the institution for negro girls. A group of buildings on the campus stands as their material memorial; the inspiration which they provided, the influence which they exerted and the intangible forces of the spirit which their benefactions symbolized are incalculable and endless.

The Pfeiffers' philanthrophy, however, has not been confined to Bennett college, great and stimulative as it has been there. Other educational institutions in this country, in Korea and in Argentina, have the imprint of their generosity. Bearing the name of the donors themselves is Pfeiffer college near Albemarle in Stanly county, a junior college which was reconstructed and renamed after their liberal benefactions and which is filling a vital need in the educational field as it is presently challenged.

It is meet indeed that friends and acquaintances, Greensburgh-ers and North Carolinians think upon these things and the debt which they owe to the Pfeiffers as, almost simultaneously with the passing of Mr. Pfeiffer, comes dedication of the new Bennett college library, which will operate through the years largely as a result of the latest benefaction in which he shared. Here are donations woven not merely into the educational pattern but into that advancement of racial understanding and co-operation which is even more fundamental.

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

NORTH CAROLINA

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

Asheville, N. C., Times
September 19, 1939

Allot $7,200 For Graduate Work Of Negro Students

RALEIGH, Sept. 19.—(AP)—The state department of public instruction announced today the state already has approved sufficient applications for funds to finance out-of-state graduate work by negroes to require the entire $7,200 allotted for the purpose this school year.

Negroes desiring work not offered at the North Carolina college for negroes in Durham are paid transportation to the college they wish to attend and the difference between tuition there and at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Greensboro, N. C., News
September 19, 1939

APPLICANTS FOR ENTIRE FUND ALREADY APPROVED

RALEIGH, Sept. 18.—(AP)—The state has approved sufficient applications for funds to finance out-of-state graduate work by negroes to require the entire $7,200 allotted for that purpose this school year, Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, said today.

The allocation was included in the $50,000 yearly appropriation by the governor and the council of state for graduate work at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham.

Negroes desiring work not offered at the Durham school are granted transportation to the college they wish to attend and the difference between tuition there and the University unit at Chapel Hil

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

(SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS)

Texas $50,000 Scholarship Fund 'Goes Begging

DALLAS, Sept. 14—(ANP)—The number of persons applyin for aid from the student ai scholarship fund which is bein administered in the state of Texa to equalize educational opportunities for Texas Negroes is disappointing, said Dr. R. T. Hamilton Tuesday when he received a report from Chairman T. D Brooks of College station.

Homer Dyson, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Dyson, who is a senior medical student at Meharry Medical college, received notice Monday that his application had been accepted and that he will receive the scholarship grant to cover tuition, railroad fare and incidentals for the 1939-40 term in medical school. The grant amounts to approximately $350 and comes from the graduate student aid fund which was recently made a law by the Texas legislature.

Dr. R. T. Hamilton, local civic leader who originated the idea that has made $50,000 available to Negroes for graduate study, expressed disappointment Tuesday at the number of students who are applying for help from this fund. He received a communication from Dean T. D. Brooks, that only 60 applications had been received and that 45 of them had been approved for the 1939-40 school terms. It is understood that all persons of graduate standing who have resided in the state for more than eight years are eligible to receive this aid. Other information received shows that only six persons had made application for studies in out-of-town universities during the 1940 summer session.

Senator Ritzhaupt's Student-Aid

Last spring, following this writer's appearance in an open hearing before the senate committee on education, in which we opposed State Senator Ritzhaupt's student-aid bill, and met the opposition of State Senator Paul Stewart, many members of the Langston alumni felt we had done the wrong thing, and that Student-aid was the best method by which the state could comply with the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case.

We said then, and we say now, that student aid, as planned by the various Southern states for Negro education, is offered black citizens in open defiance to the order of the high court. The court in the Gaines case expressly referred to out-state scholarship and, condemning this arrangement, said equality of education must occur within the state.

Of course we understood well those persons who had been getting some meager assistance from state government and had almost acquired their degrees were the foremost in leading a fight for out-state scholarships, and they were the ones who openly condemned the fight of the Black Dispatch. They held to that position even tho Senator Stewart was reported in daily papers as saying that the editor of the Black Dispatch should be the central figure in a "neck-tie party."

It now appears that Senator Ritzhaupt's Student-Aid Bill passed in the legislature should be taken to a neck-tie party or to some other graveyard program, if the letter recently sent out by the State Board of Education reflects the service this bill is to Negroes desiring to take graduate and professional work out of the state.

Here is a letter sent out by L. Norman Duncan, executive secretary of the State Board of Education, under date of November 6th:

The State Board of Education, at its meeting November 3, 1939, adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the State Board of Education that no part of the balance of the $3,000.41 now remaining in the appropriation for the current year for the purposes set forth in Senate Bill 203, S. L. 1935, as amended, be expended until the end of the current fiscal year, and that said balance be prorated at that time among those students who shall have bona fide claims on file with this Board."

The effect of the foregoing resolution is that the claim which you now have on file in this office for tuition aid under the provisions of Senate Bill 203, S. L. 1935, as amended, covering your attendance during the summer term of 1939, cannot be approved for payment until after July 1, 1940. At that time, the balance remaining in the tuition aid fund will be prorated among those persons who attended school during the summer term of 1939 together with those who attended during the regular term of the school year 1939-40.

We sincerely regret that sufficient money was not appropriated to pay all claims properly and in full. At the end of the present fiscal year your claim will be approved for the pro rata part of the balance then due you.

We understand that the above letter has been sent to all applicants for student aid, since the November 3 meeting, referred to in the above letter. But the full effect of the above communication is not apparent unless we give some other statistics which will reflect the careless, unconsidered measure sponsored by Senator Ritzhaupt and uniformed members of the alumni association.

For instance the young woman who received this communication owes $75.00 at Fisk University for tuition fees for the 1938-39 term. She owes $37.50 for the 1939-40 term. This young woman has returned home because Fisk University refused to credit her any longer, following the refusal of the state to pay only $14.00 on this account, and this amount was paid in September of this year.

The picture becomes more alarming when it is discovered that 183 Oklahoma students are now out of the state and have their applications filed with the state department of education. If all of these students taking courses out of the state received $14.00 as did the young lady to whom the above letter was written the department has already expended $2,562.00 out of the $5,000.00 appropriated by the legislature.

If on the other hand the average tuition these 183 out-state students must pay is $75.00, the total amount of tuition due to be paid for the 1938-39 term is $13,725. We do not, however, want to stop here. If the tuition bills of these students extends forward as does the young lady in question, and therefore includes the last half of 1939, the grand total of state obligation under Senate Bill "Number 203" is $20,587.50.

You can't blame the State Board of Education for refusing to determine how many times twenty thousand goes into five thousand, no such mathematical gymnastics are indulged in outside insane asylumns. Don't criticize the State Board of Education, condemn the fellow and his advisors who had a student aid bill enacted by the state legislature without giving thought to the assembly of facts dealing with this subject.

In the light of the figures given above it appears that Senator Ritzhaupt was more intent on dodging the Gaines decision, which said the state must give equality of education within the state, than he was seeing to it that Negroes received equality out of the state. The bill was heralded as a great improvement on the old student aid measure, but when one puts the mathmatical yard-stick on the appropriation as indicated above, the Guthrie Senator does not loom very large as a friend of Negro education.

Surely there would have been available some figures which would have shown that at least 100 Negroes wanted student aid, and if the figures showed this the Guthrie Senator who sheds so many tears regarding the condition at Langston University should have at least been impressed with the need for not less than $10,000.

The next question is who advised Senator Ritzhaupt? Where did he secure his figures regarding the need. We know that certain members of the alumni were, and are, very close to the Senator. Did he get this information from any Negro? The truth is that $5,000.00 is about the amount that any five parents in the state will have to expend on their five children when they are sent out of the state. Attorney B. C. Franklin, of Tulsa declares that it has cost him $25,000 to educate his children out of the state, and this is fairly representive of the terrible economic penalty forced upon black citizens of the state in order to pet prejudice in Oklahoma.

There is so much animosity generated when the Black Dispatch strikes straight from the shoulder that from time

to time, as a defense technique, we have to stop and say "I told you so." We said last spring when we were talking about a regent bill for Langston University that the bill should be drawn identical as is the regent bill for the University of Oklahoma. At that time certain influential members of the alumni opposed our view point. These same members are now committed to that policy. Recent events have forced them to back-track, too many people see the light for them to oppose this vital slant at what should obtain out Langston way.

Most of this sort of opposition develops out of selfish motives. A great deal results from failure to assemble facts about anything. We believe the Black Dispatch has made the only effort to assemble date covering Oklahoma students who are matriculating outside the state and to secure other valuable information upon which to later base demands for justice and fair play. Several years ago, during the Hubert administration this publication wrote to every college in this country, where we felt Negro students attended, to secure this type of information. We wonder does the Langston alumni have any such fact assembling agency?

Now we know that some of the alumni members will become angered at this charge, but we feel that the few who will become intelligently alert to form this type of information bureau within the alumni fully warrants the challenge. Langston is supposed to be an agricultural and normal university. We wonder whether the alumni have ever assembled statistics to show the actual trend taken by its students. Has the Langston type of education trended away or towards its declared purpose?

All of what we have said in the last two paragraphs is somewhat aside from the discussion we indulged in at the outset, but in the last analysis it is not. Senator Ritzhaupt certainly introduced his bill in the legislature and asked for an appropriation based upon some assembly of facts. If members of the alumni, who conferred with the Guthrie Senator advised him a five thousand dollar appropriation was adequate, when the amount should have been $25,000 somebody is guilty of gross ignorance, or needs to be furnished free room and board at Taft.

Okla. Scholarship Aid Inadequate

Claims Approved For $9,759.49; $3,000.41 Available to Pay Claims

By SUSIE HAYWOOD

The fact that many people have failed to receive payment of claims for school tuition and railroad fare filed with the State Board of Education for summer school attendance at colleges and universities outside the state has caused much dissatisfaction among the people of Oklahoma.

In many cases, persons whose claims were paid for the second semester of last year received very small amounts and they are wondering why their checks were so small.

Senate Bill 203, fostered by the legislative committee of the Langston University Alumni Association and enacted by the 15th legislature in 1935, provided for part tuition and railroad fare at 3c a mile to and from any accredited college or university outside the state where Negroes might do graduate or professional study. The bill proved unsatisfactory, so the legislative committee of the Langston University Alumni Association, with the assistance of others, worked very hard and got the bill amended in the 16th legislature. The bill now provides that students who have finished their junior college work, and are bona fide citizens of Oklahoma may attend any college or university of their own choice in America, said students are to have railroad fare at 3c per mile paid to and from the school by the state. The bill also provides for the payment of full tuition, minus the registration fee charged at Oklahoma University by the state, which amount to about $24.

11-25-39

Parents have sent their sons and daughters to school with the understanding that the state would pay a certain portion of the expenses as set out in the amended Senate Bill 203. Many teachers also went away to summer school with the understanding that they would receive scholarship aid, and they are disappointed because they have not received compensation for the money they spent. I shall try to explain why certain claims have not been paid and why some of those that were paid were so small.

In the first place, the 16th legislature failed to pass the emergency clause on the amendment to Senate Bill 203, hence the amendment did not go into effect until July 29, 1939. Students who returned home from school or those who went to school before July 29, 1939, did not profit by the amended bill in the matter of railroad fare. That is to say, up to and including July 29, 1939, the state would pay railroad fare only to and from the nearest school of recognized standing outside the state where Negroes could study. It was not until after July 29, 1939, that the payment of tuition and traveling expenses were governed by the amended bill.

Oklahoma City Oklahoma

In June, 1939, the claims approved for tuition and traveling expenses amounted to $854.40. The amount of money in the scholarship aid fund at that time was $185.27. The $185.27 was prorated among the approved claimants. You can easily see why some received such small sums. One person received only $2.23. All received less than 22c on the dollar of the money due them.

On July 1, 1939, $5,000 became available for scholarship aid. In the meantime, a law which gives the governor power to designate the amount of money spent each quarter, became effective. The governor allocated $2,000 for Negro scholarship aid for the first quarter. $1,999.59 was paid out, leaving a balance of 41c. You must keep in mind that $5,000 became available on July 1, 1939. The amount already spent out of the $5,000 is $1,999.59. That leaves a balance of $3,000.41 still available. The accumulated approved claims now on file amount to $9,759.49. Of this amount, $4,759.49 is for approved claims of summer school students. The other $5,000 is for students who have gone to school this fall. Other claims will be coming in for this semester. There will also be claims to come in for next semester, and all will have to be paid out of the $3,000.41. In fact all claims up to June 30, 1940, will have to be paid out of the $3,000.41 now on hand.

Five thousand dollars will become available on July 1, 1940. Below is a copy of a resolution recently passed by the State Board of Education relative to the payment of claims:

* * *

The State Board of Education, at its meeting November 3, 1939, adopted the following resolution:

Tuition Aid For Negro Students

Be it resolved by the State Board of Education that no part of the balance of $3,000.41 now remaining in the appropriation for the current year for the purpose set out in Senate Bill 203, S. 1935, as amended, be expended until the end of the current year, and that said balance be prorated at that time among those students who shall have bona fide claims on file with this board."

The above resolution means that no claims on the scholarship aid fund will be paid before July, 1940. A number of people have asked me what I think should be done about it. I think we should go in and fight for a larger appropriation. We should have at least $50,000 a year to satisfy our needs. Why can't we have it? Oklahoma is plenty able to educate her citizens. It is far cheaper to send us to school three or four years and train us for good citizenship than it is to care for us all our lives, either in penal institutions or out. You may wonder how we can get an appropriation as large as that passed. My answer is, to get a representative of our own in the legislature. I firmly believe we will never get what is justly ours until we do. It is time for Negroes to organize and stand together, on one common question. There are enough Negro votes in Oklahoma to elect a representative at large. Kentucky has her representative in congress. We can do the same thing. Since Kentucky has had a representative in congress their civic and educational welfare have improved 50 per cent. The time has come when we can not trust our destinies to others. We should look after ourselves. You are yourself's best keeper. I grant you we have some friends in the legislature. We could never have gotten where we are if we did not have some friends. Some politicians mean what they say when they say they will help us, and they have learned it well.

The law is "Self-Preservation Comes First." What I mean is that they will as long as that help does not hurt their political advancement, and they do not have to go very far before it is hurt. We should have our own to plead our cause in the legislature. We should select some worthy person and then every Negro in Oklahoma should get behind him and see to it that he wins. Elect our own representative so that the cause of justice for the Negroes of Oklahoma will not be neglected.

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia S C State
February 18, 1939

Around the

By R.

For Negro College.

E. P. Miller, treasurer of the state of South Carolina, has a letter from M. F. Whittaker, president of the state college at Orangeburg, reading in part, as follows:

"We have a gift of $10,000 to this institution, the interest from which is to be used for scholarships. Please let me know whether as treasurer of South Carolina you will receive this fund, credit it to the institution, invest it in state of South Carolina bonds and pay to the institution the interest from the bonds . . ."

Treasurer Miller is looking into the matter to see what is his authority in such a situation. Time was when $10,000 would bring in $600 a year in safe securities. Now, however, $200 would be a pretty fair yield.

President Whittaker did not give the name of the donor.

Greenville S C News
February 24, 1939

Deficit Of S. C. Hiked By Measure

Sums Cut By Budget Members Are To Be Restored

ITEMS LISTED

Senate Finance Body To Introduce Measure Today

COLUMBIA, Feb. 23.—(AP)—A $695,185.19 supplemental appropriation bill for the current fiscal year was drafted today by the senate finance committee for introduction tomorrow.

The measure would restore to a large extent the reductions made in the current appropriations by the state budget commission several months ago and, in one instance, would provide more funds than originally appropriated.

ANOTHER ONE COMING UP

This was not the regular supplemental appropriation bill, Chairman S. M. Ward of the committee explained. The regular bill will be drafted later when "we find out how long we are to be in session," Ward said.

Asked where the money was coming from to cover the appropriations, Ward said, "we have appropriated from the state's general fund."

The only item increased beyond the amount of the budget commission reduction was that for the department of education, which would get a supplemental appropriation of $333,837 against a cut in its original 1938-39 appropriation of $144,867.

"This was necessary," Ward said, "because of the decrease in revenue specially allocated for school purposes."

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS

The supplemental appropriations: Governor's office $1,862; secretary of state $371; Comptroller general $3,907; adjutant general $1,214; University of S. C. $30,000; The Citadel $20,000; Clemson college $21,000; Winthrop college $20,000; Medical college $7,500; State Colored college $10,700; John De La Howe school $4,000; Deaf and Blind school $3,000; Supt. of Education $333,837; School book commission $334; State library $300.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
March 15, 1939

Baruch Makes Gift To Negro College

Orangeburg, March 15—(AP)—Bernard M. Baruch of New York financier and native South Carolinian, has given $10,000 for the improvement of scholarship at the state negro college here.

Officials also announced that the general education board of New York had made a $5,000 gift to the institution.

Chester, S. C., News
March 17, 1939

GETS BARUCH AID

Orangeburg, Mar. 17. — Announcement has been made that Bernard M. Baruch of New York, financier and native South Carolinian, had given $10,000 for the improvement of scholarship at the State Negro college here.

It was also announced that the general education board of New York had made a gift to the institution of $5,000.

Bernard Baruch Gives $10,000 To S. C. State

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Mar. 30 —(ANP)—Stating that there were many deserving colored boys and girls in South Carolina, his native state, who did not have an opportunity to go to college, Bernard Baruch, noted New York financier, sent S. C. State college a check for $10,000 last week to be used as an endowment for scholarships to that institution.

Columbia S C State
June 15, 1939

President OK's WPA Allocations

Washington, June 14—(AP)—South Carolina members of congress received notice today President Roosevelt had approved the following WPA allocations:

Jasper county, $2,045 for athletic field at Richland high school; Jasper county, highway improvements, $42,611; Marlboro county, sanitary facilities at Blenheim school, $2,351; Beaufort county, addition to Negro training school, $2,189; Darlington county, park development, $8,242; town of Belton, high school and grammar school improvements, $12,119; Sumter county, remodel Elmira school $3,472.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
December 1, 1939

NEGRO LIBRARY IS NOW OPENED

Located on Treadwell St. as Branch of County Free Library

The Negro branch of the Orangeburg County Free Library will be opened on Saturday morning, Dec. 2, at 9.30 o'clock, and remain open until 4.30 o'clock. This library is located in the front room at the community center on Treadwell Street. This room has been re-conditionad, painted, shelves installed, and tables and chairs built.

The Negroes of the county collected 170 usable books, WPA loaned 155 books, and the County Library donated 50 magazine story books made and bound by WPA workers and used when that library first began. There are 147 textbooks donated mostly by Lend-A-Hand Book Mission. These books were prepared for circulation under the direction of Mrs. Georgia Adams, librarian of the Orangeburg County Free Library. This small nucleus has been supplemented by gifts of approximately 175 magazines.

A colored WPA worker, Icie Wilkins, will be in charge of the library. She will keep the library open every afternoon and six hours each Saturday. She has been employed on the Educational program in this county until her transfer to the library project. With her wide experiences as a former teacher, she will be of great assistance to those who visit the library to select suitable books.

Because of the very limited book stock those in charge of the new library are encouraging colored teachers in rural communities to borrow a few books and magazines at a time for use in their school centers, and as often as these are returned others may be borrowed.

Because of the available school libraries in the city of Orangeburg people here are asked to use the library as a reading room each day for the next two months. Books and magazines may be read freely and then remain in the building at night. When the book stock increases, regular lending will begin.

The new library is a branch of the Orangeburg County Free Library and is in charge of those governing this institution. They would like to express appreciation for assistance in making this new project a success to everyone who aided in any way.

Chattanooga, Tenn News
January 26, 1939

Cooper Favors Amendment For Income Tax

Tells Legislature That Governor's Term Should Be Four Years.

NASHVILLE. — (A. P.) — Gov Cooper told Tennessee's Genera Assembly today that he favored three proposed constitutiona amendments, including one provid ing for taxation of net incomes and classification of personal property for tax purposes.

The amendments, first passed i the last General Assembly and nov before the present body for a sec ond passage, provide:

1. Increase per diem com pensation of legislators from $4 to $10.

2. Revision of the tax structure "by permitting more equitable distribution of the tax burden, in that net incomes may then be taxed and personal property classified for tax purposes."

3. Increase Governor's term from two to four years.

Cooper said that increasing the chief executive's term "is one sure way of advancing the aims of civil service in Tennessee, it will make for continuity of policy, and it will free the State from the expense and turmoil often incident to the biennial gubernatorial contest."

BACKS REORGANIZATION

The Governor, appearing before the Legislature to deliver his first message since inauguration January 16, also made an appeal for passage of his reorganization bill introduced earlier in the week. The bill vests in the Governor complete control over State personnel both as to salary and tenure of office.

Cooper said that since the constitution "vests the supreme executive power of the State in the Governor," he should have "administrative control over the State's employes in the executive department, at least to the extent of being able to stop the pay, or increase or decrease the compensation of those State employes appointed by the Governor or named by his appointees."

He added that the measure provided that no legislative appropriation for a department be exceeded.

"Such a provision would give to the executive no more power than he already has," Cooper said of the personnel provisions, "but would enable him to pursue a flexible policy in the interest of efficiency and economy in the administration of the State's affairs."

The educational appropriations bill, for the first time in State history, sets up a sum for free text books. It provides $325,000 for pupils in the first three grades and leaves distribution of the books to the "discretion of the State Board of Education and the commissioner."

FIRST STEP

The appropriation is described as the first step toward free books for all public school students with future legislatures to advance the program.

The bill also meets the demands of school leaders in that all appropriations are exempt from impoundment—a method by which the Governor and budget director could slash legislative appropriations when revenue declined.

Elementary schools, under the measure, would receive $7,000,000 a year, the same appropriation as in the last biennium, but approximately $500,000 more than made available after impoundments. High schools would get $900,000 compared to former appropriations of $750,000 which impoundments later reduced to $707,000.

The increased high school appropriation was in line with a recommendation from the Tennessee Education Association, which said salaries had dropped below elementary schools.

LESS FOR U. T.

The University of Tennessee fell short by $250,000 of the appropriation sought by President James D. Hoskins. The bill provides $750,000 annually for the university, the same as in the last biennial appropriation, but by escaping the impoundment clause the institution stands to receive about $110,000 more than in the last year.

Other appropriations:

School libraries, $60,000; elementary school supervision, $50,000; supplementing salaries of county superintendents, $95,000; cooperative agricultural extension work, $135,000; vocational education, $250,000 to be matched by Federal funds.

Teachers' College at Johnson City, Murfreesboro and Memphis were set down for $110,00 each annually, the same appropriation but about $20,000 more than received after impoundment. The same amount was allocated Tennessee Polytech at Cookeville and the A. & I. College for Negroes at Nashville.

The total appropriation for schools and institutions was $10,245,000, a duplicate of the 1937 bill. Provisions for free textbooks were made by eliminating items which were described as unnecessary.

The bill was presented yesterday to the House and Senate Educational Committee with a statement from Commissioner B. O. Duggan that school leaders agreed to the appropriations "after discussing the financial situation of the State and listening to the Governor's ideas on a program of economy."

Shelbyville Tenn. Times,
April 4, 1939

First PWA Payment On Colored School Received Saturday

Judge G. T. Carter, city secretary, received Saturday morning $17,203.00 from the United States treasurer to apply on the grant allotted the city for the erection of the colored school building. This is the first payment and represents 35% of the total PWA grant. The remaining 10% will be paid when the building is accepted by the PWA authorities.

The building is completed but the furnishings, which are included in the project, have not been received.

Knoxville College Given $10,000

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —(SNS)—The expansion program at Knoxville College was given a substantial boost last week when Mary K. Prentiss gave the college $10,000. Dr. S. M. Laing, K. C.'s president, announced the gift.

This is the fourth large gift from the Prentiss family, who lives in Steubenville, Ohio, during Dr. Laing's administration. The money was given to meet current needs

Previous gifts were for scholarships and campus improvements. The college buildings were painted last summer on funds provided by Miss Prentiss.

The donor is a member of the First U. P. church in Steubenville She has long been a friend of Negro education

Knoxville College Presented $10,000

KNOVILLE, Tenn. — A gift of $10,000 to Knoxville College to meet current needs was recently announced at chapel service by the president, Dr. S. M. Laing.

The gift made by Miss Mary K. Prentiss of Steubenville, Ohio, was the fourth large presentation of the Prentiss family during the present administration. The buildings were painted last summer on funds provided by her.

William Hastie, dean of the Howard University Law School who formerly attended the college spoke here recently after an absence of twenty years

EDUCATION- 1939
MONEY FOR

VIRGINIA

Proposal Is Approved By School Board

Norfolk Va.

$125,000 Already Appropriated By Council

12-2-39
Journal + Guide

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

LYNCHBURG, Va.—The movement to improve the housing facilities for the colored pupils of Lynchburg registered a victory Saturday night of last week when the City School Board, with one member absent, approved unanimously the construction of a new building to replace the old Payne building at a cost of about $180,000.

The City Council had already appropriated $125,000 for the project. On Monday of the week the board indicated that it favored the construction of a new 26-room building, but the special meeting was called Saturday night to give all an opportunity to vote on the proposition. The successful motion was made by Clarence G. Burton, who recently became a member of the school board.

Since the proposal calls for about $55,000 more than the City Council has provided, the matter will have to be referred to that body. The board's building committee was designated to present and to explain the matter to the council.

The Payne building is a condemned structure which no longer meets the standards of housing for educational purposes. Colored citizens through their PTA's and other organizations have prevailed on the school board to improve the housing for schools in the city. The Polk Street (wooden) school has been a target for criticism for several years. The congestion at the Dunbar High School has also been a subject for discussion at several PTA meetings.

EDUCATION- 1939 ALABAMA
ORPHANAGES AND OTHER BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
April 27, 1939

BUILDING PROGRAM FOR SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND BLIND IS RECOMMENDED

Dormitory Facilities Called To Attention Legislative Committee

ROAD CONDITIONS VIEWED BY COMMITTEE

A $155,000 building program for the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind was recommended to the touring recess legislative committee on education and highways Thursday morning by Superintendent J. S. Ganey.

At Mr. Ganey's invitation, the party arrived in Talladega at 10 a.m., assembled in Manning Hall at ASD and went immediately on a tour of the three units of the institute.

At the suggestion of L. J. Wright of Talladega, a member of the committee, the body noted especially the condition of the Anniston-Talladega Highway as it motored here from that city.

After the inspection of the state schools, the committee was to be headed by Dr. Wright on an inspection of a portion of the Talladega-Ashland Highway.

Mr. Ganey recommended:

Construction of a new dormitory for girls at ASD to house 75 girls and to cost approximately $75,000.

Construction of a dormitory at the school for the blind to cost $40,000.

Construction of a dormitory for girls at the school for the Negro deaf and blind to cost $40,000.

Under Mr. Ganey's recommendation the dormitories also would include other facilities to be used in carrying out the program of the schools.

Representative L. E. Brown of Covington headed the general group as chairman and Senator Renzo Guy of Lowndes served as chairman of the special subcommittee on education.

Included in the joint committee, which functions as one with two subdivisions, are Senators Dan T. McCall of Mobile, W. A. Dozier of Russell, W. L. Howard of Talladega and Bruce Henderson of Wilcox, and Representatives Max Branyon of Fayette, Frank Haynes of Franklin, W. H. Jenkins of Chambers, A. J. McDanal of Houston, C. S. Nation of Blount, Miss Sybil Poole of Marengo, W. W. Waldrop of Lamar and Dr. Wright.

"The Talladega-Anniston Road is in bad shape," Mr. Brown commented after his trip to Talladega. "It is very bumpy and narrow."

Mr. Ganey welcomed the touring legislators at ASD and immediately went into a description of the overcrowded and unsuitable nature of the fourth floor dormitory for girls in Manning Hall.

"If a fire ever were to come, it would be a holecaust," he said as he recommended construction of a new dormitory which would include a dining room and space for home economics work.

Before leaving ASD the party was escorted through the Manning Hall dining room, thence out to the front of this historic structure, where the motorcade was formed.

Mr. Ganey led the way immediately to the Negro school for the deaf and blind, where there are 150 Negro male and female, deaf and blind children.

He led them upstairs to a dormitory for boys which is so crowded that it has been necessary to install double decked cots.

The room was immaculately clean, but the cots were placed within a few inches of each other and the windows were without screens.

"You see you can hardly get through this dormitory," Mr. Ganey said, "we want to get the girls out of them at some suitable spot that will include a dining room and a small auditorium.

"I am figuring we will want at least $40,000 to do what we want to do to care for these Negro children in a decent way."

Downstairs the committee was shown through a small dining room in which 108 deaf students are fed three times a day.

At the school for the blind the group heard a brief musical program at the auditorium and then heard again the story of overcrowding that makes officials believe expansion is necessary.

The proposed $40,000 dormitory at ASB would relieve conditions there, Mr. Ganey told the committee.

Returning to ASD, Mr. Ganey bolstered his plea for the construction program with facts and figures on the growth of the student bodies of the various institutions and the extent of the services which the schools are rendering.

The committee had lunch in a body at the Purefoy Hotel and departed soon after for Auburn and Opelika.

It heard educational authorities of this district at Anniston Wednesday.

"What we are trying to do is to see as much as we can in order to learn highway and education needs and make recommendations when the Legislature convenes in July," Mr. Brown said.

He emphasized an assertion that the committee "is not out on a tax-raising junket."

As he discussed the highway situation with regard to this county, he said that many counties over the state are joining in the three-way construction program, which includes the state, counties and the federal government.

"They are going after this money while it is available," he said.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
April 25, 1939

INCREASE CAPACITY RIDDLE FIELD SEATING

Four Hundred Seats Are Now Being Constructed At Field

Superintendent J. S. Ganey of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind announced Tuesday that 400 seats are being added to the capacity of Riddle Field to take care of the crowd expected to attend the annual Field Day program there on the evening of May 15.

With Governor and Mrs. Frank M. Dixon as guests of honor, the student bodies of the three schools composing the institute will present an elaborate program on which work now is under way.

Students of the school for the deaf will perform athletic specalties, present dancing and tumbling numbers and stage boxing and wrestling matches.

Students of the school for the blind will present a varied musical program and boys from the Negro school for the blind will sing spirituals.

Members of the board of trustees also will be guests of honor for the occasion, and the annual meeting of the board will be held on the morning of May 16.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
April 9, 1939

NEGRO ORPHANAGE IN NEED OF MONEY

Daisy Stocking, head of the East Coast Orphanage and Old Folks home for negroes, which was founded about 15 years ago by Sara Hunt, now deceased, last night told The News-Journal the institution is greatly in need of food, clothing and household effects. She said the home would be very grateful for any articles discarded by winter persons closing their homes and starting back north. Those persons having leftovers may call her. 205, and if possible, she or Dr. Stocking will make arrangements to call for them.

Jackson, Miss., News
May 9, 1939

The Rev. Louis Entzminger, associate of Dr. J. Frank Norris, Texas evangelist, will preach at Glendale Methodist church Monday evening at 7:30, the Rev. J. A. Wells, pastor, announces. The public is invited to attend.

He will also speak at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Tuesday at the church.

DEAF SCHOOL WILL GRADUATE NEGROES

Closing exercises for the negro department of the Mississippi School for the Deaf will be held in the school auditorium at 8 p. m., Friday, May 19. Reserved seats for white persons may be had by contacting Supt. R. L. Dobyns. Following the exercises, the guests will inspect the crafts department of the school.

Colored Orphans Are Reception Committee To President's Wife

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt spoke before a large audience at the home of Mrs. Cleveland Dodge on "The Negro and Our Democracy." The meeting offered an opportunity for Mrs. Ernest R. Alexander to review briefly the report of the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of Colored Urban Population. The Rev. Shelton Bishop spoke on "The Negro's Contrbution" and Walter White pleaded for the support of those present in the program of NAACP, of which he is the executive secretary.

As Mrs. Roosevelt drove up to the door of the Dodge home, a group of forty boys and girls from the Colored Orphan Asylum in Riverdale, were on hand to greet her. One of the smallest boys presented her with a corsage. Still another extended her an invitation to visit the children at their Home. The young people grateful to Mrs. Dodge for the opportunity of acting as reception committee.

Henry R. Murphy is Executive Secretary of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, N. Y.

W. C. Handy Plays Early Santa Claus to Orphans

Journal and Guide 12-9-39

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON — N. Y.—The children of the Colored Orphan Asylum Palisade Avenue and West 261st Street, are busy this week writing "thank you" notes to W. C. Handy well-known composer and author, "The St. Lou's Blues," who paid a brief surprise visit to the institution on Thanksgiving Day, leaving several dozen boxes of mints as a Thanksgiving gift.

Mr. Handy is a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and the editor of the "Blues," anthology showing the development of Negro folk music from folk blues to modern jazz. "Beale Street Blues" and "Memphis Blues" are two of his other compositions.

Letters of thanks are also being sent to the Reverend Father Thomas Logan, of the Saint Augustine Church, Yonkers, for Thanksgiving presents of groceries and fruit, made available by members of the congregation.

Other recent events at the Colored Asylum include a program at the institution by the Junior Glee Club of the Harlem Branch of the YMCA, given on Friday evening November 24th.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 29, 1939

DUKE ENDOWMENT GIVES $959,724

109 Hospitals, 43 Orphan Homes Share—14 Million Has Been Shared

New York, March 28.—(AP): Trustees of the Duke endowment appropriated $959,725.81 for 109 hospitals and forty-three orphan homes in the Carolinas.

Hospitals received $864,596 and orphan homes, $95,128.81.

The trustees reported that when the endowment was established on December 11, 1924, the group of non-profit hospitals in the Carolinas numbered forty-eight and they averaged about 500 free patients per day in 1924. In 1938 the group of non-profit hospitals had increased to 129 and they averaged 2,590 free patients per day. The endowment will be asked to pay $1 per free day for each patient.

The forty-three orphan homes reported 1,789,931 days of care of orphans and half orphans during 1938, which was 87 per cent of the total days of care. The institutions cared for 5,747 orphans and half orphans.

The appropriation announced today brought $14,392,964 the sum given to hospitals and orphan homes by the endowment since it was established.

South Carolina hospitals assisted and the amounts follows:

Abbeville County Memorial hospital, Abbeville, $1,931; Aiken County hospital, Aiken, $15,656; Anderson County hospital, Anderson, $8,469; Baker Memorial sanatorium, Charleston, $822; Berkeley County hospital, Moncks Corner, $6,471 Cherokee County hospital, Gaffney $4,720; Columbia hospital, Columbia, $57,996; Conway hospital, Conway, $643; Dorchester County hospital, Summerville, $3,987.

Also, Greenville General hospital, Greenville, $31,352; Greenwood hospital, Greenwood, $3,260; Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Charleston, $2,783; Laurens County hospital, Laurens, $1,225; Marlboro County General hospital, Bennettsville, $4,845; Mary Black Memorial hospital, Spartanburg, $1,066; Maternity Shelter hospital, Greenville, $5,323; McLeod infirmary, Florence, $22,209; Mullins hospital, Mullins, $2,309; Newberry County hospital, Newberry, $1,168; Providence hospital, Columbia, $1,614; Pryor hospital, Chester, $996; Roper hospital, Charleston, $73,081.

Also, St. Francis hospital, Greenville, $5,891; St. Francis Xavier infirmary, Charleston, $1,546; St. Phillips' Mercy hospital, Rock Hill, $7,217; Saunders Memorial hospital, Florence, $9,067; Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, Greenville, $21,591; South Carolina Baptist hospital, Columbia, $10,063; Spartanburg Baby hospital, Saluda, N. C., $2,695; Spartanburg General hospital, Spartanburg, $38,144; Tri-County hospital, Orangeburg, $9,681; Tuomey hospital, Sumter, $15,727; Union Community hospital, Union, $1,191; Wallace Thomson hospital, Union, $885; Working Benevolent Society hospital, Greenville, $2,526.

The following is a list showing the name, location, and the amount appropriated to the forty-three orphan homes of South Carolina:

Bruner home, Greenville, $749.47; Camden Children home, Camden, $332.43; Carolina Orphan home, Columbia, $1,214.56; Charleston Orphan house, Charleston, $2,136.71; The Children's home, Sumter, $765.42; Church Home orphanage, York, $2,102; City Orphan asylum, Charleston, $742.40; Connie Maxwell orphanage, Greenwood, $5,241.37; Epworth orphanage, Columbia, $6,066.32.

Also, Greenacre Juvenile Protective association, Greenville, $251.17; Jehkins orphanage (negro), Charleston, $2,155.15; John De La Howe school, McCormick, $2,898.46; John K. Crosswell Home for Children, Sumter $714.40; Spartanburg County Children's home, Spartanburg, $889.91; Thornwell orphanage, Clinton, $5,003.65; Wilkinson's Home for Orphans (negro) Cayce $[illegible].42.

Welcomed Appropriation

PLANS FOR IMPROVING the properties of the East Tennessee School for the Deaf, as will come from an adequate appropriation to be voted by the legislature, meet the approval of citizens throughout our state who are interested in the proper development of the unfortunates who attend these institutions.

Work at both the white branch and Negro institution, under the capable superintendency of Mrs. Harry T. Poore has made excellent progress during the past few years. The Negro unit of the institution is now under efficient management and recent changes which place affairs under Prof. and Mrs. Edmunds are serving to cause the efforts in behalf of the students to prove thoroughly effective.

With the announced appropriation, new buildings and additional equipment will be provided for the Negro unit and the money is about to be directed to an altogether worthy cause that will prove highly beneficial to humanity.

EDUCATION- 1939
ORPHANAGES AND OTHER BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
April 6, 1939

Deaf School to Have All-Negro Faculty

A plan for an all-Negro faculty at the State School for the Negro Deaf and Blind at Newport News has been approved by the State Board of Education, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of public instruction, disclosed yesterday. He added that the change would be effective July 1 of next year.

He said that, with one exception, this was the only instance in which white instructors are used in Negro schools, and that the board felt the all-Negro faculty advisable as one means of providing opportunity for trained Negro teachers.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 5, 1939

All-Negro Faculty Slated

Hall Announces Policy For Va. Institution

Dr. Sidney B. Hall State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said today the State Board of Education had approved a plan for an all-Negro faculty at the State School for Negro Deaf and Blind at Newport News.

The change will be effective July 1, 1940, Dr. Hall said, and will affect "six or seven teachers."

Dr. Hall said this was the only instance with one exception in the whole State where white instructors were used in Negro schools, and that the board felt the all-Negro faculty advisable as one means of providing opportunity for trained Negro teachers.

"It was merely a question of determining policy," Dr. Hall added.

There are approximately 200 students at the school.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 14, 1939

Colored Deaf And Blind Learn Useful Trades At State School Near City

(By Stahl Butler, Superintendent)

Just outside the city limits off Kecoughtan road is a State institution that provides for the education of a hundred under-privileged children and employes 30 people. This school has a property valuation of $250,000, and spends an annual appropriation of more than $30,000. Many people do not know that it is the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children.

The history of its founding is inseparably connected with the biography of its founder, William C. Ritter. Born in Clarke county, Mr. Ritter was deafened at the age of 9 by a severe illness that took the lives of two younger brothers. He subsequently attended the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton, where he learned the printing trade at which he began to work in 1890. As Mr. Ritter traveled about the State, again and again the fact that colored deaf and blind children were growing up without an opportunity for an education was brought to his attention.

In 1898 Mr. Ritter urged the Virginia Normal Institute at Petersburg and Hampton Institute to accept departments for the deaf and the blind, and in 1903 he wrote an act of assembly to provide for a school but it failed. In 1904 a resolution written by him providing for a commission to investigate the need for such a school also failed. In 1906 a bill carrying an appropriation for $5,000 was passed but was ineffective because of a typographical error.

Houston Supports Bill

Finally, in 1908 a bill was passed providing $20,000 for a building and $5,000 for support. Col. Harry R. Houston of Hampton, then speaker of the house, was influential in getting the bill through the general assembly. Twelve cities were asked to aid in the establishment of the school and only the chamber of commerce of Newport News offered any help, providing a 25-acre site. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in August, 1908, with Masonic ceremonies and the school opened for its first session in September, 1909.

Enrolled in the school in those first sessions were many grown colored men, taking advantage of their first opportunity at an education.

Only one other such school has a separate identity; all others are departments of larger schools for white children. The staff consists of a white superintendent, white teachers, and a white matron; all other employes are colored and most of them are deaf. They have a good rating in the community.

The blind pupils as a rule make a grade a year by use of special equipment. They learn to read and write Braille, use special figure slates for arithmetic problems, special relief maps for geography, and eventually learn to use a typewriter and write their names with a pencil. The boys learn to make and repair mattresses, make brooms, and cane chairs. The girls learn to weave, make belts, rugs, and do all kinds of handwork. Special emphasis is placed on vocational work in an effort to equip graduates with a means of making a living. Music is stressed as an avocation. The school has a good band and an orchestra is being organized.

Can't Hear Speech

The education of the deaf is much more difficult in that deafness is not the greatest handicap of a deaf child. If all the education of the deaf had to do was to substitute something for lack of hearing, the child's education would be comparatively simple, but a child deaf at birth or soon after, is also deprived of natural speech and a natural understanding of language. The girls are drilled in home-making and the boys receive at the school instruction in wood-working, general mechanics, the various phases of farming, barbering, and shoe repairing.

The school is free to all colored deaf and blind children in the state of sound mind and body. The pupils come from 48 counties, there being 12 enrolled from Henrico. A boarding school is necessary in order to bring all these children together, and board, lodging, laundry, and medical care are furnished free to all. Parents are expected to provide clothing and transportation.

The school term is from the second Wednesday in September until the second Wednesday in June, with regular holidays at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter.

There has been a great upswing in the education of the colored in the South. Even more marked is a greater emphasis being placed on the education of the handicapped. As a result of both of these trends, the Peninsula can expect to have a greater school than it has now.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 25, 1939

THIRD WPA GRANT FOR BLIND SCHOOL NEAR HERE ASKED

Supt. Butler Announces $20,000 Requested for More Buildings; Earlier Sums Almost Exhausted

Application for a third WPA grant for work on buildings at the Virginia School for Negro Deaf and Blind Children here has been made, it was announced yesterday by Stahl Butler, superintendent.

The application is for an additional $20,000 to be used for the erection of additional garages and other buildings. The superintendent said that the second grant received for erection of buildings has been almost exhausted. The two previous grants total $30,000 combined.

Thus far three buildings have been completed, including two garages and a store house. Work has been almost completed on a poultry house.

Butler said that it is expected that the request for the third grant will result in funds at an early date.

The garage buildings being erected and those anticipated are for the purpose of storing school equipment and the use of employes of the institution.

The grants for work here are included in a list of 67 provided in Virginia during the period July 1, 1935 and Sept. 1, 1939. Another school unit provided in the list is that at Gloucester Court House

VA. DEAN AND STAFF TO TAKE CHARGE JULY 1

Displacing Of Whites Is Climax Of Hot Fight By Local Groups

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va., Dec. 15—William M. Whitehead, personnel dean and secretary on admissions at St. Paul school, here, was appointed this week to the position of superintendent of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind at Newport News, effective on July 1, 1940. He will take full charge at that time with a staff of his own selection.

Hopes Fulfilled

Many months ago, the matter of obtaining an all-Race personnel for the State School for Colored Deaf and Blind began to crystallize. In May of 1938 a joint meeting was held by the board of visitors with commiteees representing the outstanding organizations of the state who petitioned the board to employ a complete colored personnel.

The movement was led by Mrs Alice Pollard Stryker of Williamsburg, a member of the board of visitors and one of the most influential women of the state and a commanding figure in the political and social life of Virginia.

Wins Support

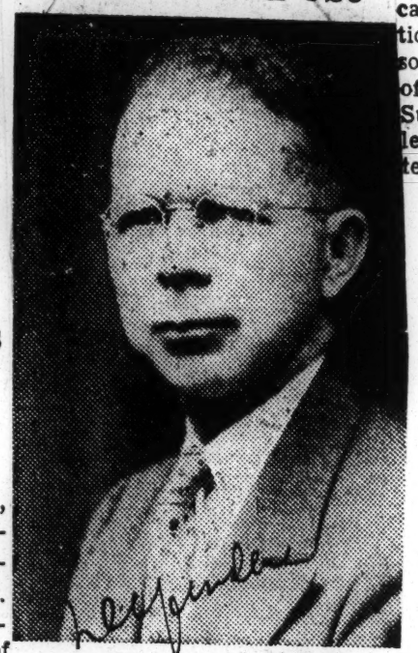
She won the support of Dr. Sidney B. Hall, Virginia's superintendent of public instruction, and Governor Price, who cooperated with the movement from the beginning and through whose cooperation the matter reached a happy conclusion.

For the past year the state board of education has been giving consideration to the situation.

Indicates New Spirit

The consummation of this advance in interracial cooperation marks one

Gets New Post



WM. M. WHITEHEAD
Who was appointed superintendent of the Virginia State School for the Colored Deaf and Blind at Newport News, Va., this week. He will assume his duties July 1, 1940. Mr. Whitehead is personal dean and secretary on admissions at St. Paul school, Lawrenceville, Va.

of the most brilliant examples of the new spirit that is abroad in Virginia.

Mr. Whitehead was born in Halifax, N. C. He was graduated from the tailoring department and high school at St. Paul's school. He received his baccalaureate degree from New York university and the master's degree in college and personnel administration at New York university. He has done advanced work at Springfield college and the University of Pennsylvania.

Former Boy Scout Leader

The present department of health and physical education at St. Paul's school was organized and equipped by him. He organized the first Boy Scout troop for Race youths in Southside Virginia and was its scoutmaster for three years.

He is the founder of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of men in Race educational institutions and was reelected president for three successive years.

He is vice president of the CIAA and a member of the National Education association, American Association for Health and Physical education, National Guidance association, Virginia State Teachers' association, the National Association of Personnel Deans, the Virginia Survey committee on Negro Problems and the Omega Psi phi fraternity.

St. Paul's Dean Has New Post

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Personnel Shift Is Effective On First of July

12-2-39

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

RICHMOND, Va. — William H. Whitehead, personnel dean and secretary on admissions at the St. Paul School, Lawrenceville, Va. has just been named the first colored superintendent of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind at Newport News, effective on July 1, 1940.

Professor Whitehead will take full charge at that time with a staff of his own selection.

HOPES FULFILLED

Many months ago, the matter of obtaining an all-Negro personnel for the State School for colored Deaf and Blind began to crystallize. In May of 1938, a joint meeting was held by the board of visitors with committees representing the outstanding organizations of the state who petitioned the board to employ a complete colored personnel.

The movement was led by Mrs. Alice Pollard Stryker of Williamsburg, a member of the board of visitors and one of the most influential women of the state and a commanding figure in the political and social life of Virginia. She represents a long line of Virginia aristocracy and is seriously concerned with Negro advancement.

WINS SUPPORT

She won the support of Dr. Sydney B. Hall, Virginia's superintendent of public instruction, and Governor Price, who co-operated with the movement from the beginning and through whose co-operation the matter reached a happy conclusion.

For the past twelve months the state board of education has been giving consideration to the situation which has resulted favorably for change to colored personnel in the appointment of Professor Whitehead as Superintendent who with a staff of his own selection is to take full charge on July 1 1940.

INDICATES NEW SPIRIT

The consummation of this advance in interracial cooperation marks one of the most brilliant examples of the new spirit that is abroad in Virginia. It is at once salutary and prophetic.

William M. Whitehead was born in Halifax, N. C. He was graduated from the tailoring department and high school at St. Paul's School. He received his bachelor's degree from New York University and the master's degree in college and personnel administration at New York University. He has done special work at Springfield College and the University of Pennsylvania.

Journal & Guide
12-2-39

ORGANIZED SCOUTS

The present department of health and physical education at St. Paul's School was organized and equipped by him. He organized the first Boy Scout Troop for Negroes in Southside Virginia and was its Scoutmaster for three years.

He is the founder of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of Men in colored educational institutions, and was re-elected president for three successive years. Mr. Whitehead's master's thesis dealt with the problem of selection and guidance He has compiled a selected bibliography for personnel officers. His contributions on education, guidance, character, and health education have appeared in the bulletin of Virginia State Teachers' Association, the CIAA Bulletin, and the Southern Missionrer.

He is vice-president of the CIAA and a member of the National Education Association, American Association for Health and Physical Education, National Guidance Association, Virginia State Teachers Association, the National Association of Personnel Deans, and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

EDUCATION- 1939
REFORMATORIES

ALABAMA

Sylacauga, Ala., News
February 2, 1939

ESCAPED NEGROES FROM REFORMATORY CAPTURED

Two Negro boys who escaped from the Alabama Reformatory School for Negroes, the first of the week were picked up in Sylacauga Tuesday, and held at the local jail until officers from the Reformatory called for them Wednesday.

The boys were arrested on suspicion, near the railroad. They came to Sylacauga from Opelika.

EDUCATION- 1939
REFORMATORIES

MARYLAND

Jury Differs On Md. Colored Boys' School

'Satisfactory,' Majority Says; Cows, Hogs Better Treated, Others Report

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—The Baltimore grand jury yesterday submitted two reports on conditions at the Cheltenham School for Colored Boys in Prince Georges County—one describing the administration of affairs as "very satisfactory" and the other stating that "cows and hogs get much better attention than the boys themselves."

The majority report, filed by Luis G. Groener and Henry C. Miller, praised the management of the institution. The minority report, submitted by Howard H. Murphy, colored member of the jury, stated:

"Prince Georges County seems to regard Cheltenham as a private political plum and through its control of the board membership foists upon this institution incompetent political employes whom Commissioner Jones (State employment commissioner) says are unfit."

Murphy said an investigation revealed that "barns and cowsheds are far superior in structure and cleanliness to the dormitories and the cows and hogs get much better attention than the boys themselves, who are not provided with shoes and walk about barefoot."

EDUCATION- 1939
REFORMATORIES

MARYLAND

EX-CHELTENHAM TEACHER TELLS

INSIDE STORY OF THE WORST REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN THE ENTIRE U.S.

Reform Schoool Place for Dead End Kids Only

450 Youngsters Cruelly Beaten, Encouraged to Cheat, Lie

EYEGLASSES ARE DENIED TO ALL

Youths Kept 3 Years after Terms Expire

Youngsters become hardened behind prison bars.

ENGLEWOOD, N.J. — The State corrective school for boys at Cheltenham, Md., is a place where 450 "Dead End Kids" live under conditions that are many times worse than conditions portrayed in the movie of that name, according to Raymond Hobson, until recently an instructor there.

Hobson says that he was dismissed from his post the first of January, because:

He spoke to Superintendent Benjamin Sunderland, white, without addressing him by name;

He has constantly refused to humble himself before officials and the 60 or 70 white instructors there;

He was too popular with the boys imprisoned there.

"Rotten Set-up"

"I spoke up when things seemed wrong to me," he said Thursday. "They told me to mind my own business and they would mind theirs.

"It is a rotten set-up," he continued. "The boys are supposed to be prepared to re-enter society with a new point of view. Actually they are prepared for nothing They are encouraged to lie and cheat. No control is exercised over them. They are cruelly beaten.

"One boy was beaten and confined to the hospital nine months He was struck in the face with a bunch of keys, but the official report was that he was hurt playing football. On the road to recovery he was beaten again with the result that both of his eyes were closed. His nose bled for four days.

No Report Made

"There was no report on his condition from the hospital. A cottage master struck the boy whose name is Fred Ames. The superintendent knows these conditions but says nothing."

Hobson, former Hampton football and basketball star, was appointed to instruct at Cheltenham three and one half months ago. But today he says he will never go back.

"I can take only so much," he said. "Any time after that I might forget myself."

He charges the school is anything but an educational institution. There are never any meetngs of teachers, nor does the superintendent ever confer with them as a group. There are no direct reports of their work. All reports reach the superintendent by means of snoopers who accuse behind closed doors, he says.

Accused by Plumber

For instance, he was accused in one case by a plumber at the school and in another by a cottage master.

"The boys' physical condition receives little care," Hopson continues. "Many of them are barefooted. All are continually dirty They are supposed to bathe twice daily, but seldom do.

"The boys are always hungry, and what food they get seems entirely inadequate. They complain of getting only dry cereal for breakfast and some charge that they have found rats in their food supply.

"In my classes at recess, many of the boys would dash into the parsley and raw potato field outside and come back hungrily eating the raw vegetables.

Visitors Kept Mum

"When visitors come they are never permitted to talk to the teachers. Everything is made ready for their visits so that outsiders will see nothing wrong."

He said there are only eigh or nine colored workers and sixt to seventy white, the latter mostl ignorant farmers. And the whit and colored workers don't spea when they meet. They simply pas each other by.

The white, apparently dislik the colored workers.

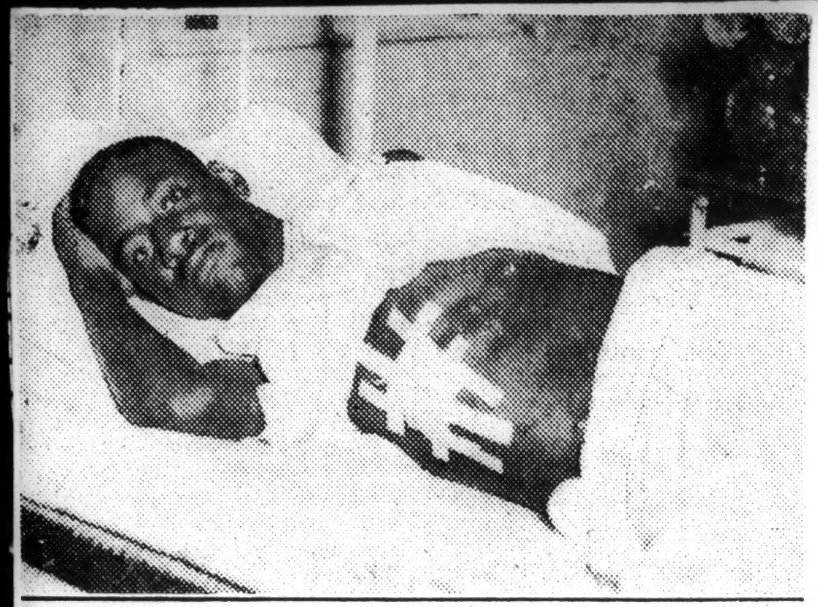
Hobson charges that the boys are struck at will and the principle of physical violence is the accepted one. He himself was told once to beat

Colored Masters Not Wanted

"I learned Superintendent Suderland did not want any colored men as cottage masters.

"The school has six cottages, five presided over by white masters. The board, by a vote of 6 to 5, voted down the application of one Baltimore colored man for the post of master.

"Many of the small boys in the instutition should really be at home with their parents. Mrs. Hawkins, wife of the only colored cottage master, has to act as a mother to seventy-five little boys."



AUDREY BRUNSON,
who was shot by a white guard.

seats. One charge against me was that my classroom was too noisy. If true, the noise is almost unavoidable with the conditions that obtain."

No Real Recreation

Athletic directors who have been sent to the school never stay long, he said. Sunderland will not have them, he charges. As a result, there is no sustained recreation instruction, although each cottage has an athletic ground. Once or twice he went onto the grounds to talk with the boys and he was immediately accused of plotting with them.

His principal was Ellis Dean, a colored man, with whom he lived in a small house near the school. The house has no modern arrangements, he said.

Asked about the pay and other features of the job he said he had no complaint on this score. He said there had been investigations at Cheltenham in the past before he went there, but they did not bare much of the conditions actually in existence.

EDUCATION- 1939
REFORMATORIES

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte N. C. Observer
October 1, 1939

GIVE THEM A BOOK TO READ.

Word comes to The Observer from Superintendent BOYD of the Morrison Training School for Negro boys that these delinquents who are being trained there, and not being imprisoned, are without reading material of the crudest sort of books.

He makes a plea for contributions of old books with which to start a small library containing such reading material as such minds are capable of absorbing and in which an interest will be taken.

This newspaper thinks so much of the idea that it gladly utilizes this means of letting the public know of the situation and, also, in adding a word of support and encouragement to any and all who may wish to respond to such a request.

The Morrison Training School was established during the Governorship of Hon. CAMERON MORRISON and properly bears his name.

It is maintained for the training of delinquent negro boys, and the results of the work that has been done there by Superintendent BOYD and his competent staff far exceeds the hope and expectation of those who in the years ago set themselves to the task of creating this sort of institution, and in reclaiming these wrongly slanted boys to better living.

At present there are about 200 negro boys at this training school, and it is a matter of local interest, if not local responsibility incident to this appeal, that about one-tenth of the entire enrollment there has entered from Mecklenburg's juvenile court.

These boys, of course, ought to have books to read after they have been schooled to read, and such books as will have a wholesome, educational and altogether beneficial effect upon them.

The kind of books that they need will suggest itself at once to the minds of any who may be interested in making a contribution and if The Observer can be further helpful in the matter, the books contributed may be left at this office and they will be turned over to the proper authorities.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 3, 1939

Trusty Convict Escapes From Reformatory

Slips Away in the Night; Was Transferred From State Prison as Cook

Clarence Martin, 25, of Greenwood, state prison trusty detailed as cook at the Negro boys' reformatory less than a week ago, "slipped off" from the reformatory between midnight and daybreak yesterday and made good his escape. The farm is located seven miles from Columbia on the Newberry highway.

Col. James S. Wilson, superintendent of the state penitentiary, said Martin had been chief cook for the prison mess hall until his transfer to the reformatory "three or four days ago." The transfer had been made, he said, on request of Roy Powell, secretary to former Governor Johnston and now head of the reformatory, who told the colonel a cook was needed badly due to the fact the reformatory itself had only youthful, inexperienced inmates.

Colonel Wilson said that Martin had been a yard trusty within the state penitentiary proper, and also had been given the freedom of the grounds when transferred to the reformatory. The prison yard is fenced in but the reformatory yard is not.

Prison records showed Martin June 27 had been sentenced to two years by Judge C. C. Featherstone in the Greenwood county court of general sessions after being convicted on two counts of housebreaking and larceny and two more of housebreaking and grand larceny.

Grady Starnes of Columbia, whose life sentence for murder was commuted in December by Governor Johnston to five years, also is at the reformatory doing plumbing work. His time expires within the next few months.

PENITENTIARY BOARD BILL

The senate sent to the house the bill by Parler of Dorchester and others to create a new board of directors for the state penitentiary which would also supervise the industrial schools for boys and girls and the negro reformatory.

The state training school was originally included in the bill, but it was eliminated from the proposed new system by an amendment agreed to by Parler.

Also sent to the house were a bill by Harvey of Beaufort to remove the requirements for grand jury indictments in misdemeanor cases in which the defendants wish to plead guilty and a resolution by Baskin of Lee requesting Congress to make provision for the repayment to farmers of taxes paid by them for exemption certificates into government-sponsored crop pools.

Abbeville, S. C. Press and Banner
March 2, 1939

SUPPLEMENTAL BILL CARRIES $695,000 FOR CURRENT BEAR

A $695,000,185.19 supplemental appropriation bill for the current fiscal year was drafted last week by the senate finance committee for introduction.

The measure would restore to a large extent the reductions made in the current appropriations by the state budget commission several months ago and in one instance, it would provide more funds than originally appropriated.

This was not the regular supplemental appropriation bill, Chairman S. M. Ward of the committee explained. The regular bill will be drafted later when "we find out how long we are to be in session," Ward said.

Asked where the money was coming from to cover the appropriations, Ward said, "We have appropriated from the state's general fund."

The only item increased beyond the amount of the budget commission reduction was that for the department of education which would get a supplemental appropriation of $333,837 against a cut in its original 1938-39 appropriation of $144,867.

"This was necessary," Ward said, "because of the decrease in revenue specially allocated for school purposes."

The supplemental appropriations:

Governor's office, $1,862.
Secretary of state, $371.
Comptroller general $3,907.
Adjutant general, $1,214.
University of South Carolina, $30,000.
The Citadel, $20,000.
Clemson college, $22,000.
Winthrop college, $20,000.
Medical college, $7,500.
State colored college $10,700.
John De La Howe school, $4,000.
Deaf and Blind school, $3,000.
Superintendent of education, $333,837.
Schoolbook commission, $334.
State library, $300.
Department of public welfare, $7,500.
State hospital, $43,351.
State Training school $10,000.
State sanatorium, $32,000.
Confederate infirmary, $1,365.
Children's bureau, $1,394.
Penitentiary, $23,552.
Industrial School, boys, $4,315.
Industrial school, girls, ,$5,000
Negro reformatory, $2,289.
State board of health, $8,500.
Tax commission, $12,403.
Insurance commission, $997.
Board of fisheries, $2,415.
Department of Agriculture, $9-526.
Forestry commission, $7,047.
Clemson college public service, $41,055.
Department of labor, $1,939.
Industrial commission, $2,090.
Game warden, $1,025.
Board of bank control, $1,825.
Public service commission, $6,-193.
Rural Electrification authority, $3,000.
Electrician and engineer, $450.
Sinking fund commission, $927.
Contingent fund, $4,000.
Total, $695,185.

Greenwood, S. C. Index Journal
March 19, 1939

Clarence Martin Recaptured

COLUMBIA, March 18. —(AP)— Clarence Martin, a young white penitentiary trusty who escaped from the negro boys' reformatory while serving as a cook, was recaptured near Greenwood, penitentiary superintendent James S. Wilson said today.

Martin had been sent to the institution as a trusty and escaped by walking away, Wilson said. He added that penitentiary guards went to Greenwood today to return Martin to the penitentiary.

The capture was made by County Officers Calvin White and Len Lyon and Willie Buzhardt and L. E. Sloan.

Chester, S. C., Reporter
March 20, 1939

The General Assembly ratified Friday and sent to the Governor an act substituting one board for the governing boards of the Penitentiary, State Industrial School for Boys and Girls and the Negro Reformatory. The present Penitentiary Board would be abolished and a new six-man board, one member from each Congressional district, would be appointed by the governor, who would be ex-officio chairman. The superintendents of each institution would be named by the board.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 12, 1939

POWELL APPEALS FOR REFORM PLAN

Says Vocational Education System Needed at Negro Training School

Columbia, April 11.—(AP): Superintendent Roy A. Powell wants vocational education set up at the state negro boys' industrial school so that the institution will no longer be "little more than a preparatory school for the penitentiary".

Powell, who became superintendent in January after concluding his work as secretary to former Governor Olin D. Johnston, has arranged for $13,000 in funds for the establishment of a school for the 225 boys at the institution, contingent upon $200 appropriation by the legislature.

The one-teacher school there now is "virtually no school at all," Powell said, due to the number of boys.

"These boys—some of them as young as seven—are sent here for varying terms, some until they reach the age of twenty-one. They are all in the formative age and with proper training could be sent out properly equipped to lead a decent life," the superintendent said. "Now, however, we have no facilities for training them in vocations. They work in the fields, but that is about all."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 8, 1939

ORPHANAGE SEEKS AID

Rev. J. O. Clark Asks Help for Wadmalaw Children

The Rev. J. O. Clark has issued an appeal for aid for the Brown orphanage for negro children on Wadmalaw island. He said that since he took over the orphanage, he has had no team of horses or mules to make food crops for the children, and will appreciate anything that is given to him. He asked that donations not be given to solicitors unless they have a letter signed by him as president and endorsed by Mrs. Helen Clark O'Brien. Donations may be left at Mrs. O'Brien's home, 15 Elmwood avenue, or at the orphanage's main office, 263 Ashley avenue.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 11, 1939

Vocational Education Held Aim For Negro Reformatory

Powell Works For Training School; $2,000 Needed From Legislature

Vocational education for the 225 negro boys at the John G. Richards Industrial school, eight miles from Columbia on the Broad River road, is the aim of Supt. Roy A. Powell, of the institution.

Mr. Powell, who took charge in January, already has arranged for $13,000 in funds for establishment of a school at the institution contingent upon $2,000 from the legislature. The senate already has approved the appropriation and only approval by the house and the governor is necessary.

At present the institution has a one-teacher school, but if Mr. Powell's plans go through the school would be taken into the state public school system. Supt. of Education James H. Hope has expressed his support of the idea.

One Teacher Now

"We have virtually no school at all now," according to Mr. Powell, "and the institution is little more than a preparatory school for the penitentiary. These boys—some of them as young as seven—are sent here for varying terms, some until they reach the age of 21. They are all in the formative age and with proper training could be sent our properly equipped to lead a decent life. Now, however, we have no facilities for training them in vocations. They work in the fields, but that is about all."

With the new school, Mr. Powell said that there would be elementary education, but that vocational work would be stressed, like carpentry, brick-laying and other worthwhile trades.

Since taking charge of the institution in January, Mr. Powell has brought about a number of major improvements, including a $15,000 mess hall, to take the place of one which will be converted into a dormitory to increase the institution's accommodations by 100 boys. New guards quarters, costing several thousands of dollars, has just been completed, and work will start within a few days on erection of a 9,000-foot heavy wire fence, eight feet high, around all of the buildings. At present there is no fence and the boys must be under constant vigilance when they are out of their barred dormitories.

Recreation Yard Planned

The fence will include a large space which will be used as a recreation yard for baseball and other games. Since Mr. Powell has been at the institution arrangementts have been made to use the penitentiary's portable motion picture equipment to have two picture programs a month.

"The pictures are fine for the morale," Mr. Powell said. "For punishment we use a system of denial. Unruly boys are denied the right to see the pictures or participate in games."

Another major improvement has been the installation of a well-equipped medical examination and treatment room in the small hospital. Modern sterilization and other facilities have been installed.

The bakery has been improved. Where before only cornbread could be baked, Mr. Powell has obtained necessary equipment, mostly giftts from local bakeries of discarded pans, etc., for rye and wheat bread. Clemson college experts have recommended new farming and dairying programs which are being put into effect. New roofs have been put on all the barns and other outbuildings. All of the work done so far, costing around $25,000 or $30,000, has cost the state only $5,000. The rest of it has been accomplished through cooperation of various federal agencies.

Many Pass Through

Mr. Powell estimates that between 400 and 500 different boys spend some time at the institution every year, although the capacity population is held at 225 because of lack of accommodations. There actually are beds and cots for only 150 boys, but by doubling up and crowding 225 are accommodated.

Improved heating facilities have been arranged by Mr. Powell with only a minimum of cost. He went to the state sinking fund commission when the old South Carolina Education association building was torn down to make way for the new state office building and was given the furnace which had been used in the old building. This now is being installed and will take the place of wood-burning stoves in the dormitories, mess hall and hospital.

"The boys themselves are showing great interest in the renovation program," Mr. Powell said. "They have requested flower seed and are beautifying parts of the grounds on their own initiative. I believe that the school plan would do more to improve conditions than any other one thing."

Abbeville, S. C. Press and Banner
April 20, 1939

Powell Wants To Educate Inmates At Negro School

Columbia, April 19.—Supt. Roy A. Powell wants vocational education set up at the state negro boys' industrial school so that the institution will no longer be "little more than a preparatory school for the penitentiary."

Powell, who became superintendent in January after concluding his work as secretary to former Governor Olin Johnston, has arranged for $13,000 in funds for the establishment of a school for the 225 boys at the institution contingent upon $2,000 appropriation by the legislature.

The one-teacher school there now is "vitally no school at all," Powell said, due to the number of boys.

"These boys—some of them as young as seven—are sent here for varying terms, some until they reach the age of 21. They are all in the formative age and with proper training could be sent out properly equipped to lead a decent life," the superintendent said. "Now, however, we have no facilities for training them in vocations. They work in the fields, but that is about all."

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 23, 1939

Baseball Gift

The boys at the John G. Richards Industrial School for Negro Boys will have baseball bats and balls for their recreation moments ...Supt. Roy A. Powell announced today that he had received a $10 check from the Girls club of the First Presbyterian church as a donation for purchase of baseball equipment.

* * * * * *

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 20, 1939

Reformatory Seeks Three Missing Boys

Three of four youths who broke away from the Negro Boys Reformatory on the Broad River road Monday night were still at large today, Superintendent W. A. Huey said this afternoon.

The four youths, all trusties, were: Cecil Yancey of Greenville, Solomon Chisholm of Ridgeland, Rozelle Lawrence of Summerville and George Williams of Allendale. Superintendent Huey said their ages ranged from 14 to 18.

Yancey was caught soon after the four slipped away and Mr. Huey said that the recapture of the others was expected shortly.

The main building of the institution is enclosed with a fence but the inmates are not locked in individual cells.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
August 13, 1939

W. A. Huey Accepts Superintency Of Negro Reformatory

COLUMBIA, Aug. 12 (AP) —William A. Huey of Columbia, a former Baptist minister, said today he had accepted the superintendency of the John G. Richards Reformatory for Negro Boys and would begin his duties September 1.

Huey was elected to the position to succeed Roy A. Powell by the board of directors of penal institutions three weeks ago. He was out of the state at the time and it was not known immediately if he would take the job.

"I have accepted the position after thinking it over seriously," he told newsmen today.

He is at present vocational guidance director and supervisor of educational aid for the National Youth Administartion in South Carolina.

EDUCATION- 1939
REFORMATORIES

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 13, 1939

Would Remove Negro School Here

The Chattanooga Interracial Committee will be asked to assist in the movement here by a group of colored citizens to remove the State Training and Agricultural School for Colored Boys from Pikeville to this city.

Prof. Cortez Tipton and Dr. L. C. Patton, representing colored sponsors of the movement, Monday discussed the situation with Raleigh Crumbliss, associate director of the Chamber of Commerce, and asked the Chamber's assistance.

Prof. Tipton and Dr. Patton declared that the school is going to be moved. They pointed out that on various occasions State officials had recommended that it be condemned both from the standpoint of location and equipment.

Located in the mountains eighteen miles from Pikeville, Dr. Patton said that the school is "out of reach, out of harmony and out of touch." Both the Negro leaders said that the mountaineers of the region are not in sympathy with the reformatory. There are no Negro teachers connected with the school, which normally has about 300 inmates and expends around $62,000 annually.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
September 10, 1939

PLAN CONCERTS FOR REFORMATORY FUND OF COLORED ASSN.

The Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens, is waging a campaign to secure funds for carrying on the work in a reformatory and correctional institution movement, and they have engaged the services of Rev. R. Clingman, of Louisville, Ky., and Naomi Eggleston, reader of Mt. Vernon, Ill., who will render programs at the following places:

First Baptist Church on Ellison St., Rev. J. W. Smith, pastor, Tuesday night, Sept. 12; Mt. Zion Baptist Church on Washington St., Rev. J. A. Caldwell, pastor, Wednesday night, Sept. 13; Home Baptist Church on Carson St., Rev. T. Grimes, pastor, Thursday night, Sept. 14.

The program will consist of addresses, music, quartette contests, solos and recitals. The public is cordially invited.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 14, 1939

Price to Speak At Negro School

ASHLAND—Governor Price will speak at the closing exercises of the Virginia Manual Labor School for Negro Boys to be held today at the school near Hanover Courthouse.

The exercises will open at 9:30 A. M. with a trade exhibit to be followed by a competitive military drill at 2 P. M. After Governor Price's address, the Smythe memorial exercises will be held. An industrial demonstration and a band concert will conclude the program. The school is under direction of W. B. Layton.

EDUCATION- 1939
REFORMATORIES

VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 24, 1939

Needed--$6,500

ONLY six days remain for the interdenominational committee of both the white and Negro races, which is seeking $10,000 for a chapel at the State Industrial Farm for Women in Goochland County, to secure the remainder of the quota. Formal opening of the farm's new buildings is set for next Saturday, and those in charge hope to obtain the needed amount by that time.

It is occasionally asked why the State of Virginia does not pay the cost of erecting this chapel, since the institution is owned and operated by the Commonwealth. There are two answers. In the first place, there are chapels at six State institutions at the present time, and the State did not pay the entire cost of any of them. In the second place, the State will furnish convict labor and convict-made bricks for the chapel at the women's farm, so that a $30,000 structure can be built for $10,000.

Working under considerable difficulty, the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish women who are seeking this amount have managed to obtain nearly $3,500. They urgently require $6,500 additional by next Saturday. It seems a trifling sum for a State of 2,500,000 people to provide for so important a purpose.

Why cannot 6,500 Virginia women send in $1 each for this worthy cause? Of course, larger or smaller amounts will be equally welcome. When it is stated that unless the needed sum is forthcoming, the hundreds of Virginia women at the farm will have to hold their religious exercises in the same room where on week days cards are played and dances are held, it is difficult to believe that the people of Virginia will fail to respond with the necessary contributions.

Those in charge of the institution feel that the mere fact that the women of Virginia show sufficient concern for the moral and spiritual welfare of the farm's unfortunate inmates to build a chapel there, will count tremendously toward improving their morale and their mental attitude. All persons wishing to contribute to the building of the chapel should send their contributions to MRS. CHURCHILL J. GIBSON, Treasurer, 1208 West Franklin Street, Richmond.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

AWARDED FELLOWSHIP

WILLIAM CHILDS CURTIS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute announced today that he had just been notified by the General Education Board that William Childs Curtis and Earl Saunders Walker of the Tuskegee Institute faculty have been awarded fellowships for the year 1939-1940.

Mr. Curtis received the Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degree from the University of Illinois where his brilliant work in the School of engineering prompted the Administration to offer him a fellowship for further graduate study. Mr. Curtis, however, preferred to try his wings and so accepted a position as instructor in the School of Mechanical Industries, division of applied electricity at Tuskegee. Two years ago he was advanced to director of the division.

Mr. Curtis is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Parrish Curtis of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Curtis will study radio at the RCA Institute, New York City.

Mr. Earl Saunders Walker, the other recipient of a general Education Board Fellowship will study in the School of the Drama at Yale University.

Mr. Walker, since becoming director of the Tuskegee Little Theatre, with the assistance of his class in Play Production and other members of the Little Theatre, has converted the one-time creamery of the Booker Washington era into one of the most complete and attractive Little Theatres in the country at a total cost of $200.

The full length and one-act plays presented by this group each year have been an outstanding contribution to the cultural life of the campus.

Mr. Walker is a native of Birmingham, Ala., where he taught for several years in the Booker Washington High School before joining the Tuskegee faculty. Mr. Walker holds the A. B. degree from Talladega, M. A. from the University of Michigan and has done additional graduate work at Michigan and Harvard. He is regional secretary of the Association of Teachers of Speech in Negro Schools.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Curtis will begin their study in September. Both are teaching in the Tuskegee Summer School.

ONLY 1 NEGRO '39 GRADUATE OF HARVARD

B. A. Degree to Coleridge A. Braithwaite of Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON.—(ANP) — The one Negro graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard university this year was Coleridge A. Braithwaite of Cambridge, Mass.

He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Braithwaite, long residents of Cambridge, where Dr. Braithwaite has practiced medicine since his graduation several years ago from Harvard Medical school.

Young Brathwaite majored in music and modern languages and was graduated cum laude. He was an honor graduate from Cambridge high and Latin school. During his years at Harvard he was for a time a member of the Glee club and the Chapel choir as well as on the staff of Phillips Brooks house and a member of the Music and Italian clubs.

He held the Buckley and Student Council scholarships and a position on the honored dean's list.

His thesis for graduation was a voluminous piece of research on the "Achievements and Contributions to Music of Samuel Colerdige-Taylor" which wil be filed in the Harvard university library.

In addition to completing the required work of his class in music, Braithwaite has done other composing of orchestral and chamber music. He plays both the piano and organ and is a member of the choir of St. Peter's Episcopal church Cambridge.

He plans to return to Harvard in the fall for his master's degree in musical composition and pedagogy.

Other Negro alumni from Harvard this year were from the various graduate departments.

TUSKEGEEANS ARE AWARDED FELLOWSHIPS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 6. — Dr. F. D. Patterson president, Tuskegee Institute, announced recently that he had been notified by the General Education Board that William Childs Curtis and Earl Sanders Walker of the Tuskegee Institute faculty have been awarded fellowships for the year 1939-40.

Mr. Curtis received the Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degree from the University of Illinois where his brilliant work in the School of Engineering prompted the Administration to offer him a fellowship for further graduate study. Mr. Curtis, however, preferred to try his wings and so accepted a position as instructor in the School of Mechanical Industries, Division of Applied Electricity at Tuskegee. Two years ago he was advanced to director of the division.

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Mr. Walker and Mr. Curtis will begin their study in September. Both are teaching in the Tuskegee summer school.

Colored Girl is Graduate From Pontifical Music U.

Black Dispatch

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—First colored girl to graduate from the Catholic University of America in Washington, the only pontifical university in the county, is Miss Vivian Collier, former resident of this city. 7-8-39

Miss Collier, a concert singer, took time out to further her musical education and gain her M. B. She was given a "superior rating," making one of the highest grades in her class. Finishing in February, she received her degree in June. While awaiting the award, she enrolled again and is now working toward an M. A. in music.

A pontifical university differs from an ordinary Catholic university in that it is directly under the supervision of the pope rather than

the great mass of men society is all right. But not for men and

RECEIVES M.A. DEGREE

MRS. D. S. MOSELY

Who was the only Race member of 700 graduates at Loyola university to receive a master of arts degree in social work at commencement exercises held recently. Mrs. Mosely, widow of the late Dr. M. G. Mosely of Texas, is a graduate of Fisk university, a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, the Federated Women's and Chicago Business and Professional Women's clubs. A graduate of of Pendle Hill finishing school at Wallingsford, Pa., she was the first Race woman to receive a scholarship and fellowship there, after finishing Fisk university. At one time Mrs. Mosely was interracial speaker for the Race Relations Committee of Philadelphia. Thornton photo.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
May 28, 1939

Daily Democrat Negro Carriers To Get Degrees

Two negro youths who have paid for their educations by carrying the Daily Democrat in the negro section of Tallahassee will be graduated from Florida A & M College here tomorrow with bachelor of science degrees in agriculture.

One of them, Anthony Caesar Hooks, came here from his home in Monticello eight years ago and made his own living while attending both high school and college in Tallahassee.

The other, Edward Gardner, has carried a Democrat route for six years and has paid his way through a four-year college course with his earnings.

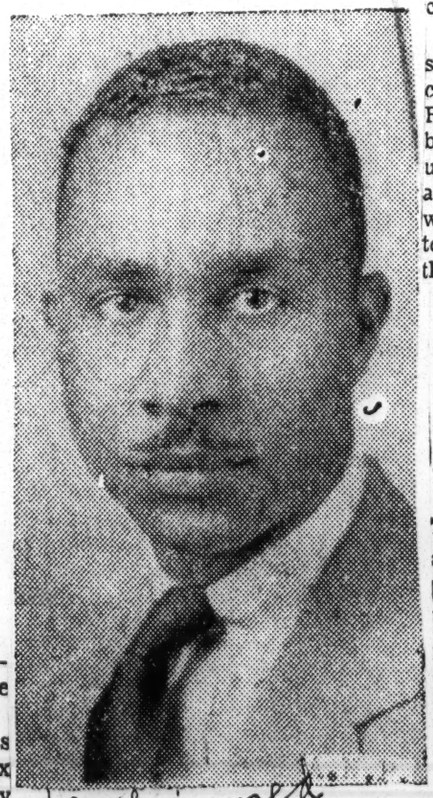
Both boys received outside aid only during their senior years, when they had NYA jobs in addition to their newspaper routes.

Meharry Graduate Receives A Guggenheim Scholarship

NEW YORK, July 13 — Albert Virtue, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, class of '39, but now a resident of 409 West 150th street, this city, was apprised last week that he had been selected for a Guggenheim scholarship, which will entitle him to a year's specialized work at the Leonie Murray Guggenheim oFundation. His scholastic year will start September 11 next and he will recevie $125 per month.

Virtue is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I. He prepared for his profession at Cornwell College, Kingston, Jamaica, and at Howard University. He intends to practice in Texas after completing his scholarship.

Awarded Ph. D.



Dr. Frank G. Davis of Washington, D. C., who was awarded the Ph. D. degree from the University of Iowa at commencement exercises held last month. He has accepted the professor of economics position at Prairie View College.

Jersey Girl Wins $2,000 Scholarship

FAIR HAVEN, N. J., July 28—Possessing all the earmarks of a genius, Miss Gertrude Albert, Rumson high school graduate, received the $2,000 Victory Park scholarship for outstanding scholastic achievement, recently.

Miss Albert, an ardent sports enthusiast, was a member of athletic association, president of the student council, and served on the press club and the year book staff.

Modestly accepting the praise bestowed upon her by Dorothy Doran, columnist on the Long Branch Daily Record, a white paper, Miss Albert thinks that there is nothing unusual about her accomplishments, although she feels very happy over winning such an honor. She plans to enter New York university in the fall.

Race Authorities To Lecture At N. Y. University

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28—Three members of the race are among the 16 housing experts, headed by Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, who will lecture at the Housing Management Training institute at New York university, July 24 to August 18.

The Race lecturers are Lionel F. Artis, manager, Lockfield Garden Apartments, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. M. Cain, manager, Stanley H. Holmes Village, Atlantic City, N. J., and Alonzo G. Moron, manager, University Homes, Atlanta, Go.

Given Fellowship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Dr. F. D. Patterson announced today that Mr. Earl Saunders Walker (above) of the Tuskegee Institute faculty has been awarded a fellowship in the department of Drama at Yale University. At Tuskegee, Mr. Walker has introduced the Little Theatre Movement project which is conducted in a building that at one time was used as a dairy.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

He Teaches Boys What They Need to Know to Pass West Point Exams

LEAVENWORTH, Kas. — Every Christmas, a 72-year-old colored man of Leavenworth receives cards from every state in the country and from a dozen nations of the world.

They are from his "boys," 1,800 of them, for whom he has been a stepping-stone and respected friend in their progress toward a career of military service.

He is Professor B. K. Bruce, who Friday, October 6, announced his retirement as principal of the Sumner school after more than 54 years of service.

Professor Bruce probably has had more to do with developing officers for the army, navy and coast guard than any other single man in the United States. It is a life's work, begun somewhat as a practical gesture, but turning into a labor of love. Professor Bruce has earned the friendship and respect of some of the nation's highest-ranking officers. At least one of his "boys" is on every ship in the U.S. navy, and one or more in the 48 states.

Coaches for Exams

When his "boys" are married, they send him a wedding invitation, and several times a year they stop here with their wives and family to visit the man who has helped them.

Professor Bruce for 35 or 40 years, (he doesn't remember exactly) has been a "coach" for entrance examinations to West Point, Annapolis, and the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., the only man in the country to do such coaching in all subjects. Professor Bruce doesn't particularly like the appelation, "coach."

"I don't coach my boys to answer types of questions," he says "I try to teach them thoroughly in a number of subjects—so thoroughly they needn't fear any question they may be asked."

And he has been singularly successful. Out of 1,800 young men who have been his students, only three have failed to pass entrance examinations.

Back in 1885, an 18-year-old youth just graduated from the University of Kansas, Mr. Bruce came here as principal of the Sumner school. With rare vision, he saw the opportunity for grooming young applicants for military life in the basic subjects, English, mathematics, history, geography—those fundamentals in which young men were surprisingly deficient.

From All Over Country

After years of preparing himself, Mr. Bruce began what was to be an unusual and highly successful career. It was a slow start. But today, students are sent to him from all parts of the country, and he never lacks for a sizeable class.

Perhaps Mr. Bruce's success lies in several factors. Of genial yet determined personality, Mr. Bruce has loved his work. More particularly, he has taken a realistic attitude toward the task.

"I begin with the assumption that my boys know nothing," he explains. "When I was a boy, I used to carry water to a huge barrel. We would estimate the water in it by thumping on the side. I thump the boy to see what he has in him, and then assume he hasn't anything."

After examining his boys' scholastic records, Mr. Bruce sets to work. Right off, he has it understood that the responsibility is the boy's. He has to work. And so far, Mr. Bruce has found few who weren't willing students. Then he tells them what may be expected of them as future officers of the army. He doesn't mince words.

It ordinarily takes about five months of long sessions with an insistent teacher, who takes nothing for granted.

Large Class During War

On that score, Mr. Bruce impresses his boys with the necessity of specific knowledge of a subject. Many of the young men have come from large schools, where they perhaps were called upon to recite half a dozen times a year.

"In your military school," Mr. Bruce tells them, "you will be in classes of about ten for periods of an hour and forty-five minutes each. The boy isn't born who can hide his ignorance for an hour and forty-five minutes."

During the war, Mr. Bruce often had classes of 20 or 30 students. They were the "provisional class" applicants, who entered military service from civilian life by examination. In those days, and nights, Mr. Bruce rented a downtown office, with classes lasting sometimes until 11 oclock at night.

Old-time students remember Mr. Bruce in various ways. One student recalls an eccentricity of which Mr. Bruce laughs today (he still has it). Looking at a boy shrewdly, he would ask: "And what are we going to let 'X' equal?" and pull at his chin. When other memories have fled, that one remains.

Always a man of excellent health, ("I've never had a headache,") Mr. Bruce has been absent from the Sumner school 32 days in more than 54 years. He was in a motor car accident in 1923, forcing him to stay out for a little more than a month. Otherwise he has reported every school morning, never tardy.

Boys 'A Credit'

He took his pupils who wanted an Army career in groups—several from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening at his home; from 5 to 9 o'clock, —for almost 40 years drilling and repeating with the lights shining through the windows of his home late into the night.

It's kept me young and interested "I've loved every minute of it. in the world about me."

Two years ago, two of his boys who took the entrance examination at Annapolis ranked first and second in a class of 660.

"My boys stay. They don't flunk out. I watch their progress, and they have been a credit."

They come back to the professor to visit and to send their sons. He has taught two generations of students, father and son, and been able to recall to his boys what their fathers had said and done.

A smile and an infectious laugh, Mr. Bruce remembers some of his favorites:

Richards Vidmir, now sports editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, who would rather "go to a party than study," happy-go-lucky and a favorite of Mr. Bruce.

"He didn't even take the examination. It's just as well. He's in his glory now. Dick was an unusually smart boy, but he wasn't interested in an Army career."

Or Major Ward H. Maris, now at Fort Leavenworth, who this summer sent his son to Mr. Bruce for instruction.

Recalls Favorites

Or Willard (Hunk) Holbrook, who became a famous football player at West Point.

Or Joe Cranston Jr., who went to the 1920 and 1924 Olympic games as a boxer.

Or Maurice (Ozzie) Simons, who was a West Point star football player.

There are dozens of others. They aren't hard for Mr. Bruce to remember, remember that is when they were eager and slightly frightened young boys.

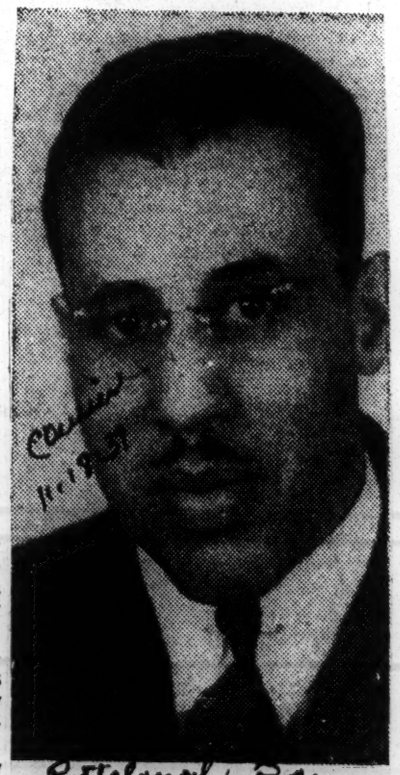
Mr. Bruce has a wealth of prominent relatives. His uncle, B. K Bruce, was U. S. senator from Mississippi and register of the treasury under President Garfield and President McKinley.

His son-in-law, Carrington L. Davis, is principal of a Baltimore, Md., high school, with 1,600 students.

Although he has retired as principal at the Sumner school, Mr. Bruce will continue with his coaching. After a few months of rest, during which he will visit his daughter, Mrs. Davis in Baltimore, and a few of his host of friends in the east, he will return to take up again his work.

—Reprinted from the Leavenworth (Kas.) Daily Times.

EARNS AWARD



Avis Dennis, graduate civil engineering student at the University of Washington, was awarded the Arthur B. Denny Scholarship of $500 for advanced study this year.

Dillard Professor Gives Two Papers Before Scientists

CHICAGO—(ANP)— A group of specialists from leading American universities has been gathered at the University of Chicago to carry out cooperative research upon problems of children and adolescents, and upon personality development in relation to learning.

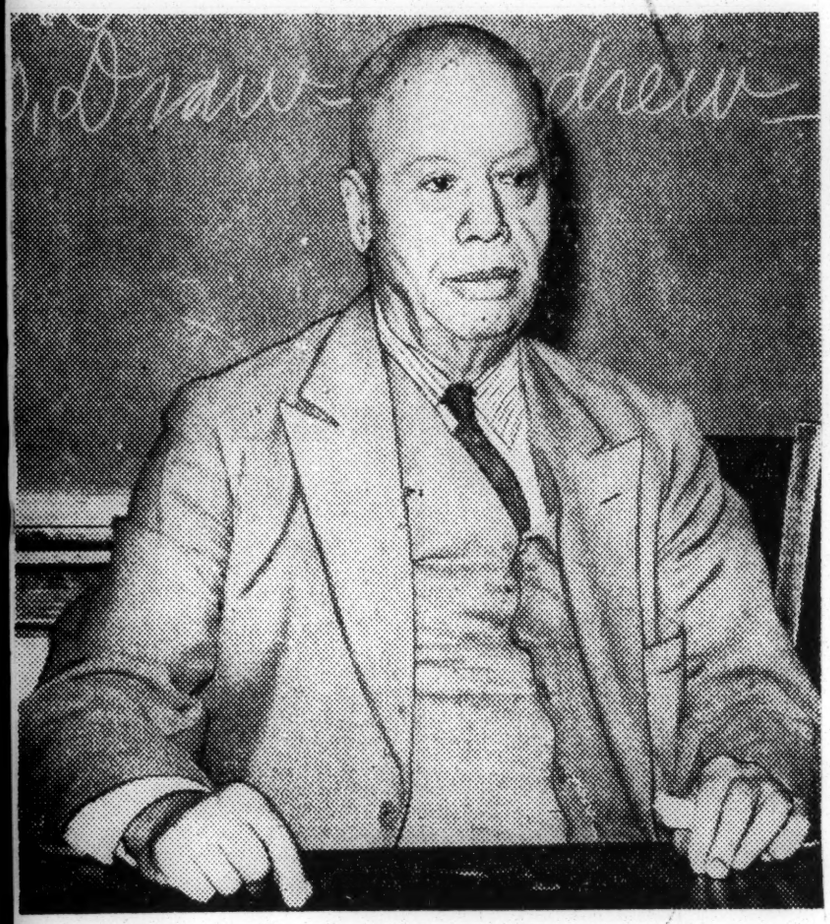
Among the group is Allison Davis, professor of anthropology and head of the division of social studies at Dillard University. This panel of social scientists was called together by the American Council of Education.

GIVES 2 PAPERS

Mr. Davis, who is on leave on a Ronsenwald fellowship, has given the first two in a series of papers dealing with his researches upon social controls and personality development among Negroes. The influences of the system of color-caste in America upon the learning processes and habits of colored children, as well as the differential types of child training by social classes within the colored society itself, will be developed in further talks by Mr. Davis.

A recent research conducted by Mr. Davis for the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, with the collaboration of Dr. John Dillard of the Yale Institute of Human Relations, has dealt with color-caste and social class influences in the training of adolescents. This study of colored children will be discussed by the psychologist and sociologists at the University of Chicago, and is to be published by the council during the winter.

To Continue His 'Coaching'



B. K. BRUCE, 72-year-old Leavenworth educator who has resigned from the principalship of the Sumner school, a position he held for 54 years. He will continue teaching young fellows the subjects they must know to pass the entrance examinations at West Point and Annapolis. —Courtesy Leavenworth Times.

* * * * *

RICH, FULL YEARS

(An editorial from the Leavenworth Daily Times which The Call reprints both as a tribute to B. K. Bruce, one of the Southwest's foremost educators who has retired from the Leavenworth public school system, and in appreciation to the Times for its commendable handling of the story dealing with one of Leavenworth's prominent figures.)

Prof. B. K. Bruce, who has asked to be retired after 54 years as principal of Sumner school, has contributed a valuable heritage to the young people of his race in education, culture and personal example of upright living and individual self-respect. Few men have rendered so great a service to education in Leavenworth as has Prof. Bruce. What he has done is beyond computing; and the high respect that he commands in the minds of all our citizens testifies better than words to the esteem in which he is held and the appreciation there is here in this city for his splendid achievements in the school room scholastically and in character building.

But the influence of Prof. Bruce has not been confined to the pupils who have attended his school. It has permeated the United States Army and Navy as well. For to him young men ambitious to attend West Point and Annapolis have come from all over the nation these many years past to tutor for their examinations under his expert instruction. And all who shared in his tutelage have been impressed with the splendid qualities of Mr. Bruce's mind and heart and the high standard he always has set for himself as a man and a citizen.

Urban League + Bulletin +

Last week we gave a few examples of "Success Stories" of negroes in all walks of life. Other artists whose lives and accomplishments furnish a wealth of material for "success stories" are Sam Brown, of Philadelphia; Dox Thrash, of Georgia; Eldzier Cortor, Charles Davis, Archibald J. Motley Jr., Walter Ellison, Charles Sebree and Earl Walker, natives of Illinois; Allan R. Crite, of Massachusetts; Wilmer Jennings, Rhode Island; John A. Glenn, Palmer Hayden and Georgette Seabrooke, of New York, and John Lutz, of Ohio. All of these craftsmen have been on the WPA Federal Art Projects.

No series of "success stories" is complete without a hero who risks his life for others. Eugene Stewart, 28-year-old laborer on a WPA project in Boston, last year tried desperately to save the lives of two persons trapped in an automobile when it plunged from the Dover street bridge. For more than a quarter of an hour Stewart could be seen by scores of spectators who had gathered on the bridge above, diving repeatedly under the surface of the river at the spot where the motor car was submerged, but all his efforts to complete a rescue were of no avail. Stewart himself was finally removed from the water exhausted and suffering from exposure and immersion. "I lost a very good white friend of mine that way last year," he said, "and I never want to see anybody else die that way."

This same WPA laborer in 1937 helped avert a possible explosion in the Boston City hospital, at the expense of severe burns and other injuries to himself.

Stories of Heroism.

Other tales of heroism can be written around WPA and National Youth Administration project workers who have gone to the aid of persons endangered by tornados and floods in various parts of the country. During the hurricane and floods in New England and the tornado in Charleston, S. C., the efficiency with which these workers dealt with the emergency won for them the title of "shock troops of disaster."

The "success story" of Shirley Graham, supervisor of the negro unit of the Chicago WPA Federal Theater, had its climax in the award to her of a $2,500 Rosenwald Fellowship this year. She will continue studies in drama and music at Yale University.

The sculpture produced by Olivia Caldwell, of Chicago, has placed this 22-year-old blind artist in the front ranks of another branch of the cultural arts. Sightless since birth, her training in the art classes of the WPA has enabled her to overcome that great handicap. She has learned sculpture through her fingers, and has executed some remarkable work. A display of her work at the Wabash Y. M. C. A. last October was jointly sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. and the adult education program of the WPA. A more recent exhibit of her sculpture was held during the convention of the Detroit branch of the National Negro Congress in March of this year, attracting much interest among the delegates.

Perhaps the best known of these success stories is that of Richard Wright, employed on the Federal Writers' Project in New York city. A former WPA laborer in Chicago, he won a $500 prize in 1937 for the best short story submitted by a Federal Writers' Project worker to Story magazine. His novel, "Uncle Tom's Children," won instant acclaim. This year Wright was the only negro named among those who were given the Guggenheim award of $2,500 for further creative writing. The youthful author struggled to success by surmounting racial hatred in certain sections of the south after running away from his native Natchez, Miss., home.

Organizes Band.

In Portland, Ore., Bert Turner organized a 32-piece band and a drum and bugle corps composed of 166 talented boys and girls under his instruction in the Negro Federal School of Music and the WPA recreation program. Patience and careful planning nave rewarded Turner's efforts. The youthful musical units under his direction have succeeded in appearing in recitals and other performances in many schools and parks on the west coast.

In the relatively new science of aerial map tracing, the names of Clifford Spottsville and William T. Brown take their places in the lists of those who are winning merits and success through opportunities opened to them by federal agencies. Difficult phases of this science of cartography were quickly mastered by these and 107 other negro draftsmen during their employment on a WPA project sponsored by the Rural Electrification Administration at Washington, D. C. Through diligent work and constant study, Spottsville and Brown are particularly efficient in their work. They are ready to take a place in private industry when the opportunity arises.

Colonel Philip Mathews, state WPA administrator, has announced the resignation of Crystal B. Fauset from her post as member of the Pennsylvania state legislature to accept an appointment as assistant state director of the education and recreation program of the Work Projects Administration. The first negro woman ever to be elected to a state legislature will also act as consultant and advisor on all race relations questions and problems in the works program in Pennsylvania.

ACHIEVEMENT COMMISSIOIN

THE NATIONAL Negro Achievement Commission, Inc., has announced a reorganization of its organization and is now beginning plans for an "appropriate, dignified, spirited New York World's Fair 1940 exhibit, well designed and well organized, to show his (the Negro's) contribution to this country's life and development and his growing importance in its future."

After such a fiasco which the Commission had during this year's work, it is refreshing to note that things are now shaping up so that when the World's Fair reopens next year the Negro will be shown in a good light and to good advantage.

While other groups were building and opening exhibits, the Commission was planning and wasting valuable time with useless meetings and sending out meaningless releases to newspapers—releases which praised this officer or that but which were so lacking in news values that most of the Negro papers refused to use them.

One valuable year has been lost by the race because some individuals on the Commission put their interests first and made the race's secondary. Let's hope that the newly-incorporated group expeditiously sets out to plan an intelligent, workable program and that it carries it through to fruition. Here is a splendid opportunity for the race as a whole to benefit. May the Commission make the most of it!

EDUCATION- 1939

SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

NAMED TO SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 19—(ANP)—At last Friday's closing session of the 10th annual convention, the Eastern Sociological society here, E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university was made a member of the executive board. Some 250 delegates attended the sessions held at Hotel Berkeley Carteret, elected Professor Willard Waller of Barnard college, Columbia university, president of the society.

To Get Ph. D. On June 7

ALPHONSE HENINBURG, assistant to the president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, who will receive his Doctor of Philosophy degree from New York University on June 7.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
April 22, 1939

HONORING THE CURIES

What a splendid lesson in internationalism it is to consider the contribution which the famous Curies have made to modern civilization! In New York this week Americans in one day twice honored the illustrious daughter of Marie and Pierre Curie, and with the Americans were the Ambassador from Poland and the Ambassador from France, representing their respective peoples.

Eve Curie, the distinguished daughter who has written the "Life of Madame Curie," was awarded the Clement Cleveland Medal by the New York City Cancer Committee. The award was made to Mlle. Curie because of "her rare achievement in writing so superb a life" of her mother, Marie Sklodovska Curie, the famous Polish chemist and wife of Pierre Curie, the famous French physicist.

In accepting the medal, Eve Curie thanked the group of American women who in 1921 presented Mme. Curie with "the only gift on which her heart was set—a gram of that radium which she had given to the world for nothing and which she was now too poor to buy to continue her research work."

Later, in 1929, a group of American women again presented Mme. Curie with a gram of radium so that the Curie Institute might be founded at Warsaw.

"Isn't it amazing," said Mlle. Curie, "that during the life of Marie and Pierre Curie, and even beyond their death, all these dreams have become realities? Marie Sklodovska's patriotic dream was the resurrection of Poland, her native land. The scientific dream of my parents has been accomplished by the discovery of radium which has led to a whole series of discoveries and given us a new picture of the universe, of the structure of matter.

"And their humanitarian dream has also become a reality. Soon after the discovery of radium a great hope dawned on the world. Radium, by destroying diseased cells, could cure lupus, skin diseases and certain types of cancer. This new treatment was given the name of Curietherapy and was used for the first time in Paris hospitals."

Thus we see how a Frenchman and his Polish wife, later assisted in a small way by American philanthropy, made such a stupendous contribution to all nations. In his recent book "Union Now," Clarence Streit points out how absurd it is for a nation to think it can live alone and prosper. Our debts to all manner of men are too numerous to mention.

But Mr. Streit does mention a few of these debts. "We had no way of divining," he writes, "that the man who would give us paper would be born in China, and that an Arab would bring it to us, an Englishman would give us a Turk's idea of vaccination against smallpox, an Italian would give us wireless, a German Jew would find the cure for syphilis with the help of a Japanese, and that Negroes instead of white men would be the first slaves to establish an enduring republic of self-freed slaves. No one could have predicted that a Pole would be the writer who would bring the salt of the sea best in English to the English, or that a Dutch dry-goods merchant would be the man to make the lens that freed our eyes to discover the microscopic world. We can no more tell today what bargeman on what river will rise to steer our freedom through a dangerous civil conflict than our great-grandfathers could tell that a lanky Mississippi raftsman would be the man to save from suicide the first great union of the free."

In honoring the Curies today, we Americans honor the human being, the divine thing called man, which is above any one race or any one religion and beyond that petty spirit of nationalism that threatens the cornerstones of humanity. The Curies today are remembered among the great of the world. And citizens of the world they are called. Does it matter now what their race or what their nationality?

REDDICK WINS CHICAGO Ph. D.

CHICAGO, June 8 (By Elmer W. Henderson for ANP)—When the June convocation of the University of Chicago is held this week, among the hundreds of candidates from all sections of the United States and many foreign lands will be one Negro for the Ph.D., L. D. Reddick.

Lawrence D. Reddick Gets Ph. D., From Chicago University

Brilliant Fisk Graduate Now Professor at Dillard U.

CHICAGO, June 8 (ANP)—When the June convocation of the University of Chicago is held this week, among the hundreds of candidates from all sections of the United States and many foreign lands will be one Negro for the Ph. D., L. D. Reddick.

The winning of the highest scholastic degree by this scholar comes as a fitting climax to a brilliant record extending back to the public school days in Jacksonville, Fla. Here young Reddick, a chubby youth in knee pants, graduated as Valedictorian of the Davis Street public school; repeated the feat at the Stanton High school (where James Weldon Johnson years before had been principal), and then as a scholarship student was off to Fisk. The diffident freshman was, he has confessed, fearful that he might flunk out in the rigorous disciplines of college study, but when the academic "averages" for the year were added up, it was found that, like Abou ben Adhem, L. D. Reddick's name led all the rest. Three terms later he graduated as the ranking Fisk student magna cum laude. During the undergraduate years, time had been found for three years of debating against teams such as Northwestern, Purdue, Western Reserve, Howard, Talladega, and a ten-day tour of the Southwest with Wiley college. The local middle-weight boxing championship was also won..

An additional year was spent in picking up the master's degree. Reddick's thesis was an incisive study of "The Racial Attitudes in American History Textbooks of Southern Schools."

The next six years, 1933-39, were busy years: four of these were spent in college teaching in Kentucky and New Orleans; two in study at the University of Chicago; in between these academic pursuits, the young scholar, rapidly maturing, collected the detailed testimony of 1,000 ex-slaves, served as an assistant editor of the Journal of Negro History, and contributed a score or more articles to the various periodicals of the nation. Meanwhile, fellowships were won from the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald fund.

During the next few months, the young doctor will sail for the West Indies and other points in Latin-America where he will observe race relationships there, search for historical data on the Negro, and take a well-earned rest.

At the University of Chicago, Reddick's dissertation on anti-Negro propaganda in the Southern press has been conceded by members of the faculty to be a distinct contribution to scholarship.

Mass. Governor Names Chicagoan As Aide At Harvard U. Commencement

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9—Governor Leverett Saltonstall this week named Alexander L. Jackson, prominent Chicago realtor to act as one of his aids on June 22, when the state executive assumes the role of chief marshal of commencement exercises at Harvard university. Gov. Saltonstall and Jackson were classmates of 1914 and will brate this, the twenty-fifth reunion of the group.

A. L. Jackson III

Alexander, during his illustrious days at Harvard gained wide renown as a star hurdler, and was elected orator for the class of 1914.

Aids and marshals are selected on the basis of their prominence in Harvard affairs and of their activities since graduation.

Jackson was formerly secretary of the Wabash avenue department of the Y.M.C.A., educational secretary of the National Urban League and trustee and president of the Greater Provident hospital. In 1930 he was elected vice president of the Phillips Andodver Alumni association.

His son, Anexander L. Jackson III, will graduate from Phillips Academy at Andover, June 16. During his senior year young Jackson was elected co-captain of the Andover track team and played end on the football team for two years. He will enter Harvard in September. Two younger brothers, William and Winslow, are preparing for Harvard.

At the Harvard exercises June 22, Governor Saltonstall will present the university with a certified check for $100,000 on behalf of the class of 1914.

Other members of the class include Junius Morgan of the New York banking firm of Morgan; Gilbert Seldes and Nicholas Roosevelt, authors; William Tudor Gardner, former governor of Maine, and Sumner Welles, undersecretary of state.

Honored

A. L. JACKSON

Prominent Chicagoan who has been selected by his classmate, Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, to act as his aide in Harvard university commencement exercises.

Lumberton, N. C. Robersonian
June 9, 1939

Hilly Branch Graduate Is Scholarship Winner

Naomi Annie Floyd, a recent graduate of Hilly Branch colored high school, has been awarded a scholarship at Winston-Salem Teachers' college, Winston-Salem, as third prize in a state-wide essay contest on the subject, "The Negro Elementary Schools of My County."

The contest, open to seniors in standard negro high schools of North Carolina, was conducted by the college in making a study of the negro elementary education system. The prize to the Hilly Branch graduate will cover tuition for the 1939-40 term.

(L. V. Jones)

Wilkerson and Bunche With Research Group

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Doxey A. Wilkerson, associate professor of education, and director of summer school, Howard University, has been granted sabbatical leave for the academic year 1939-40, during which time he will be associated with the study of "The Negro in America," sponsored by the Carnegie Corporations of New York.

The Howard University Board of Trustees previously granted a year's leave of absence to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, professor of political science, who will also be associated with the Carnegie Corporation study of the Negro. Professors Bunche and Wilkerson are the two Negro members of the full-time research staff which will direct the study.

The Carnegie Corporation study seeks to interpret the position of the Negro in all areas of American culture. Professor Wilkerson will direct the educational aspects of the study, major emphasis being given to the role of education, for both whites and Negroes, in relation to the problem of race relations; to what white and Negro students learn about the Negro in American society; to the information and attitudes of school teachers and administrators regarding the problems of race conflict; to the nature of controls which shape educational policies in Negro schools.

This investigation will seek to supplement Professor Wilkerson's recent study of "facilities" for Negro education, conducted under the auspices of the President's advisory committee on education. This latter study, bearing the title "Special Problems of Negro Education," is to be published during the next few weeks by the Government Printing Office.

The offices of the Carnegie inquiry on the Negro have been established in the Chrysler Building, New York City.

Name Race Man To Horological Society Executive Committee

NEW YORK, June 29—(ANP)—Establishing another precedent, the Horological society of New York elected a Negro, P. L. Huffstead, a member of the executive committee of the organization for the ensuing year when the annual election of officers was held last week.

Being one of two Negroes who are members of the institute branch in New York, Mr. Huffstead has steadily impressed his associates with his fine qualities and his ability as a master craftsman. Therefore, it occasioned no surprise among his associates when a former president placed Huffstead's name in nomination for membership on the executive committee.

The election was unanimous and thus, for the first time, the society named a Negro to its board. Composed of some of the world's greatest watchmakers and technicians, this society has a membership of about 300, elected by virtue of their accomplishments in the field of watchmaking.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 28, 1939

Teachers Hear Son Of Ex-Slave, Once Georgia Educator

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—(AP)—When the Civil War was over and children of former slaves were attending school in the South, a delegation of Northerners made an inspection tour of the schools.

While visiting one school, an "inspector" asked the class what he should tell the people "up North" when he returned.

A little Negro boy arose and, in solemn voice said:

"Tell 'em we's risin'."

The phrase inspired John Greenleaf Whittier to write the poem by that title.

The little boy, now 87 and a successful businessman, was a principal speaker before the American Teachers' Association, an organization of Negro educators, at its annual convention Friday.

He is Major R. R. Wright, founder and president of the Citizens' and Southern Bank of Philadelphia, president of the National Negro Bankers Association and formerly president of the Georgia State Industrial College.

EDUCATION*- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Major Wright, Pioneer Educator, Lauded Here

Daily World 11-4-39 Atlanta, Ga.

BY JAY RICHARDS

MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT, Philadelphia banker, former president of Georgia State College, and Atlanta University's oldest graduate, visiting scenes of his student days as guest of his alma mater was presented during the week to the student bodies of A. U., Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, Morris Brown University, Booker T. Washington High School, and to the home office personnel of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

At each institution the venerable educator-financier inspired his listeners with vivid accounts of the progress of the Negro since emancipation as seen thru his eyes—eyes which first saw the light in the days of slavery.

Injecting occasional bits of infectious humor, the former Georgian narrated in a manner which amused and inspired his audiences. His keen wit, eloquence of speech, and lovable personality endeared him to all. To this correspondent he is indeed the symbol of Negro progress.

He has certainly lived the phrase he coined "Tell 'em we are rising," and if ever an individual portrayed the successful realization of "Up From Slavery' that person is the Major. For his has been a full life, rich with vast experiences.

Born a slave, Major Wright organized Georgia's first Negro high school, also the states first Negro college, of which he served for thirty years as president, and after a period of fifty years of service in the school room in his native state, organized a bank twenty years ago, which he is now serving as president.

Visiting the scenes of his youth, the Major was impressed with the progress Georgians have made, and of the places which deeply touched him the old campus of Atlanta University and the old home of the late Dr. Crogman, classmate and lifelong friend.

Following is the text of Major Wright's various Atlanta addresses, compiled in one volume, entitled: "Pressing Need—Greater Economic Activities by the Higher Ups." It reads:

MAJOR WRIGHT

"PRESSING NEED; GREATER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY THE HIGHER UPS

Atlanta University has been so long interested in and associated with the Economic history and social condition of the Negro in America, that it may appear like bringing coals to New Castle for me, scarcely an amateur, to stand here and call your attention to the pressing need for greater activities relating to manufacturing, industry, domestic and foreign commerce, aviation, domestic service and other economic developments.

I am not certain that I have the slightest qualification for such an undertaking except my continuing enthusiasm for business. I did spend fifty years in your state, trying to teach the young idea how to shoot; beginning my teaching career by the approval of the famous General Robert Toombs, in Washinton, Wilkes County, Georgia; next founding the Howard Normal School in Cuthbert, Georgia, of which a graduate of this school, Professor Henderson, is still principal; then as its first principal, organizing and naming Georgia's first High School and naming it the Ware High; and lastly organizing the Georgia State College of which I was president for thirty years. By these commitments I came more or less in contact with the social and economic condition of the Negro in various walks of life.

..Now I am head of the only Negro bank north of the Mason and Dixon Line and President of the National Negro Bankers Association; I have familiarized the people of Philadelphia with Haitian Coffee from the little Black Republic to the south of us, to which I have sent a Goodwill airplane message carried in a planed owned and piloted by a Negro. Hence, I feel that these connections warrant me to express my deep concern in economic activities, to give my opinon as to how the educated may be of great economic benefit to the masses.

We note that to some extent the educated and uneducated Negro is in almost every line of economics as a laborer or in some other capacity as an employee. In my early manhood I used to hear many challenges to prove that the Negro never invented any useful article or built as a free man in Africa, any of its ancient ruins. These questions are now as obsolete as the question as to whether a Negro could learn Latin, Greek, Science and higher mathematics. But there remains a more serious question as to what extent the Negro is entering into the World's Business as a proprietor, a master or an entrepreneur. A casual scrutiny of the Government's commercial and business statistics, I think, will reveal a sad deficiency in the larger economic activities, but a most helpful invitation to the well trained Negro to try his hand in what may be considered new and at present doubtful fields of industry manufacturing, domestic and foreign commerce, industrial chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology. The search for knowledge is not only interesting and essential but we feel that our economic leaders must follow in the wake of an Edison, a Marconi, and the developers of the sowing machine, the harvester, the automobile, the airplane, and the many discoveries in agriculture and mechanics which our scholars know almost as well as any others. We have men and women of talent to depend upon for this leadership.

We have produced more than 250 Ph. D.'s, many thousand A.B.'s; in fact so many A.B.'s of high rank that our one hundred or more colleges are beginning to hesitate to engage a teacher who does not have a Ph.D. or a Master's Degree. This number will increase and thus the usual lines of higher occupation—teaching, preaching, law and medicine, will in their order offer less lure. Even if this is not the fact it must be obvious that these white collar artists must continue to have collars and bread which will or can come alone from those lower down in the scale of income, who must toil that our professional people may live.

Hence, the pressing need for a stronger leadership for greater economic activity among our group increases. Sometime ago I wrote to a number of people who were interested in securing a larger share of economic opportunities and possessions and received from them their reaction upon this subject. I was interested in what Mr. T. Arnold Hill, Director of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, said. This is his comment: "There is no need denying the fact that our economic situation in this and other countries has everybody guessing as to what the future offers." I think this is about the opinion of most of those who think that there should be more definite activity on the part of those who are directing vocational training of our youth.

At every turn of business and employment there appears need of more intense study of the possible business opportunities which lie open for our worthwhile group and a large and more intense use of our scientific and artistic discoveries and inventions.

Our competent men must lead a survey of the Social-economic setup which will reveal the fact that there are quite a number of industries in which there are no entries for our group. This is especially true in the trade group. There are many divisions of this trade group in which there are no entries whatsoever for our group. In my opinion, the six large groups of social-economic activities should be broked down, and there should be listed for the observation and the consideration of our young people, those activities in which only a few, as proprietors and entrepreneurs, are engaged. Perhaps this done and there is made a thorough investigation of the industrial Seigfried line which protects all of the big and worth-while businesses of others, there will be disclosed places where we can break through and join our fellow men in making economic victories for ourselves and our youth. It has been noticed that in some lucrative occupations that might be opened to our group, there are engaged only seven tenths of of 1 percent of those who are employed. It again appears that our competent ought not only to point out these opportunities but should put the action to word and set the example by entering these pursuits themselves. It may be that right here is the place to bring the splendid example of founding a business, and developing it, out of which white men are at present coining fortunes. I refer to your own Prof. Jesse B. Blayton who states very properly that he had selected a virgin and lucrative field as a C. P. A. This is what we call business leadership. Some time ago it was my privilege to be in Butte, Montana, where I made observations as to the copper mining, and there were a number of colored people who had been employed as laborers, but less than one-haf of one percent had secured the slightest proprietorship, notwithstanding the fact that there appeared to be some fair opportunities for colored people to enter into this business. We need some well trained graduates of our schools to tackle the job. Down in Texas I made a survey of the oil business and found that a number of colored people had owned land which they could have kept and sold the mining privileges to those

who had the money to develop them, no leadership there, but instead of this, they sold the land. I feel somewhat guilty myself, along this line, fo over fifty year ago I bought 100 acres of land near Aiken, South Carolina, which turned out to contain kaolin deposits. A party who was wiser than I purchased the mineral rights on my land and now these lands are being worked to a very large extent by those who have set up factories for the development of this mineral industry, Kaolin. Here is where our agricultural and minerological scientists can find opportunities. The cheapest land may sometimes offer the finest values. I have found this to be true the few years that I have been intensely interested in the development of business among my racial group.

Some twenty years ago I entered into the banking business as an experiment, having been associated with some of my friends in a light way in banking, I decided to try it myself. This experiment has opened by eyes to so many business opportunities which need only knowledge, sacrifice, courage, ingenuity and patient hard work.

Since then I have experimented somewhat in the importation business. I went to Haiti and introduced Haitian coffee in my community; it had not been used there before. I have sold nearly one million pounds of this coffee and have since seen that importation rise from less than one hundred thousand pounds to over ten million pounds of Haitian coffee used in this country. Here is also a broad field for operation in transportation.

A short while ago I undertook to encourage the youth of my community along the line of aviation. For this purpose I secured the use of a second-hand airplane had it repaired, rode in it myself and then sent it on a Goodwill mission t Haiti and return; it was successful I see no reason why aviation pilot may not be as much in demand a chauffeurs nor why some enterprising Negro company should no be organized as the Wright Brothers organized their aviation corporation.

Sometime ago I conceived the idea that our people should have a a Negro face upon a United States postage stamp. I worked and contended and finally the result was 'Booker T. Washington stamp. Here is another opportunity for some bright young man or woman to engage in the collection and sale of stamps from all countries where Negro faces are represented on Government stamps. W need a Negro philatelist. Now, these experimental excursions in such lines of activity convinced me that the talent that we have among our people can develop greater opportunities for themselves than have yet been created.

It is true that in the past twenty years many changes have been taking place in the relative position of Negroes in the nation's labor force and in the social-economic grouping of gainful workers. This fact demonstrates to me very conclusively that there is room for greater economic activity among our educated men and women.

In the past five years over 2,300 have graduated from our colleges and over 48,000 Negroes have received the A.B. degree in this country. We have now nearly 250 Ph.D. degrees among our people. Are we using our intellectual investment in the economic field to its full extent? It is very pleasing to read of the achievement of our chemists. Are they, like other chemists, using their abilities to commercialize some of their discoveries in science, in chemistry, and in physics, etc? Is it not possible that there should be greater economic activity among these groups?

I think that everyone of the thinkers of our group has come to the conclusion that we shall have to double our energies in taking advantage not only of the economic opportunities that are offered but to use our talents to create new openings. No one doubts that we have the talent and the enterprise, but we need, perhaps, the courage and ingenuity, the foresight and insight to enable us to accomplish the various results which our scientific discoveries and inventions and other talents warrant. It seems useless to rely upon the laudations heaped upon the progress we have made. We should seek new fields to conquer. We must not only have ideas but follow and develop those ideas for an economic welfare in which our group may participate. We all are greatly intrigued by the scietific discoveries of our greatest scientist, Dr. Carver, which others are utilizing for their benefit. The race would be happier still if it heard of the promotion of some Negro commercial undertaking or some Negro company which was capitalizing these wonderful scientific ideas.

1. We have the same opportunity as others to make sacrifices for the purpose of building up businesses or laying foundations for greater future business. We must not forget that the people of other races or population groups have made the greatest success in the line of endeavor where they have made the greatest sacrifices. The story of the lives of the successful men who have founded the various estates and businesses, discloses that they were the men who were willing to work as pioneers for a time for practically nothing. Many have given their lives to found a business , the fruits of which they never enjoyed, and have sent this business along to subsequent generations who are now enjoying the fruits of their sacrifices.

2. It is known that most of our young educated men and women are unwilling to start at the bottom and toil up. Most of them appear to wish to eat in the afternoon the fruit of the seeds sown in the morning; they live up to their highest immediate possibilities; they wish to attain at once the things that others have toiled for for years.

3. The question is, how long will it be before these people can ever learn to make the sacrifice which will enable them to lay the foundation for future success? Is there anything fundamental in the character of our education or in ourselves that prevents us from making the same sacrifices and reaching the same goals that other people have reached in the World's business?

Now, these are some of the considerations that confirm us in saying that there is a pressing need for greater economic activity among our group.

May I, in conclusion, fire a shot at the scare-crow, a figment of the mind, that Negroes won't patronize each other, by mentioning the fact that nineteen million dollars of Negro insurance is carried now by our insurance companies and the success of our undertakers and rich physicians is due to Negro patronage. If you retort that their success is due to dead business, a business coming from those who are dead or are preparing their shrouds, I suggest that it is nevertheless a valuable hint and test as to possible success in many other lines.

Let some enterprising Ph.D. get out a suggestive chart as a suggestion for new business for Negroes and display it in every school church and home. Soon there will be seen a revival in Negro commercial and economical activities.

Finally what we need are broad visioned conscientious, educated leaders in business, leaders in deed as in word.

Washington In Strong Address At Oberlin, O.

Daily Worker

OBERLIN, Ohio.—(SNS)—Oberlin College-Community witnessed a new day in social programm last week when Forrester Washington, director of Atlanta University School of Social Work delivered a powerful message in Mt. Zion Church. Mr. Washington was presented by Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, president of Oberlin College.

At noon, president Wilkins prepared a special faculty luncheon at the Oberlin Hotel for Mr. Washington at which ten of the leading college heads and townspeople were present.

11-11-39

Mr. Washington presented the field of social work in relation to the whole of American Culture and pointed out the place held by the Negro as being vital to a democracy that can make progress in these times.

...ning, and other church and school dignitaries seated on the platform, President W. A. Fountain, Jr., was at his best as he extolled the virtues of Morris Brown College. Dean E. C. Mitchell read the report of the school's operations.

The Morris Brown Male Glee Club rendered inspiring songs as did the Allen Temple Choir.

NOTABLE SPEAKERS

Speakers on the program included: Prof. R. D. Harris, Athens; Dean Charles L. Hill, Rev. George Baber, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. S. S. Norris, secretary of the Allen Christian Endeavor League, and Prof E. A. Selby were presented to the conference.

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JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS

Lincoln Scientist to Address Entomologists

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Prof. Joseph L. Williams of the Lincoln University faculty will be among the speakers at the third annual meeting of the Entomological Society of America in affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 27-29.

Mr. Williams, who lectured before the society at its annual meeting in Richmond, Va. last year, will deliver his first illustrated lecture at the December 27 morning session from the subject, "Pairing between Males and Females, and between Males of Different Species of Moths."

He will appear before the society again at the Thursday afternoon session at which time he will speak on "variation of the Internal Genitalia of Closely Related Moths and Disproof of Pictet's Ideas of Double Copulation."

...ing session of these pairing ins... ...ion in England in November, 1939 ...The subject for the 28th ... ...has been made explaining the ... ...cess," Mr. Williams said. "A ... ...observation was publi... ...because of published observati... ...of 'double copulation' among ... "For the past three years I h... been unable to verify any s... procedure in our related Ameri... species. Having been denied

who had the money to develop them, no leadership there, but instead of this, they sold the land. I feel somewhat guilty myself, along this line, fo over fifty year ago I bought 100 acres of land near Aiken, South Carolina, which turned out to contain kaolin deposits. A party who was wiser than I purchased the mineral rights on my land and now these lands are being worked to a very large extent by those who have set up factories for the development of this mineral industry, Kaolin. Here is where our agricultural and minerological scientists can find opportunities. The cheapest land may sometimes offer the finest values. I have found this to be true, the few years that I have been intensely interested in the development of business among my racial group.

Some twenty years ago I entered into the banking business as an experiment, having been associated with some of my friends in a light way in banking, I decided to try it myself. This experiment has opened by eyes to so many business opportunities which need only knowledge, sacrifice, courage, ingenuity and patient hard work.

Since then I have experimented somewhat in the importation business. I went to Haiti and introduced Haitian coffee in my community; it had not been used there before. I have sold nearly one million pounds of this coffee and have since seen that importation rise from less than one hundred thousand pounds to over ten million pounds of Haitian coffee used in this country. Here is also a broad field for operation in transportation.

A short while ago I undertook to encourage the youth of my community along the line of aviation. For this purpose I secured the use of a second-hand airplane had it repaired, rode in it myself and then sent it on a Goodwill mission to Haiti and return; it was successful. I see no reason why aviation pilots may not be as much in demand as chauffeurs nor why some enterprising Negro company should not be organized as the Wright Brothers organized their aviation corporation.

Sometime ago I conceived the idea that our people should have a Negro face upon a United States postage stamp. I worked and contended and finally the result was 'Booker T. Washington' stamp. Here is another opportunity for some bright young man or woman to engage in the collection and sale of stamps from all countries where Negro faces are represented on Government stamps. We need a Negro philatelist. Now, these experimental excursions in such lines of activity convinced me that the talent that we have among our people can develop greater opportunities for themselves than have yet been created.

It is true that in the past twenty years many changes have been taking place in the relative position of Negroes in the nation's labor force and in the social-economic grouping of gainful workers. This fact demonstrates to me very conclusively that there is room for greater economic activity among our educated men and women.

In the past five years over 2,300 have graduated from our colleges and over 48,000 Negroes have received the A.B. degree in this country. We have now nearly 250 Ph.D. degrees among our people. Are we using our intellectual investment in the economic field to its full extent? It is very pleasing to read of the achievement of our chemists. Are they, like other chemists, using their abilities to commercialize some of their discoveries in science, in chemistry, and in physics, etc? Is it not possible that there should be greater economic activity among these groups?

I think that everyone of the thinkers of our group has come to the conclusion that we shall have to double our energies in taking advantage not only of the economic opportunities that are offered but to use our talents to create new openings. No one doubts that we have the talent and the enterprise, but we need, perhaps, the courage and ingenuity, the foresight and insight to enable us to accomplish the various results which our scientific discoveries and inventions and other talents warrant. It seems useless to rely upon the laudations heaped upon the progress we have made. We should seek new fields to conquer. We must not only have ideas but follow and develop those ideas for an economic welfare in which our group may participate. We all are greatly intrigued by the scietific discoveries of our greatest scientist, Dr. Carver, which others are utilizing for their benefit. The race would be happier still if it heard of the promotion of some Negro commercial undertaking or some Negro company which was capitalizing these wonderful scientific ideas.

1. We have the same opportunity as others to make sacrifices for the purpose of building up businesses or laying foundations for greater future business. We must not forget that the people of other races or population groups have made the greatest success in the line of endeavor where they have made the greatest sacrifices. The story of the lives of the successful men who have founded the various estates and businesses, discloses that they were the men who were willing to work as pioneers for a time for practically nothing. Many have given their lives to found a business, the fruits of which they never enjoyed, and have sent this business along to subsequent generations who are now enjoying the fruits of their sacrifices.

2. It is known that most of our young educated men and women are unwilling to start at the bottom and toil up. Most of them appear to wish to eat in the afternoon the fruit of the seeds sown in the morning; they live up to their highest immediate possibilities; they wish to attain at once the things that others have toiled for years.

3. The question is, how long will it be before these people can ever learn to make the sacrifice which will enable them to lay the foundation for future success? Is there anything fundamental in the character of our education or in ourselves that prevents us from making the same sacrifices and reaching the same goals that other people have reached in the World's business?

Now, these are some of the considerations that confirm us in saying that there is a pressing need for greater economic activity among our group.

May I, in conclusion, fire a shot at the scare-crow, a figment of the mind, that Negroes won't patronize each other, by mentioning the fact that nineteen million dollars of Negro insurance is carried now by our insurance companies and the success of our undertakers and rich physicians is due to Negro patronage. If you retort that their success is due to dead business, a business coming from those who are dead or are preparing their shrouds, I suggest that it is nevertheless a valuable hint and test as to possible success in many other lines.

Let some enterprising Ph.D. get out a suggestive chart as a suggestion for new business for Negroes and display it in every school, church and home. Soon there will be seen a revival in Negro commercial and economical activities.

Finally what we need are [illegible] visioned conscientious, educated leaders in business, leaders in deed as in word

Washington In Strong Address At Oberlin, O.

Daily World

OBERLIN, Ohio.—(SNS)—Oberlin College-Community witnessed a new day in social programm last week when Forrester Washington, director of Atlanta University School of Social Work delivered a powerful message in Mt. Zion Church. Mr. Washington was presented by Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, president of Oberlin College.

At noon, president Wilkins prepared a special faculty luncheon at the Oberlin Hotel for Mr. Washington at which ten of the leading college heads and townspeople were present.

11-11-39

Mr. Washington presented the field of social work in relation to the whole of American Culture and pointed out the place held by the Negro as being vital to a democracy that can make progress in these times.

singing, and other church and school dignitaries seated on the platform, President W. A. Fountain, Jr., was at his best as he extolled the virtues of Morris Brown College. Dean E. C. Mitchell read the report of the school's operations.

The Morris Brown Male Glee Club rendered inspiring songs as did the Allen Temple Choir.

NOTABLE SPEAKERS

Speakers on the program included: Prof. R. D. Harris, Athens; Dean Charles L. Hill, Rev. George Baber, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. S. S. Norris, secretary of the Allen Christian Endeavor League, and Prof E. A. Selby were presented to the conference.

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Bishop W. A. Fountain in closing out the Friday night session thanked the conference for its support during the year. The center of attraction is now turned toward the pastoral appointments for Sunday.

Allen Temple members led by their pastor, Dr. W. R. Wilkes, have given the finest entertainment in the history of the conference, according to report.

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JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS

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EDUCATION 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

CLEVELAND FRANKS SEEKS DOCTORATE

New York, June 30----Cleveland James Franks, graduate of Morehouse college, and specialist in the science of teaching and teacher college education, has matriculated at New York university as a candidate for the doctor of philosophy degree. Frank has done graduate work at Atlanta University and Columbia Univ., has had credits towards the doctorate at New York Univereity. He is a resident of the Harlem Branch Y.M.C.A.

La Fayette, La., Advertiser
June 6, 1939

NEGRO TEACHER RECOMMENDED FOR HIGH HONOR

Announcement was made today from Winnsboro, La., that Zola A. Ernest, supervisor of the negro school in Franklin parish, and a native of this city, has been recommended by the State Department of Education for a southern education award to Hampton Institute at Hampton, Virginia.

The recommendation was made because of the outstanding work accomplished by the woman in the colored school of Franklin parish. The young woman is a graduate from Southern University and was Lafayette's first negro college graduate. She is now working on her Masters Degree. She has been employed in Franklin parish for the past seven years and during her supervision over the parish schools, classroom activities have been improved and students of the 41 colored schools of the parish have been better fitted for various tasks it was announced.

The young woman will leave for Hampton, Va., on Wednesday.

Wilberforce U. Prof. Gets Ohio State Ph.D.

COLUMBUS, O., June—(By Barbee W. Durham for ANP)—In a class of 1,783, the largest in the history of Ohio State university, the degree of doctor of philosophy in education was conferred upon Harold Fletcher Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Lee of Cadiz, O.

Defender
July 1, 1939
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Lee, who has been a professor of education at Wilberforce university during the past several years, earned his A. B. at Oberlin college and his master's degree at the University of Chicago. His doctor's dissertation was "A Democratic Educational Program for a Socially Backward American Cultural Region."

Watch and D.A.R. Pin Won By Negro Girl At Pa. School Graduation

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The Pottsville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution Home Makers Award pin, for the "best home maker" in the Home Economics class at the Pottsville High School, on Tuesday was awarded at the High School Commencement to Violetta Daisy Edwards, a graduate of the class of 1939.

An audience of 1800 parents and friends of the graduates in a lengthy applause gave its approval of the award. Miss Edwards also received a Gruen watch for the best essay in a contest among the seniors on "Why I am Proud to Be an American."

Miss Edwards enters St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., in the fall and will pursue studies in the field of sociology and will engage in social work, after completion of her college course.

WINS DOCTORATE

Halson B. Eagleson, a native of Bloomington, Ind., and since 1927, a member of the science department of Morehouse college, was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree in physics by Indiana University, June 5. Dr. Eagleson received both his bachelor and Master's degrees from Indiana University. He is a member of the Indiana Academy of Science and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

French Author Offers Prizes To A.U. Students

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30.—The French institute of Atlanta university has just received three books autographed by Andre Gide, celebrated French author, which are to be awarded as prizes to students in this department at the close of the summer session. The prizes will go to the student who shows the most improvement during the session; to the student who writes the best French composition; and to the student who wins the French oratorical contest.

Graduates in Taxidermy

MISS FLORENCE ALEXANDER, of St. Louis, Missouri, who recently graduated from the Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb. Miss Alexander is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Alexander, and resides with her parents. She is a former graduate of Sumner High School and a former student at Stowe Teachers College. Both Schools are located in St. Louis.

Mrs. Wm. Parrish Curtis of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Curtis will study radio a tthe R. C. A. Institute, New York City.

Fellowships Given Two At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, announced that he had just been notified by the General Education Board that William Childs Curtis and Earl Saunders Walker of the Tuskegee Institute faculty have been awarded fellowships for the year 1939-40.

Mr. Curtis is the son of Dr. and

Mr. Earl Saunders Walker, the other recipient of a General Education Fellowship will study in the School of the Drama at Yale University. Mr. Walker and Mr. Curtis will begin their study in September. Both are teaching in the Tuskegee Summer School.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
May 28, 1939

BLIND SOUTH CAROLINA MAN TO GET PH. D. DEGREE SOON

GREENVILLE, May 27—(AP) — The Rev. Sam M. Lawton, born blind, dean of North Greenville Junior college, Tigerville, will on June 2 receive the Ph. D., degree from Peabody college for teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

According to the records of the American foundation for the blind only eight persons now blind now hold this degree. Of the eight five were not born blind. Records as to the other three are not available.

Mr. Lawton spent six years on his thesis, "Religious Life of Coastal and Sea Island Negroes of South Carolina." During this time he attended more than 250 negro religious services in the coastal region of the state. He developed a pocket device for recording data so as not to disturb the subject of an interview or a religious service in progress.

He received his bachelor of arts degree from Furman university, Greenville; his masters degree from Peabody college for teachers at Nashville and his Th. D. degree from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Lawton has served as pastor of churches and missions in Arkansas, Tennessee and South Carolina. He has traveled abroad. His entire life, with the exception of one year, has been spent with people who can see.

That year he attended Cedar Springs school for the blind at Spartanburg, where he learned to use a typewriter, to read Braille and New York point and to play some on the violin. 4

14 WOMEN GETS WORLD FAIR MEDALS

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 6. — Ethel Waters, outstanding stage notable; Gwendolyn Bennett, nationally known poet and artist and supervisor of the WPA Harlem Community Art Center; and Dorothy Height, resident director of the Emma Ransom House, 137th Street Branch of the YWCA, were among 14 distinguished Negro women of this city who this week were awarded Special World's Fair medals for outstanding performances in their respective fields. Ceremonies were held in the National Advisory Committee Building at the World's Fair.

Other recipients of the honors were Regina Andrews, noted library supervisor; Gertrude Ayers, nationally known educator; Ann Wiggins Brown, singer; Thelma Barlack Boozer, reporter and feature writer on the New York Amsterdam News; Temple Burge, social service worker; Eunice Hunton Carter, lawyer on the city's legal staff; May E. Chinn, physician; Jessie Fausett Harris, novelist; Sarah Spencer Washington, politician; Augusta Savage, widely-known sculptress; Phillippa Schuyler, child musical prodigy.

Birmingham, Ala. Age Herald
May 6, 1939

50 Years Of Service

For 50 years now, Arthur Harold Parker has been working ever faithfully and well to bring light into shadowed places, to bring hope, ambition and inspiration to generation after generation of Negro youth. His has been a long and great service not only to the thousands of children and youths he has directly aided, but to this entire community and state. Indeed, the influence of his good works spreads to all parts of the country. He has already found his satisfactions and rewards beyond reckoning. But tomorrow afternoon Birmingham will make acknowledgement of its indebtedness and gratitude to Dr. Parker and observe the golden anniversary of his service with ceremonies in the auditorium of the Industrial High School, of which he has been principal since its establishment in 1900.

Erskine Ramsay, president of the Birmingham Board of Education, and Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of city schools, will be among the speakers. Dr. Glenn will present a gift to Dr. Parker. Spokesmen for the citizens of Birmingham, the Industrial High School student body, for its alumni, and for Birmingham teachers also will be heard. There will be music by the high school's famous A Cappella Choir.

Dr. Parker entered the Birmingham public school system in 1888 and, with the exception of one year, has served continuously since then. The great school he has headed for nearly 40 years is largely a monument to his ability and devotion. Such an immeasurable contribution as he has made to others finds its supreme return in the soul-stirring knowledge of something of what that service has meant to struggling human beings. But if, besides, any crowns are deserved, surely a resplendent one is due Dr. Parker. Figuratively, it will be presented to him by Birmingham Sunday—with admiration and affection.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 25, 1939

Negro Educator Is Praised By Mayor on Retirement

A veteran Negro educator who is retiring this year after 65 years' service in the Richmond school system has received the congratulations of Mayor Bright. He is Albert Vaughn Norrell, 82, a teacher at Booker T. Washington School. The Mayor wrote to him as follows:

"I express the sentiment of the people of the City of Richmond in congratulating you upon your service, devotion to your work and contribution to the welfare and advancement of the colored school children who have come within the scope of your influence through three generations. Your example is worthy of emulation by all within the public service or private industry."

The veteran teacher was graduated at 17 from the Richmond High and Normal School in 1873, and immediately started teaching at Navy Hill School. In 1883 he was appointed principal. A year later, however, when Negro principals were removed under the administration of Governor Fitzhugh Lee, he went back to teaching at Navy Hill and remained in that post until 1923, when he was transferred to the Booker T. Washington School.

He was educated by his father before attending local high and normal schools. Later he studied at Union University, Virginia State College and Hampton Institute.

He has participated in many religious, civic and fraternal activities and served as president of the Negro Teachers' Association. He has nine children, and these, as well as his wife and seven grandchildren, all graduated from Richmond High and Normal, now called Armstrong High School.

First In New Jersey

MISS GERTRUDE CAROLYN ALBERT

Brilliant Fair Haven, N. J., girl, first colored student in New Jersey to win the $2000 Victory Park scholarship at Rumson High School this past June for being the most efficient student in academic work during the past four years. Miss Albert plans to matriculate at New York University this Fall.—(New Jersey Herald-News Photo).

EDUCATION - 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Dartmouth Students Honor Tidewater Youth

(Special to Journal and Guide)

HANOVER, N. H.—The highest honor that Dartmouth College can bestow on a student went this week to a colored senior, Charles Twitchell Davis of Hampton, Va. This scholarly youth, already the recipient of many of Dartmouth's highest scholarship honors, was voted the "most intelligent" member of the class of 1939 by his white classmates, in one of the most liberal gestures ever made in any of the East's traditionally conservative colleges.

Toward the end of his junior year, young Davis was named a college fellow at Dartmouth. This honor carried with it a scholarship covering his senior year expenses and he was not required to attend classes and could sit in on any courses he desired to. Not being required to take any examinations, he automatically received "A" in all senior year courses.

Early this year young Davis, son of Don A. Davis, head bookkeper at Hampton Institute, and Mrs. Davis, was nominated for a Rhodes Scholarship. However, when the awards were finally announced, his name was omitted.

But in March he was awarded the Fred DeMerritte Barker Fellowship of $900 to be used toward graduate study. The conditions of the award are based on qualities of leadership, manhood, force of character, literary and scholastic ability and attainments, and physical vigor.

Mr. Davis plans to study for his M.A. degree at Harvard or Yale, majoring in English, and will enter the field of teaching upon completion of his studies.

Young Davis is secretary of the board of governors of Junto—the undergraduate liberal society, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society, and the American Student Union.

He was recently a delegate to the Cornell - Dartmouth - Pennsylvania Forum. He received his preparation for college at Hampton Institute.

He is one of the most popular students on the campus. He has participated in many of the extra-curricular activities at the college and is considered an all-around student.

CHARLES DAVIS

He was won the respect and admiration of his fellow students and the members of the college faculty.

His brother, Don A. Davis, Jr., also finished Dartmouth a few years ago and is now a teller in the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C.

L. D. Reddick Climaxes Brilliant Scholastic Career To Get Ph.D.

When the June convocation of the University of Chicago is held next week, among the hundreds of candidates from all sections of the United States and many foreign lands will be one Race candidate for the Ph.D. degree, Lawrence D. Reddick.

The winning of the highest scholastic degree by this scholar comes as a fitting climax to a brilliant record extending back to his public school days in Jacksonville, Fla.

Here young Reddick, a chubby youth in knee pants, graduated as valedictorian of the Davis street public school; repeated the feat at the Stanton high school (where James Weldon Johnson years before had been principal)and then as a scholarship student was off to Fisk.

Afraid of Flunking

The diffident freshman was, he confessed, fearful that he might flunk out in the rigorous disciplines of college study, but when the academic "averages" for the year were added up it was found that, like Abou Ben Adhem, Reddick's name led all the rest.

Three terms later he graduated as the ranking Fisk student magna cum laude.

An additional year was spent in picking up the masters degree. Reddick's thesis was an incisive study of "The Racial Attitudes in American History Textbooks of Southern Schools."

The next six years, '33-'39, were busy years: four of these were spent in college teaching—in Kentucky and in New Orleans; two in study at the University of Chicago.

Survey Ex-slaves

In between these academic pursuits, the young scholar, rapidly maturing, collected the detailed testimony of 1,000 ex-slaves, served as an assistant editor of the Journal of Negro History, and contributed a score or more articles to the various periodicals of the nation. Meanwhile, fellowships were won from the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald fund.

At the University of Chicago, Reddick's dissertation on anti-Race propaganda in the Southern press has been conceded by members of the faculty to be a distinct contribution to scholarship.

To Visit West Indies

During the next few months, Reddick will sail for the West Indies and other points in Latin America where he will observe race relationships there, search for historical data on the Race, and will take a well-earned rest.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
July 17, 1939

SCHOLARSHIP IS AWARDED

Birmingham High School Negro Girl Wins Elks Contest

A negro high school girl from Birmingham, Ala., won a regional oratorical contest and a $500 scholarship from the negro Elks yesterday at Centenary Methodist Church. A Memphis girl placed second.

The winner was Juanita Willis of Alabama Industrial School, who will have, besides the scholarship, a free trip to New York and a chance to compete in the national contest held there for a $1000 scholarship. The Memphis alternate is June Violet Strong of Booker T. Washington High School. Eugenia urner of Jackson, Miss., and John Gladney of Little Rock, Ark., took third and fourth places, respectively.

The contest followed a parade from Beale Street in which many TriState negro Elks took part. H. C. Trenholm, regional director of education for the Elks, and president of State Teachers College at Montgomery, presided.

BIOLOGY HEAD IS HONORED

Dr. Anderson to Appear on Program of International Congress of Genetics in Edinburgh.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2((ANP)—Dr. R. L. Anderson, professor of biology and chairman o the division of mathematics and sciences at Johnson C. Smith University, sails on the Steamship Georgic on Aug. 5 for Edinburgh Scotland, where he will appear on the program of the International Congress of Genetics.

Dr. Anderson holds the bachelor master and PH.D. Degrees from the University of Pittsburgh. Since receiving his degrees he has done outstanding work at the Marine Biological laboratories, Woods Hole, Mass. In recognition of this work he has been asked to present his findings before this international congress.

In the field of biology, Dr. Anderson has written several articles which have appeared in various scientific magazines. He has also written a number of articles in collaboration with other eminent biologists. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Genetic Society of America and Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific society. Dr. Anderson is the first Negro to appear before this international congress.

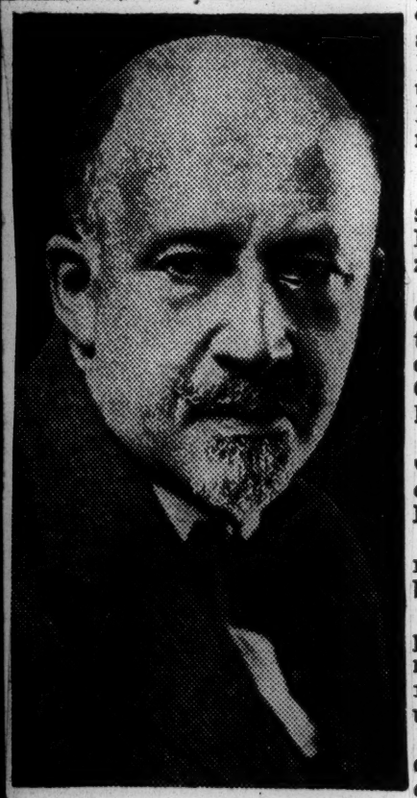
While in Europe Dr. Anderson will visit the various, biological laboratories in Russia, France, Norway, Sweden, England and Germany.

DuBois Defends Dr. Just, Hinton

Says They and Dr. Julian Would Have Done Better Without Color Prejudice

By JOHN JASPER

Writing in the summer issue of the American Scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, former editor of the Crisis, defends the thesis that without the color line colored scientists today would be as well known as colored leaders in music, literature and the stage.



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Dr. DuBois says colored Americans have the exact and intensive habit of mind, the rigor of mathematical logic demanded of those who would be scientists.

He cites the cases of ten different colored scientists who have been handicapped by the color line. Although he doesn't mention names, it is possible in three instances to identify the scientists he discusses.

EDITOR'S NOTE — In the quotations from Dr. DuBois's article which follow, the persons referred to are identified, and their names inserted, by the writer.

Dr. Gus Hinton

Among them is Dr. Gus Hinton, instructor in Boston Medical School and chief of the Wassermann Laboratory in the Massachusetts State Health Department. Dr. DuBois says:

"His test for syphilis is said to be better than the Wassermann test in some respects, yet this man who is one of the foremost authorities on syphilis in the United States has received no promotion, occupies no assured position and recently refused a distinction conferred upon him by a colored organization (Spingarn Medal) for fear that emphasis upon his color would handicap him even more than it has already."

Dr. Ernest E. Just

Another of the unnamed persons referred to by Dr. DuBois is Dr. Ernest E. Just, professor of zoology at Howard University.

"He has contributed a chapter to Cowdry's 'General Cytology' and to a similar German work. His own volume, 'The Biology of the Cell Surface' has just been published.

"For twenty-five years he has worked during the summer in the celebrated laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass.

"As the leading authority in methods there he was consulted by staff and students alike.

"Contrary to almost invariable precedent, however, he was never made an instructor and has never received a call from a leading university but one.

"Although he was a friend of the greatest American scholar of general physiology and a man who admired him in his work, Dr. Just was never invited to occupy a research position.

"Finally, [Dr. Just] quit going to Woods Hole, because of the treatment his wife had to endure one summer when he took her with him.

"He was vice president of the American Society of Zoology but never became president, a quite usual promotion. There seems to be no explanation for the treatment of [Dr. Just] but his color. Personally, both he and his wife are modest, pleasant and unassuming."

Dr. Percy Julian

Another easily identified person is Dr. Percy Julian who was professor of chemistry at Howard University.

"There was no question as to his training and his ability in chemistry. He became graduate research counsellor at his alma mater, DePauw University, Indiana.

"From 1934 to 1937, his course in chemistry was currently reported to be the most popular at the institution, and he stood well with the president and the administration.

"But any chance for continuing his work there or for securing promotion was frustrated by the propaganda of the American Legion. He resigned and became head of the research department of the — Paint Company where he has twelve white chemists working under him. Commerce welcomed what the educational world rebuffed."

Seven Others

In addition to these three, Dr. DuBois lists the handicaps under which seven other scientists work. He doesn't give their names and the writer does not identify them.

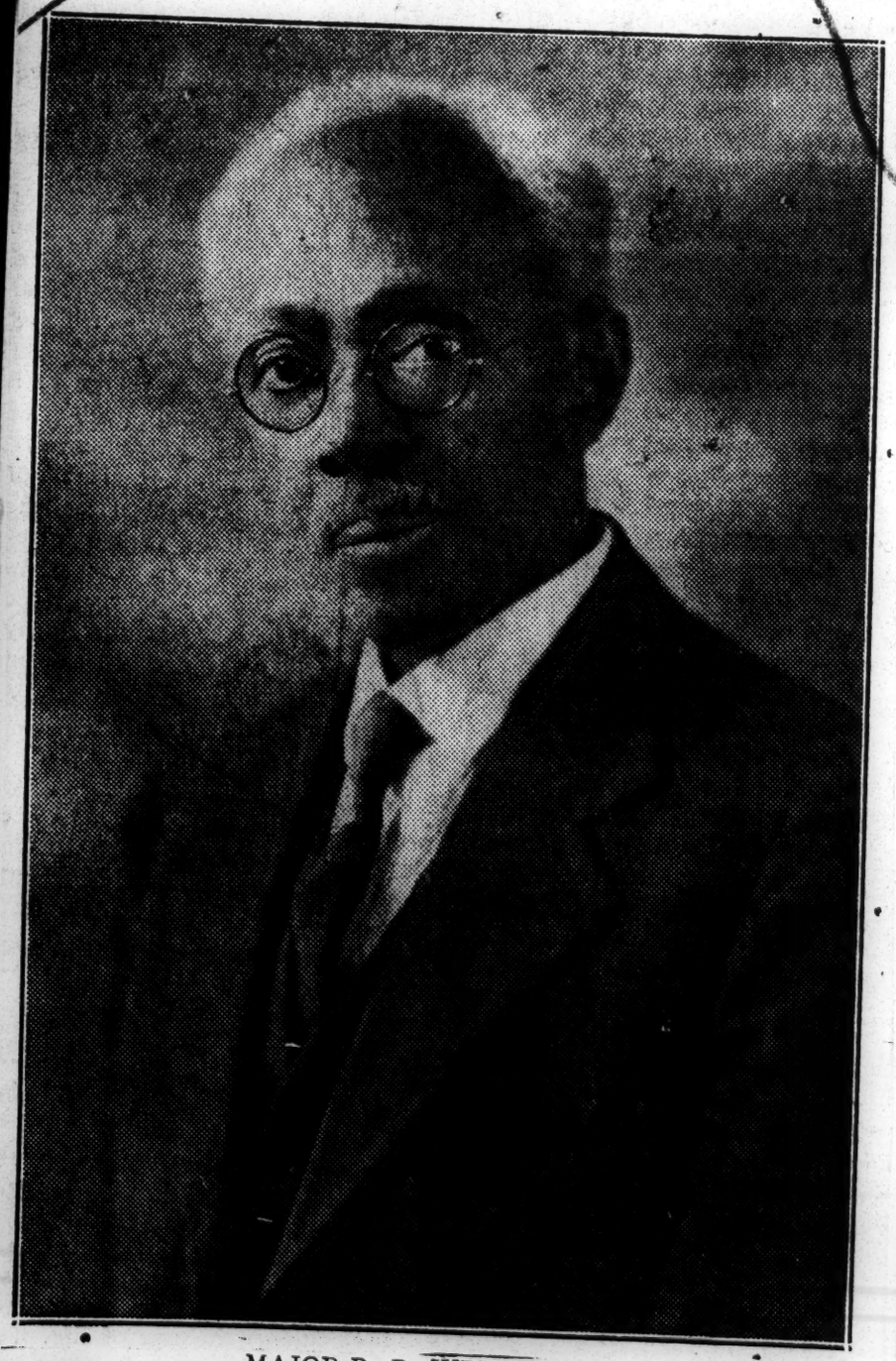
His most recent work is "Black Folk Then and Now," Price $3.50, published by Henry Holt and Company, New York. He tells of the days when colored people ruled the world.

TEACHES IN WHITE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. Margaret Davis-Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, La., who was the only faculty member or student present at the summer session of the Epworth League Institute at Missouri Wesleyan university in Cameron, Mo. Miss Bowen delivered a series of lectures on "Friendship Among the Races" and "The Church at Work in Southern Lands." Mrs. Bowen is the wife of the Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, prominent Methodist minister of New Orleans. She is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati with degree of M.A., and is the grand basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She was recently a delegate to the Pan Hellenic Council held in New York.

EDUCATION-1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

HE MADE TIME



MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT, SR.

Chanticleer Recorder 8-3-39

Time Magazine, July 17, carried a fifteen inch story about R. R. Wright Sr., Organizer and President of the Citizens and Southern Bank & Trust Co., with assets $739,383. He was born a slave in 1868. In early life, he was a printer, an editor, school teacher, college President and U. S. A. Paymaster. Today he is President of the National Negro Bankers Association, and an importer of coffee from Haiti. At his age Major Wright is very agile and active. His mind is acutely alert. Instead of being retrospective he constantly dreams of progress, advance, and a better day. He is a member of Mt. Pisgah African M. E. Church.

Calhoun, Ga., Times
July 27, 1939

Negro Singer Given Degree By University

Ohio Wesleyan Honors Roland Hayes, Who Sings Here August 24

Roland Hayes, the celebrated Negro tenor, who will give a song recital at the Calhoun city auditorium on Thursday evening, August 24, was signally honored at the ninety-fifth commencement of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, on June 12 this year when the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Music.

In conferring the degree, Dr. Edward L. Rice, president of the university, said: "By the beauty of your voice; by your scholarly interpretation of the classics and the folk music of your race; by your unswerving loyalty to the highest ideals of your art, you have brought pleasure and inspiration to our campus and to multitudes in many lands."

The career of Roland Hayes, born on a Gordon county farm a few miles from Calhoun, is without a paralel in the annals of the Negro race. Moving from this county to Chattanooga in early life, his voice attracted the attention of those in position to aid and advise him, and he was enabled to enter Fiske University. After completing his college course, he pursued the study of his art under Sir George Henschel and other leading masters in Europe and America.

On dozens of concert tours in this country and abroad, Hayes has been acclaimed as one of the great artists of his day. The New York Herald-Tribune proclaimed Hayes' recent appearance in that city as "One of the season's memorable recitals," while the Evening Journal said: "His diction, in whatever language he sings, is marvelous. In addition, he never forces, so that the tones never lose their suave mellowness, even when he raises his admirably trained voice to its full power, which he does with striking effect for a needed climax."

Sell-Out Predicted

Tom David, in charge of ticket sales for the Hayes recital, stated Wednesday that tickets would go on sale some time next week. He predicted that every seat in the large auditorium would be sold out before the doors open on the night of the performance.

There are 1,104 seats in the auditorium, and of this number 597 will be reserved at $1 each. These seats will be numbered and tickets will bear corresponding numbers. The remaining 507 seats will be sold at 75c each; they will not be numbered, but the purchaser of every ticket will be assured of a seat somewhere in the section, as no tickets will be sold beyond the seating capacity of the auditorium.

A section has been reserved at one side of the auditorium for the colored people, consisting of 114 numbered and 124 unnumbered seats.

At the request of Roland Hayes, the net proceeds of the recital, after the payment of actual expenses, will be divided between the Boy Scouts and the Calhoun-Rosenwald school for colored.

YOUNG CHEMIST

E. O. Woolfolk Jr., son of Rev. and Mrs. E. O. Woolfolk, 2059 Ogden street, Denver, who has spent the last year as research assistant in the chemistry department at Ohio State University. Mr. Woolfolk was graduated from Talledega in 1934, and spent a year in the graduate school at Ohio State.

Denver U. Craduates Its First Negro Lawyer

DENVER, Aug. 11—(ANP)—Archie Willard McKinney, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. T. McKinney, graduated from the department of law of the University of Denver at the commencement exercises of the famous institution in June and became the first Negro in the history of the university to graduate from the department of law. However, there have been numerous Negroes who studied law there.

He took the Colorado bar examination June 28, but plans to take a graduate course in the University of Michigan before actually taking up the practice of law as a profession. His father, who is a distinguished Denver physician and supreme physician of the American Woodmen, is a graduate of the University of Michigan. The McKinney family hails from Texas and is one of the most prominent Negro families of the country. The uncle of young McKinney, John W. McKinney, is a bishop in the Colored Methodist Episcopal church and resides at Sherman, Texas. The Dr. T. T. McKinney family has resided in Denver for the past 14 years.

New Curator Takes Over Duties At Library

During the past week Dr. L. P. Reddick, above, recent Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, assumed the duties of his appointment as Curator of the Division of Negro Literature and History of the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library system. Dr. Reddick succees the late Arthur A. Schomburg, noted bibliophile.

The new Curator expressed great interest in the sights—cultural and otherwise—of the city, particularly Harlem. Moreover, he said, "I have been pleasantly surprised in that so many messages of congratulations have come in. I had no idea that so many eminent persons had taken note of the appointment. It is a tribute to the importance which the Schomburg Collection is attaining in the public mind.

"My one hope is that my coming will in some way increase this interest on the part of scholars and the public and will result in a wider usage of the most valuable Negro collection in the world."

Denver U. Law Graduates 1st Negro Student

Son Of Local Physician To Do Post-Graduate Work At Michigan

DENVER, Aug. —(ANP)— Archie Willard McKinney, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. T. McKinney, graduated from the department of law of the University of Denver at the commencement exercises of the famous institution in June and become the first Negro in the history of the university to graduate from the department of law. However, there have been numerous Negroes who studied law there.

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Prairie View Confers Two M.A. Degrees

By NAPOLEON B. EDWARD

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—(SNS)—The close of the recent session of the Summer School of Prairie View State College was epoch-making, bringing in a new era in education to the college and the citizens of Texas.

For the first time in her histor Master of Art Degrees were conferred. Principal W. R. Banks conferred the Master of Arts Degrees on Mrs. Armye Jones Harrison and Miss Frieda Rhone amid imposing ceremony before a concourse of citizens who had gathered to witness the closing exercises from all parts of the state.

During the same hour the Principal had previously conferred the Bachelor Degree upon 77 seniors as follows: Agriculture 9; Arts and Sciences 40; Home Economics 24, and Mechanic Arts 4.

The special sermon to the graduates was preached by Dr. Charles D. Hubert, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Earl L. Sasser, head of the Department of English, Prairie View State College. The Georgia prelate stressed the importance of doing justice and living humbly with God. The way to find God is through service. If you go down the lane of life doing your duty day by day, you will find God, said Dr. Hubert.

Dr. Sasser made a scholarly and forensic appeal to the graduates to contribute their time and talents in promoting the welfare of humanity. He urged as a matter of right and duty, that men and women learned in the profesions should tackle and solve the social problems that confront our civilization.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN IN VIRGINIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

A young colored woman, Miss Amanda Eunice Peele, Assistant Professor of Biology at Hampton Institute, appeared on the seventeenth annual program of the Virginia Academy of Science at Danville, Virginia, recently.

The significance of the statement above is in the fact that Miss Peele is the first Negro woman to present a research paper in any program of the Academy, and was the only colored person on the program of this particular meeting of the body. Two colored men, Dr. Thomas W. Turner, Director, and Professor K. B. M. Crooks, Associate Professor of the Hampton Institute Department of Biology, have presented theses to the body, but no other colored woman has offered a work in research.

Miss Peele's paper dealt with the floral anatomy of *trapa natans* (the water chestnut), looking to the discovery of a truer relationship of flowering plants.

More than 300 Virginia scientists, laboratory research workers, college professors, and university students attended the meeting. One hundred research papers in eleven different sections were presented. The Academy outlined the following two projects, with moves to promote them: (1) Preservation of the Dismal Swamp because it offers a valuable field for exploration and may well serve as a sanctuary for wild life; and (2) the formation of science clubs in high schools, in order to acquaint youth with scientific thinking and the scientific approach to the solution of problems.

Miss Peele's work, even in the high school, gave indication of her bent toward scientific studies. Entering Hampton from a high school in Garysburg, North Carolina, she brought a record of high attainment in mathematics and English; and she rose to honor rank in the completion of secondary work at the Institute. Later in the College, she became a marked student in chemistry, physics, biology and botany. She was graduated from Hampton in 1930. Called to serve there, she later entered Cornell on a General Education Board scholarship and received the degree of Master of Science in 1934. While in Cornell, she was elected to membership in the National Pi Lambda Theta fraternity.

Miss Peele's pleasing personality as a teacher was prefigured by the award to her, while a student at Hampton, of a prize for the most correct posture. Her serious work in her chosen field gives promise of distinction in a virgin area for colored women—the field of science.

Dean Attends Conference at Arkansas State

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.—Dr. I A. Derbigny, dean of administration and Nelson S. Brooks, senior in the school of mechanical industries, attended the third annual convention of the conference of scholastic honorary societies in Negro colleges, which was held at Arkansas State college, Pine Bluff Ark., December 1 and 2.

The theme was: The Social Obligation of the United Student. The Tuskegee representatives participated in the program and discussed the subject: "What Does the Gifted Student Owe Society."

EEUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Khode Island Reds

Sirs:

I suppose those Pawtucket (R.I.) WPA pickets whose pictures you published, TIME, July 24, would be regarded by the Dies Committee as Rhode Island Reds.

EDGAR R. MCGREGOR

Wheeling, W. Va.

"We Are Rising"

Sirs:

Major R. R. Wright is a really remarkable individual for more reasons than you had space to tell in your excellent report of the National Negro Bankers' Association convention (TIME, July 17, p. 69). After fourscore restless years most men are ready to lay down their arms and leave the fighting to younger men with stronger bodies. But the Major is just beginning, and there is no telling when he will stop. . . .

Occasionally, the calm and quiet of his private office becomes dull and uninteresting. In such instances it is no rare sight to see this 84-year-old bank president in one of the cages, himself, serving patrons and dictating letters to a secretary at the same time.

A philanthropist from New York was touring the South three-quarters of a century ago. He stopped at a shanty in rural Georgia where a handful of little colored boys and girls were being taught their three Rs The teacher implored him to say a few words of encouragement to the students. When he had finished he asked the children if there was any message they wished him to take back to their friends in the North.

For a few moments there was silence. Then a little dark boy with a sparkle in his eye rose to his feet.

"Yes, Sir," he cried. "Tell them we are rising."

That little boy was Richard R. Wright.

THOMAS W. YOUNG

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Award $1,000 Delta Scholarship

Members of 700 chapters of Delta Sigma Theta, national sorority, hold a meeting at the New York World's Fair. Mrs. Florence Bohanan, New York City, the grand chaplain, is shown presenting a check for $1,000 to Miss Jean Coston, Indianapolis, Ind. Miss Coston accepted for Dorothy Maynor, who won this scholarship for her research work on Negro music. Others in the Photograph are left to right: Mrs. Catherine T. Alexander convention chairman; Mrs. Florence Cole-Talbot, Miss Coston and Attorney Elsie Austin.

TWO URBAN LEAGUE FELLOWSHIPS IN SOCIAL WORK GO TO WOMEN

New York, N.Y.—(Calvin Service)—Dorothy B. Fassit of Philadelphia, Pa., and Ruth G. Hamlin of Indianapolis, Ind., were named this week by the National Urban League as recipients of fellowships for study in the field of social work.

Mrs. Fassit was assigned to study at the New York School of Social Work on a fellowship of $1,200 given annually in memory of Anthody Benezet.

Miss Hamlin was assigned to the School of Applied Sciences of the University of Pittsburgh on a fellowship of $1,000 maintained jointly by the National and the Pittsburgh Urban Leagues.

Utah Girl Awarded $100 Pan-Hellenic Scholarship

NEW YORK CITY.—The awarding of the $100 scholarship fund of the National Pan-Hellenic society and a resolution commending President Roosevelt for his peace efforts were two of the highlights of the eleventh annual meeting of that body here August 25-27.

Miss Judra Blakey, of Ogden, Utah, a junior at Wilberforce university, was awarded the scholarship in recognition of outstanding work done at the college last year.

At the first general session of the body greetings were brought by the following persons and their respective organizations: Frank A. Walker, Alpha Phi Alpha; Olive Outram, Alpha Kappa Alpha; Dorothy Hendrickson, Delta Sigma Theta; James Egert Allen, Kappa Alpha Psi; Dudley A. Clark, Omega Psi Phi; B. Franklin Vaughn, Phi Beta Sigma; Mrs. Gertrude A. Robinson, Phi Delta Kappa; Mrs. Frances Moss Mann, Sigma Gamma Rho, and Mrs. Ruth Holder Edgehill, Zeta Phi Beta. Bertha M. Black, St. Louis member of the executive committee, made the response.

Among the many attending the convention were the following leaders: Margaret Davis Brown, New Orleans, grand basileus of the AKA's; Nellie Rogers, Indianapolis, Ind., grand basileus of the Zeta Phi Betas; A. W. Dent, grand basileus of the Omega Psi Phi; George W. Lawrence, Chicago, grand basileus of Phi Beta Sigma and Bertha M. Black, St. Louis, grand basileus of the Sigma Gamma Rho sorority.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who spoke at the meeting, urged the group to realize what a great responsibility rested upon their shoulders. Ernest Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, discussed the educational program and pointed out to the council how it might help them to furher the program and Edgar Brown spoke concerning the unemployment problem as it affected the Negro.

According to the report of the secretary, George W. Lawrence, 12 local charters were issued during the last year. A special drive is to be made this year for additional charters.

The council voted to encourage a Negro writer of some worthwhile book by a guaranteed sale of 1,000 copies. These sales are to be made in the society or among other organizations.

This new program, it was felt, would do in the contemporary field what the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is doing in the historical field. It would free Negro writers and thinkers of the necessity of pandering to a white audience to get their books published. It would insure the publication and wide distribution of creative works, and scientific and literary studies made by Negroes.

To organize a Pan-Hellenic bureau of artists and speakers, a circuit is to be organized. The local Pan-Hellenic council could secure these at lower rates and could help relieve some of the unemployment in this line.

The 1940 convention will go to New Orleans and is scheduled for the spring.

Officers for 1940 are as follows: Council officers: William C. Pyant, Evanston, Ill., chairman; George W. Lawrence, Chicago, secretary; Mrs. Joanna H. Ransom, Xenia O., vice-chairman; C. Clifford Washington, Philadelphia, Pa., treasurer.

Members of the executive committee: Bertha M. Black, St. Louis; Etrel Ramos Harris, New Kensington, Pa.; Frederick Weaver, Washington, and Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, New Orleans, La.

Negro Woman Caps Her List of Precedents

BY EDWIN STOLL.

Ever since she was a small girl, Mrs. M. O. Bousfield, 9323 Michigan avenue, has been setting precedents.

Mrs. M. O. Brousfield.

Starting her list, she became the first Negro student in the Kunkel Conservatory of Music, St. Louis. Then she was the first colored girl graduate of the University of Illinois. She added the title of the first Negro dean in Chicago at Wendell Phillips High school in 1922. She followed up by attaining the position of the first colored principal at Keith school in 1928. But, with the beginning of the present term, she established her foremost record. She became the first Negro high school principal in Chicago, with Wendell Phillips High school as her charge.

Pioneered for Negroes.

A cultured woman of middle age with the will of an executive, she has pioneered for her people continually, proving the opportunities existing for an underprivileged race. Her life has been full of thrills, she explains, and she is happy just being what she is, helping all those she can.

Teaching was her natural heritage, although she almost became sidetracked by music. She was born in St. Louis of parents who were both teachers. Indicating the influence of education on the family is the fact that her father, 84 years old, is still principal of a St. Louis school after 63 years of service.

In the Kunkel Conservatory she so impressed the head that he advised her to make music her career, but she decided to obtain an academic education before making a decision. She enrolled in the University of Illinois and finished with honors in three years with the class of 1906, the first Negro girl and the third colored graduate.

Gave Music Lessons.

Her musical training and ability assisted her in paying her way. She gave music lessons and played for dances in the gymnasium, in addition to helping in sorority house cloakrooms during dances and other social events.

After teaching for eight years in St. Louis and Baltimore schools, she married Dr. M. O. Bousfield, a struggling young physician, now director of health for the Julius Rosenwald fund. They came to Chicago, but she found the job of housewife too light to satisfy her pattern of life. So, after seven years of domestic activity in which their daughter had passed the infant stage, she turned back to education.

She was assigned to the Chicago schools in 1922, serving as teacher and dean of girls at Wendell Phillips until 1928. Then she was principal of Keith school for three and a half year and of Douglas school for eight.

Gets Master's Degree.

During this time in Chicago, meanwhile, she managed to acquire a degree of master of arts in education from the University of Chicago and a teacher's certificate and diploma from the Mendelssohn Conservatory of Music.

Her daughter, incidentally, is carrying on the educational tradition of the family and is a teacher at Tuskeegee institute in Alabama. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and traveled with a group of students in Europe observing the social program in Russia, the housing project in Sweden, and the folk schools in many countries. She experienced early European war jitters way back in 1936, as Warsaw practiced one of its first blackouts and air drills the night she stayed there.

Gardening outstrips by far Mrs. Bousfield's other hobbies of golf and bridge, and her idea of a perfect evening is working on the lawn and garden of the new home which she and her husband have just built. Irises are her pets, and she lavishes much care on them.

Has Traveled Much.

Past national president of Alpha Kappa Alpha, Negro social sorority, she is a member of the Woman's City club and of the Midwest Bridge association.

She has traveled extensively in this country and has been abroad twice, her most recent trip being a visit with friends in Scandinavia in 1929. Her mother is a first cousin of Henry O. Tanner, the famous painter, and he executed "Flight Into Egypt" especially for Mrs. Bousfield.

She insists that unusual opportunities exist for members of an underprivileged race, and that her life proves it. An inspiration for her 3,000 students, she is "first in the hearts of her countrymen."

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 21, 1939

State TB Essay Contest Winners Are Announced

More than 1,200 students in South Carolina entered the sixth annual tuberculosis essay contest conducted among negro students in high schools, colleges and universities throughout the United States by the national tuberculosis association.

Among college students who wrote 317 essays, the winners were:

Esther Garrison, Avery institute, Charleston, $15; Maxie Bell G. Pearson, State college, Orangeburg, $10, and two third prizes of $5 each to Margaret Duncan of Avery institute and Harold Wilson of State college.

Among the 955 contestants in the high schools, the winners were: Frieda Chapman, Charleston city school system, $10; Patricia Collins, Mather School, Camden, $7; Edyth Hagood, Allendale county training school, $5. Five prizes of two dollars each were awarded to Elvin Boyce, Jefferson school, York; Mattie L. Matthis, Thomas Sanders school, Laurens; Edward Lewis, Allendale county Training school; Verdelle Williams, Mather school, Camden; and Robbie Pegues, Booker Washington school, Columbia.

This contest was conducted under the direction of Cameron St. C. Guild, M. D., director of the negro program of the national tuberculosis association, New York City. It is sponsored in this state by the South Carolina tuberculosis committee, John P. Burgess of Orangeburg, chairman.

The judges were Mrs. Hopton Paul, state supervisor of negro home demonstration agents; Robert Barrie, executive secretary of the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association, and U. G. Teele, M. D. Georgetown, president of the Palmetto Medical association.

Winners of national awards will be announced from New York later.

Carol Brice Awarded Julliard Fellowship

TALLADEGA, Ala., Oct. 19—Miss Carol Brice, 1939 graduate of Talladega college and niece of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, was awarded a Julliard fellowship to study voice in the Juliard School of Music.

Gets Harvard Ph.D

KENNETH B. M. CROOKS, associate professor of biology at Hampton Institute, who received his doctor of philosophy degree from Harvard University on September 29. He also earned his A.B. and A.M. degrees at Harvard.

K. B. Crooks Awarded Harvard Doctorate

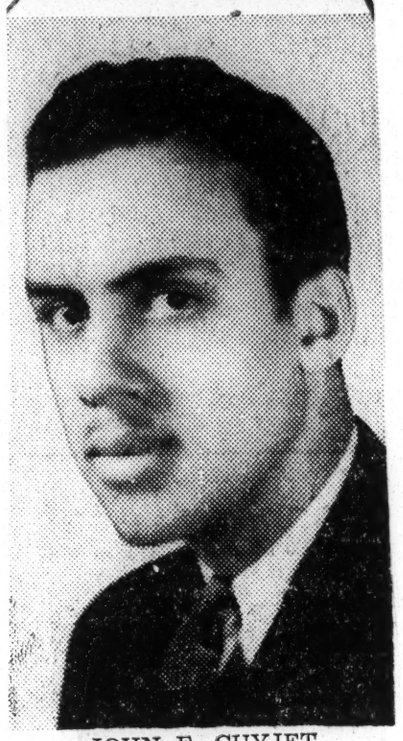
HAMPTON, Va.—The award of the doctor of philosophy degre to Kenneth B. M. Crooks by Harvard University on September 29, signifies the constant strengthening of the science department at Hampton Institute.

In the department is Dr. T. W. Turner and Collis H. Davis, M.A., who is away completing his Ph.D. studies.

Dr. Crooks subject was entomology, in which he gave major attention to the behavior and reproductive process of mosquitoes, and how their ultimate destruction might be brought about.

He graduated from Harvard in 1927 and earned his A.B. and M.A. degree from the same university. He holds the rank of associate professor.

WINS AWARD



JOHN F. CUYJET,

West Virginia State College junior, who recently received an award of $100 from the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity for excellence in scholarship. An honor student tapped for admission to the Alpha Delta Sigma Honorary Society, a member of the John Dewey Society and one of the campus student leaders, Cuyjet is majoring in trade and technical education. He is a native of Philadelphia and historian of Alpha Zeta Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Catholic High School Class Leaders Reveal Plans

Dailies 6-4-39 Chicago Sun

ANGELA SERVAIS. Mercy.
POLLY FLYNN. Mercy.
MARY JANE MACK. Mercy.
MARIAN CONNOR. Aquinas Dominican.
ROSEMARY STECH. Aquinas Dominican.
MARJORIE NORA. Aquinas Dominican.
[Rayhuff-Richter Photo.]

JOAN POWERS. St. Thomas.
M. A. CLIFFORD. St. Thomas.
HELEN O'LEARY. St. Thomas.
MARY BLAKLEY. St. Elizabeth.
MARJORIE JONES. St. Elizabeth.
MARJORIE LONG. St. Elizabeth.

JOAN PACE. St. Xavier. [Moffett Photo.]
PATSY DENNEY. St. Xavier. [Moffett Photo.]
K. KIEDAISCH. Loretto Woodlawn. [Koehne Photo.]
F. CASTILLO. St. Xavier. [Moffett Photo.]
ANITA ESCH. Loretto Woodlawn. [Koehne Photo.]
ROSEMARY WARD. Loretto Woodlawn. [Koehne Photo.]

HENRY DURIS. De La Salle. [Root Photo.]
ROBERT ZAMZOW. De La Salle. [Root Photo.]
WESLEY MILLER. Mount Carmel.
RICHARD CREEVY. Mount Carmel.
ROBERT AMSTUTZ. Mount Carmel.
DONALD BROPHY. De La Salle. [Root Photo.]

EDUCATION-1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 61

Attractive Marjorie Long, 4216 Prairie avenue, 17, voted the most popular girl in St. Elizabeth High school, will speak during Class day ceremonies as the salutatorian of the class. She is also secretary of the class and a member of the volleyball team.

She will enter business college in the fall. She lists dancing as her hobby, but is not a "rug cutter." Chick Webb, in her opinion, has the best orchestra, and Lew Ayres and Barbara Stanwyck head the movie stars. In spite of her high scholastic standing, she dislikes reciting. Mathematics is her favorite subject.

Also Will Speak.

Another speaker during the Class day exercises of St. Elizabeth will be a second Marjorie — Marjorie Jones, 6848 Evans avenue, 17, valedictorian of the class. She is, in addition, a member of the Negro History club and of the Typing club.

She has not chosen her college, but intends to study to become a teacher. Mathematics and languages are her favorite subjects. She likes reading, with Sinclair Lewis' works in first place. Dancing and piano playing are other of her interests, and as a loyal south sider, she is a White Sox fan. Duke Ellington has the best orchestra, in her opinion, and Merle Oberon, Tyrone Power, and Bill Robinson are the star movie actors.

Admiring Marian Anderson, whom SHEhas heard often and admires greatly, Mary Blakley,4119 Wabash Ave.,17, wants to become a famous singer. And she already has a start for she is President of the St. Elizabeth Glee Club and sings in the choir of the church. She plans to continue her musical education in college. She is captain of the basketball team,treasurer of the senior class, and assistant editor of the Elizabethan school paper. Basketball is her hobby, and James Cagney her favorite movie actor,Another of those helping to shatter the idea that the younger generation cannot cook,she is proud of her chocolate cakes. "Rug cutting" has no appeal for her, but she does like to dance, and places Jimmie Lunceford's in the top spot among orchestras.

THOMAS R. SOLOMON WORKED 12 YEARS TO OBTAIN HIS DEGREE

DETROIT, June 22—When Thomas Ralph Solomon received his Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Michigan Saturday evening, it meant the end of a hard and laborious road which he had been traveling for the past 12 years.

Solomon, the father of three boys from 10 to 13 years of age, has worked five days each week as a clerk in the Roosevelt Park Annex here for the past two years while attending classes at the University of Michigan, 40 miles away. He worked Saturdays and Sundays for two years, so he would be able to attend classes in Ann Arbor on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Most of his university work was spent in research at night in the library. He moved his family to Ann Arbor, commuting five days a week back and forth to Detroit.

Solomon graduated from Wayne University in 1929 with an A.B. degree. He received his master's degree from Wayne in 1933. He now hopes to become a professor of political science in a school in the South. He has already received many offers.

Prior to coming here, Solomon graduated from Ballard Normal school, in Macon, Ga., a high school operated by the American Missionary Association. He later spent two years at Talledega College, Talladega, Ala. There he met his wife, and he quit school temporarily after their marriage.

Working as a porter in a Detroit hotel in 1926, Solomon decided he needed some more education, so he started to Wayne. He worked four hours in the early afternoon as a substitute postal clerk and then worked from 11 p. m. to 2 a. m. for a Detroit creamery. After finishing Wayne, he was promoted to fulltime postal clerkship at a salary of $1,700 a year.

As his thesis, 209 pages, he wrote on "The Negro in Detroit Elections."

NINE GET UNIV. OF CHI DEGREES

At the 196th convocation of the University of Chicago of the 799 graduates who received degrees varying from the A.B. to the Ph.D., nine were Negroes; three received the bachelors, four received the master's degree, one received the M. D. degree and one received the Ph.D.

The masters were Edward Johnson, in education, graduate of Talladega; Miss Vashti Tonkins in education, graduate of Hampton; Miss Eloise Clark, social service administration, graduate of New Orleans University, and Weyman Burns, chemistry, graduate of the University of Illinois. The doctor of medicine was Edward Gray, who received his B. S. from the University of Chicago in 1936 The lone Ph.D. was Lawrence D Reddick, history, graduate of Fisk university, Nashville.

President Hutchins in the commencement address warned the graduates that though they possessed, perhaps, the best degree in America, there was no certainty that they would make much money or become social lions. He admonished them to live the intellectual life even though they might end up as ditch-diggers.

At the same service an honorary degree was conferred upon Hu Shih, Chinese ambassador to the United States.

H. F. Lee Gets Ph. D. From Ohio State U.

23 Others Also Get Lesser Degrees

COLUMBUS, Ohio —(ANP)— In a class of 1,783, the largest in the history of Ohio State University, the degree of doctor of philosophy in education was conferred upon Harold Fletcher Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Lee, of Cadiz, Ohio. Dr. Lee, a professor of education at Wilberforce University during the past several years, earned his A. B. at Oberlin College, and his master's degree at the University of Chicago. His doctor's dissertation was: "A Democratic Educational Program for a Socially Backward American Cultural Region."

Among those who received their master's degree last week are: Elizabeth W. Gordon, Gallipolis, Ohio; Edwin Thomas, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mrs. Juanita Phillips, Petersburg, Va.; Louise Algee, Columbus; and U. Stanley Tarter, Cleveland.

Henry A. Long, of Hamilton, Ohio, received his doctor's degree in medicine, while Edward Cox and Honorae A. Glascor received degrees in law. Both are of Columbus. Doris Buckner, also of Columbus, had the honor of having two degrees bestowed upon her, A.B., and B.S. in education.

Among those receiving bachelors degrees are Vivian Alonzo Harris, Katherine Whitehead, Henry Parks, Louise Brown, Esther Earley, McKinley Taylor, Frances Anderson, Catharine Carruthers, Mary Evans, Jane Biggers, Emma Howie and William I. H. Reeves.

PSYCHOLOGIST

JAMES A. BAYTON, above, acting head of the extension department of Virginia State College and instructor in psychology, was recently elected an associate member of the American Psychological Association at its meeting, held at Stanford University, Calif. Mr. Bayton, 27, is a native of Philadelphia.

EDUCATION-1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

GUGGENHEIM AID

Southerners Are Among 69 In Fellowship List Of Foundation

NEW YORK, March 26—(AP)—Six Southerners are among 69 men and women awarded fellowships by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for scholars and artists who, by previous work, have demonstrated unusual ability.

Funds totaling $150,000 will go to the 69, chosen in the fifteenth annual nation-wide competition. The average age of the winners is 36 years. The average stipend is $2,500. Four of the fellows are women.

The foundation announcement Monday pointed out the fellowships awarded without reference to race sex or creed, permitted those chosen to work anywhere in the world. Forty-three expressed intentions of going abroad.

Southrners listed by the foundation are:

Richard Wright, a Negro, native of Natchez, Miss., author of "Uncle Tom's Children," which won a $500 prize from Story Magazine for the best manuscript submitted by anyone connected with the federal writers' project.

Robert Penn Warren, novelist, assistant professor of English in Louisiana State University and managing editor of The Southern Review. His novel, "Night Rider," has recently been published.

Dr. Rose C. L. Mooney, associate professor of physics, Newcomb College and Tulane University of New Orleans, who is the first woman ever to be appointed to a Guggenheim fellowship for work in a field of the physical sciences, will carry on research into the structure of crystals by methods of X-ray analysis.

Ernest Bacon, professor of music in Converse College, Spartanburg S. C., was granted a fellowship as a composer.

John McGrady, 27-year-old painter of New Orleans, will paint the Negro life of the Deep South. His "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" has recently been purchased by the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

Marvin Chauncey Ross, of the Walters Art Gallery of Baltimore, was awarded a fellowship in the field of research in the history of the arts for the preparation of a corpus of Byzantine enamels.

The committee of selection consisted of President Frank Aydelotte, of Swarthmore College, chairman; Prof. Tucker Brooke, of Yale; Prof. Carl Sauer, of the University of California; Dr. Florence R. Sabin, of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Prof. Edwin Bidwell Wilson, of the Harvard School of Public Health.

Former W.P.A. Laborer Wins $2,500 Prize

NEW YORK CITY—A thirty-year old former manual laborer on a Chicago project of the Works Progress Administration has just been announced as a recipient of one of the fellowship awards of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for 1939. The award is $2,500 on which to do creative work in writing for a year.

The winner of this coveted honor is Richard Wright, who ran away from his native Natchez, Mississippi, home at the age of 15, and hitch-hiked northward, working at any job that was offered him and reading at every opportunity.

Exactly one year ago, Mr Wright sprung up on the literary horizon as a promising writer when four of his stories on Negro life were published in the book entitled "Uncle Tom's Children.' Earlier, this collection of short stories won the first prize in a contest conducted by Story Magazine for employees of the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA.

The former WPA laborer is the only Negro receiving one of the sixty-nine Guggenheim Fellowship awards granted this year.

Richard Wright Wins Guggenheim Award

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Richard Wright, who last year won the national $500 Story magazine prize with "Uncle Tom's Children" and later the second prize in the annual O'Henry memorial award for one of the novellas contained in this volume, is the only Negro this year to receive one of the Guggenheim awards.

Mr. Wright, who was born 30 years ago in Natchez, Miss., and is for the most part self educated, has just completed the manuscript of another novel which has been turned over to Harpers for publication, probably next fall, and will use the Guggenheim award of $2,500 to travel and write another book for which he has already started gathering material.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 15, 1939

NEGRO HONORED

Charles S. Johnson, Negro, Fisk University professor in the Department of Social Sciences, has received the John Ainsfield Award for an outstanding book in the field of race relations, it was announced Monday. The award, which carries a rize of $1,000, was won for Johnson's book, "The Negro College Graduate," which appeared in 1938.

Wins Award

JOHN D. TALLEY

Who was awarded the Ellerick-Moore Memorial scholarship prize of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham. Young Talley, whose home is in Port Arthur, Texas, is a sophomore in the school of business at Tuskegee institute. He is associate editor of the students' handbook and vice president of the sophomore class.

"King Of Statisticians!"

Union - Cincinnati, O
4-27-37

Chas. E. Hall, now retired, became famous as the result of his preeminent ability in the realm of statistics. The records he made are still being used.

Mobile, Ala. Times
April 15, 1939

CHAMP CHOSEN

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (INS) — Fletcher Padget, 16-year-old Saluda, S. C., high school senior, today is the National American Legion's oratorical champion.

Padget won the right to a $4000 university scholarship donated by Eddie Cantor screen and radio star, by his masterful oration and an extemperaneous talk in Springfield yesterday.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
September 8, 1939

PLAN THANKS SERVICE

Negro Church To Be Scene of Educational Appreciation Program

The pastor, the official board and members o fCollins Chapel C. M. E. Church (negro) will present a program free to the public with seats for white friends tonight in appreciation of advantages given negro students by the Memphis Board of Education. The program will be at 8:15 o'clock at the church.

Taking part will be two of the students from Booker T. Washington Hih School who will make their last public appearance before entering college. They are June Strong, who won national honor in an old Illinois' boy, whose years are many, yet the clearness of vision and brilliant mentality still remain to prove that "life is not lived by day nor yet by years."

a scholarship of $1000 in a New York City college, and Rehola Chatman, who won a scholarship in music at Fisk University. James A. Byas, one of the debaters who toured Australia last year will assist on the program and gospel music will be given by the Boyd Brothers. Arrangements are in charge of Rev. S. S. Washington, pastor, and James G. King, secretary.

Five Howard Students Awarded Fellowships From Lucy E. Moten Fund For Travel, Study

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Lucy E. Moten Fellowship Committee at Howard University has just announced the award of five fellowships to Howard University students for travel and study in this country and abroad.

It will be recalled that Dr. Lucy E. Moten, late principal of Miner Teachers College in Washington, D. C., left a bequest of $55,434 to establish a fund to provide fellowships to enable students of Howard University to supplement their education at the University by short periods of travel and study.

The amount of money available under these grants is determined in each individual case by the fellow's needs and the requirements of his travel and study plan. Normally, it is expected that two or three fellowships will be awarded annually in sums of $400 to $750 for approved travel and study during the summer or the academic term.

This fellowship fund is particularly significant because it is the first time in the history of the Negro education that a Negro has given an appreciable amount of money for travel and study fellowships for students in a Negro institutions.

The following five candidates, with one alternate, have been awarded fellowships for the year 1939 as follows:

1. Martha Bea Kendrick, Washington, D. C., graduate of Howard University, summa cum laude, 1938, and at present a graduate student in the Department of Romance Languages, is awarded a fellowship in the sum of $500 for travel and study in France to collect material for her master's thesis: "The Attitude of Contemporary French Writers Toward the American Negro."

2. Myron A. Higgins, Chicago, Illinios, Junior in the College of Liberal Arts, is awarded a fellowship in the sum of $425 for travel and study in Cuba, Mexico, and Louisiana to make a preliminary study of Afro-Cuban and Creole-American cultural origins and backgrounds.

3. Hortense W. Thompson, Westfield, N. J., Senior in the College of Liberal Arts and President of the College Honor Society, is awarded a fellowship in the sum of $450 for travel and study in France incidental to a preliminary survey of racial attitudes of the French toward peoples of color.

4. Arthur F. Carter, East Orange, N. J., Senior in the College of Liberal Arts and President of the Cercle Francais, is awarded a fellowship in the sum of $500 for a travel and study in Martinique primarily as a tutor at the Shoel Cheer Lycee, to supplement his training as a prospective teacher of French.

5. Frederick J. Bradley, Greenwood, Miss., graduate student in zoology is awarded a fellowship in the sum of $300 for a period of study and research at the Marine Biological Station, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

6. Julia A. Brooks, Washington, D. C., graduate of Howard University, magna cum laude, 1938, at present graduate student in Romance Languages, is designated alternate fellow (with stipend of $450 for travel and study in France to complete her training as a prospective teacher of French) to take the place of any of the abovementioned five fellows who may find it impossible to accept the award.

These awards represent the second made since the establishment of the Fund. The first award went to Mr. Vincent E. Byas, Washington, D. C., for travel and study in Martinique. Mr. Byas has been in Martinique since November, 1938.

Receives Master's in Dramatics

MRS. MARIAN PAGE WALL of Richmond, Va., who recently received her Master's in Dramatics from the University of Michigan and is now pursuing courses toward a Ph. D.

Mrs. Wall, the wife of Prof. [illegible] D. Wall of Virginia Union, has appeared in several of the University's dramatic productions and has had much experience in radio dramatics, broadcasting many times through the University's studios, operating through station W. J. R., Detroit, for which she wrote some of the scripts.

Broadway may see her next fall, having been offered opportunities in two Broadway productions.

DEAN, Ph. D. IS BACK AT ATLANTA 'U'

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28—(Special) — Announcement was made here Thursday of the return for school year 1939-40 to his post at Atlanta university of Dr. William H. Dean, who as the holder of a Rosenwald fellowship, has spent the last two years at Harvard university in special study and research work, and deferred, due to the European war, a more recent award for study in Sweden and France during the coming year.

Graduating with honors from Bowdoin College in 1930, Dr. Dean holds the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D., from Harvard. During the past summer he was visiting professor of economics at the College of the City of New York. He is a member of the Academy of Political Science, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the Southern Sociological Society.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Phi Delta Kappa Scholarship Winners

MISS VIRGINIA SPOTTSWOOD
(1937 *WINNER*)

MISS GLORIA ASSUE
(1938 *WINNER*)

MISS SARA RICHARDSON
(1939 *WINNER*)

..The National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa has presented three $400 scholarships to these outstanding high school students as part of its educational program. These students who have chosen teaching as their profession, have won in nation-wide scholastic achievement and psychological examinations conducted by the National Scholarship Committee. The winning girl who receives $100 a year for four years providing her achievements mentally, morally and physically are recommended by officials of the college, has the privilege of selecting the school of her choice. Repoits from the schools attended by the scholarship winners, consistently praise their high records. ..

Miss Virginia Spottswood, graduate of Dunbar High school, Washington, D. C., is now at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. She is the only student in the history of the college to maintain an "A" rating for 2 years.

Miss Gloria Assue, is a graduate of Hunter high school, New York City, ranking 26 in a class of 222 students. She is now making an enviable record at Hunter college. ..

Miss Sara Richardson, a graduate of Chester high school has entered the State Teachers college in West Chester. Pa. —(ANP).

LINCOLN PROF. GETS PH. D. DEGREE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 7—(ANP)—Sidney J. Reedy, associate professor of Education and director of the high school, Lincoln university, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Education by the Colorado State College of Education. Dr. Reedy, a native of Natchez, Miss., and a Lincoln U. graduate, is the first Negro granted a doctorate by Colorado college.

Two Scholarships For Study of Consumer Cooperatives Awarded

The award of two scholarships for study in the field of consumer cooperatives was announced this week by the National Urban League .Barrington Dunbar and John Harmon, both of New York City, were named as recipients of the scholarships, which will enable each to study a full term at Rochdale Institute, the national training school in consumer cooperation maintained in New York City by the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., under a charter granted by New York University.

The scholarships were the gift of an anonymous donor who expressed a special interest in the development of better inter-racial relations through the cooperative movement. Recipients were selected by Lionel Perkins, registrar of the Institute, from a number of candidates recommended by the League.

Mr. Dunbar is a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He received his M. A. degree from Columbia University in 1935, and completed thirty points towards his Ph. D. degree between 1935 and 1937. He has since majored in guidance and personnel work at Teachers College of this University. For several years he has been employed by the Guidance Project of the W. P. A.'s Adult Education Program.

Mr. Harmon is a graduate of Howard University. He received his M. S. in business at Columbia in 1927. He is co-author of "The Negro As A Business Man," issued by the Associated Publishers in 1929 and of the report of the Study of Negro Business, conducted several years ago by the National Negro Business League.

Shirley Simpson First Managing Editor Of Hunter College Paper

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—(ANP)—Journalistic history was made here this week when Miss Shirley Simpson, a student in Hunter college, became the first Negro to be elected to the position of managing editor of the Hunter College Bulletin, published by the student body of the college under the supervision of the department of journalism.

Miss Simpson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Simpson of New York and is a junior at the college. She has been working on the paper since September, 1938. Serving a six-month apprenticeship, she was promoted to cub reporter in January and to full reporter in March. When the managing editor resigned, temporary officer was selected until the staff held an election. The staff elected Miss Simpson.

Miss Simpson is active in many fields at school, being a member of the Toussaint 'LOuverture club, the American students union and the Y.W.C.A. She also belongs to the Thomas Negro Composers Study group, Harlem Christian Youth Council, N. Y. Winni club and is a deep student of Negro history. She also was one of the three colored members of a college group which presented a drama at the College of the City of New York this past week.

Her father is a linotype operator and is employed in a downtown publishing house. Other members of her family include a sister, Ila Simpson, a student of Knoxville college, and a brother, Walter, Jr. 10 years old.

COLORED TEACHERS WIN HIGH PLACES

Get Asst. Principalship and Dept. Head in High School

PRINCIPAL

For the second time within a year, the New York Board of Education has advanced Harlem teachers to administrative posts in the city high schools. Such appointments in separate schools systems would not be a matter of any special comment, but coming in the mixed school system of New York, it is significant in showing that supervisory and administrative positions in the New York system are not denied to race teachers.

Guardian 10-7-37

ASSISTANT PRINCIPALSHIP

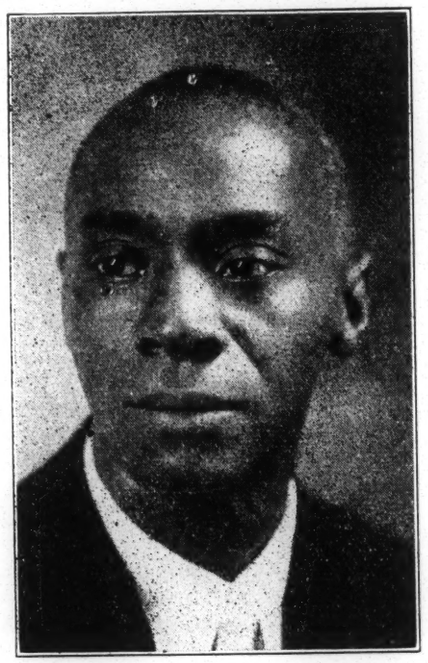
Following the lead of Frank Turner, who was made Head of the Department of Physical Education, in the Tilden High School last year, has come the assignment of Dr. Willis N. Huggins, as an assistant principal in the Harlem Evening High School, the first such assignment given to Colored teachers in New York. He has served for many years in the history departments of the Bushwick High School and the Harlem Evening High. He is an expert cmmentator on world affairs and a recognized authority on the history and civilization of Africa. The promotion is well deserved and is hailed by students by Harlem and the race in general.

CHAIRMAN OF LANGUAGES

Along with the above assignment was also the appointment of Dr. Wilfred Rankin as Head of the Language Department in the same school. Dr. Rankin is an erudite scholar in Latin and Greek. In the former subject he is preparing a textbook for school use. He has been, for many years a member of the language department of Boys High School and the New York Evening High School, and bring to Harlem the ripeness of his experience.

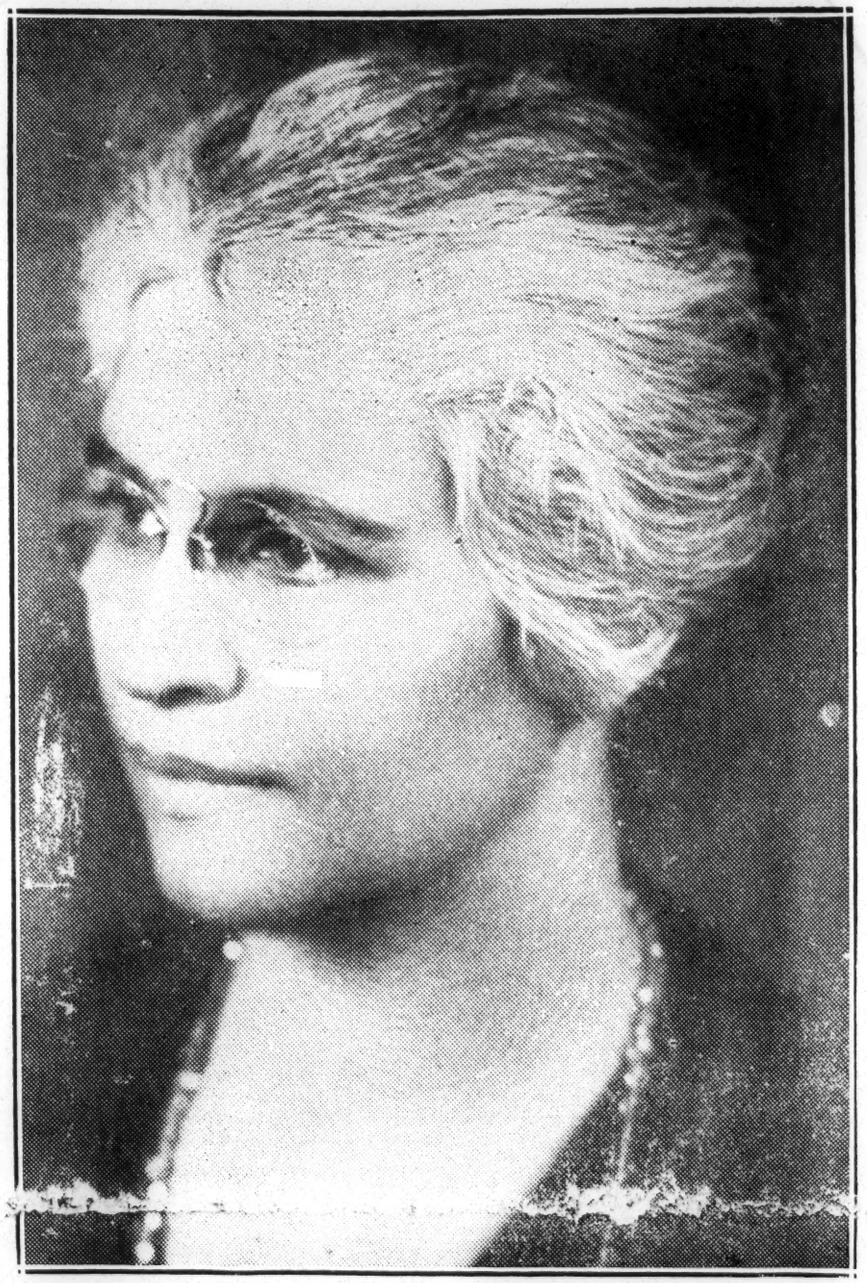
TWO "Ph.D's"

Incidentally, Dr. Huggins and Dr. Rankin are the only two of our teachers in the New York system who hold the degree of doctor of philosophy. The former was honored by Fordham University, New York and the latter by the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. They will work under the direction of Miss Margaret Byr (white) principal of the Wadleigh Day High School and Supervising Principal Harlem Evening High School. Harlem teachers now hold the following places in the New York system: principal and assistant in elementary schools department head on the day high school, department head and assistant principal in evening high school



DR. WILLIS HUGGINS
Of New York City, recently appointed assistant principal of a New York Evening School

Was first Race Woman Principal in N.Y. City School System



MRS. GERTRUDE ELISE AYER
of New York City, first Colored woman to be appointed a school principal there, named in 1936. Was formerly an assistant principal and before that a vocational guidance instructor.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

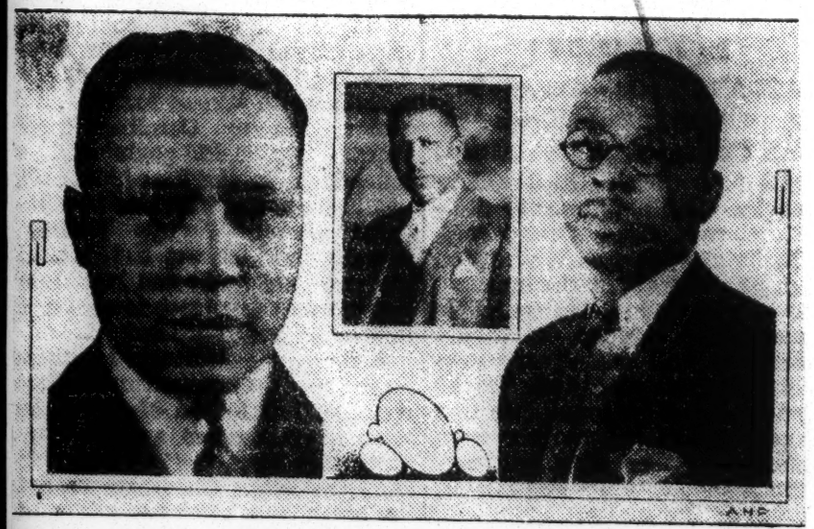
1 Out of 1800

Out in Leavenworth, Kansas, B. K. Bruce, at 72, boasts of having coached 1800 youths for the entrance examinations of West Point and Annapolis. 10-28-39

In the forty years in which he has managed to handle the second generation in some families, he says, he has had only three failures. Afro-American

We'd like to add a fourth—a failure to coach a single colored applicant for either academy. It isn't too late for him to add this crowning glory to his achievements.

ROSENWALD FELLOWS



Three of the 1939 Julius Rosenwald fellowships were awarded in non-academic fields to the young men pictured above. Left to right, they are: Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., in political science; Jacob L. Reddix, Gary, Ind., high-school teacher, who is studying co-operative societies; and George F. McCray, Chicago, who is gathering data on the handling of interracial conflicts in the labor movement. George M. Reynolds, fellowship director, says the fund is interested in receiving applications from specialists in journalism, political science, labor relations, business in journalism, political science, labor relations, business, ministry, etc.—ANP Photo.

Dr. Bousfield In Post On Chicago City School Bd.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—(Special)—Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, a prominent Chicago Southsider and member of the National Medical Association and Provident Hospital, will sit on the school board of the nation's second largest school system.

The Chicago City Council Wednesday concurred in Mayor Kelly's appointment of Dr. Bousfield as a member of the Chicago School Board. He will fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal June 14 of John B. Allen after he was named to fill the position.

Dr. Bousfield is a graduate of the University of Kansas and studied medicine at Northwestern U. He holds many offices among them, membership on the mayor's school advisory committee, medical director of the Rosenwald Foundation, board member and former president of the Chicago Urban League and medical director of the Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co. He is 53 years old and resides at 9323 S. Michigan Blvd.

Dr. Bousfield's wife, Mrs. Maudell Bousfield is principal of Wendell Phillips High School, and his daughter a teacher at Du Sable High Schol.

Note:—Mrs. Bousfield is the daughter of Charles Brown, principal of Wheatley School here.

30 Students On Va. Uni. Honor Roll

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3—Thirty students at Virginia Union University made the Dean's list for the second semester of 1938-39. To merit the award the students must have no grade below "B."

Topping the list with "A" averages are Ruby S. Madden, Scranton, Pa.; Thomas F. Freeman, Richmond, and Alice C. Reid, Richmond. All are graduates in the June class of 1939.

Other seniors on the list are Earl S. Braxton, Geraldine M. Brown, Mathew G. Carter, Clara K. Jackson, Sally L. Peyton, Ethelyn B. Ratcliff, Lawrence B. Robinson, Samuel E. Smith, George H. Walker Jr.

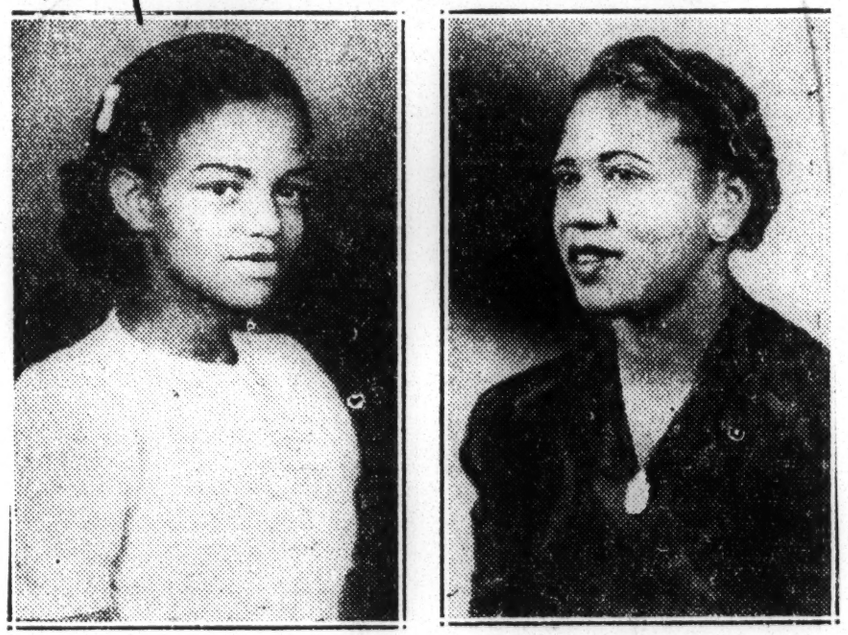
Juniors are Andrew W. E Bassette, Milton D. Brown, Joseph C. Davis, Deula C. Rice, Gladys M. Taylor, and Robert L. Taylor.

Sophomores are Clyde R. Dillard, Bettie V. Forbes, Thomas B. Jones, Rezeal B. Linnette, James A. Polk, Benjamin F. Smith, and Olivia R. Tate.

Freshmen are Andrew N. Aheart, Jeanathan L. Snead, Edward R. Tabbanor, Annie G. Thomas, and Sheldon K Williams.

Nat'l T-B Contest Winners

Daily World, 10-29-39-Atlanta, Ga.



Vivian Hampton, left, of Nashville, Tenn., and Frankie N. Golden right, of Ocilla, Ga., won first prizes for their essays on tuberculosis. More than 100,000 Negro students in high schools and colleges throughout the country participated in the annual contests conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated organizations. Miss Hampton is winner in the high school group and Miss Golden among college students.

Major Wright, Georgia's Grand Man

THE recent visit of Major Richard Robert Wright to Atlanta and his native Georgia called to mind the pioneer activities of this grand man in the field of education and industry. Few men of his era and school survive who toiled side by side with him in his early struggles for putting Georgia on the educational map. Graduating from Atlanta University in 1876, eleven years after the Emancipation, Major Wright immediately applied himself in the field of education. As principal of Howard Normal School at Cuthbert he charted the path of high school education in this state. Here he toiled long and well and many strong men and women in Southwest Georgia are proud to point to the fact that they were among his first pupils.

Possibly the most outstanding achievement of Major Wright was the establishment of Georgia State College at Savannah. Here he surrounded himself with a strong faculty and laid so well the foundation of that scvhool that today the state has distributed in pivotal points strong branches for the education of Negro youth.

A few years ago, Major Wright moved his family to Philadelphia. Here while engaging in another field, he never lost the personal touch of education for the youth of his group. He founded and has since presided over the Citizen and Southern Bank and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, a growing institution. Its influences spread all over the north and east and wherever Major Wright appears, there is accorded him the high honor as the thrifty and resourceful pioneer in the field of banking fo his goup in the north.

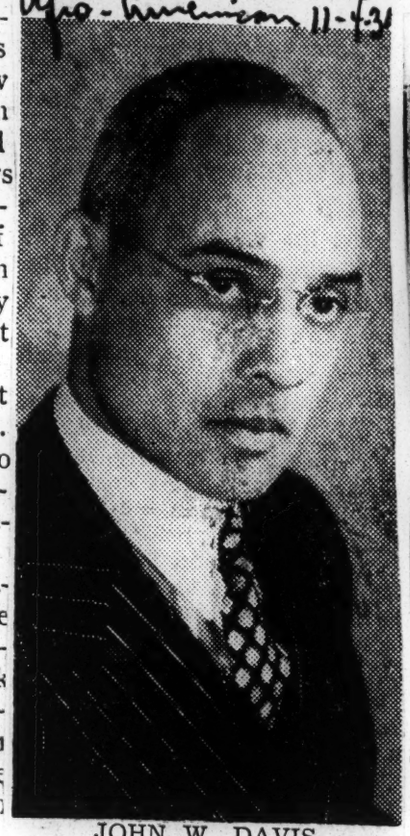
The south is delighted in that she has sent so many pioneers into the north and east to lead the way to business and educational independence. Major Wright has made well his contribution.

He comes south occasionally to mingle with his relatives.... and friends and is nevert without that wild acclaim of a grea man who lived useful and delighted in lifting others as he climbed

Atlanta and Georgia welcome him. Everybody is proud of him and wherever he goes he shall feel that warm welcome and that kindly and tender spot in the hearts of thousands his great life has touched.

May he live many more years to carry on his helpful activities and the training of young men for the great task of honorable leadership when he retires to the sidelines of a life well spent

HE ACCEPTS



JOHN W. DAVIS, president of West Virginia State College, who accepted an invitation from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to participate in a conference on Inter-American Relations in the field of education to be held in Washington, November 9 and 10.

Savannah, Ga., News
October 29, 1939

Wins $50 Prize

FRANKIE N. GOLDEN,
Student at Georgia State College, who won $50 tuberculosis essay prize.

GEORGIA STATE'S STUDENT IS WINNER

Frankie N. Golden Gets N. T. A. Award

Frankie N. Golden, student at the Georgia State College, has been awarded first prize in a national essay contest for colored college students conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association. The prize carries a cash award of $50.

More than 100,000 students throughout the country participated in the contest, which was divided into college and high school groups. Over 5,000 essays were written by colored college and high school students in the state of Georgia. These facts were called to student Golden's attention in a letter of congratulations to her from James P. Faulkner, executive secretary of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association. She also received a letter of notification of her national award from Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Mr. Faulkner wrote: "It seems to us that this essay contest is probably the best health education program that could be devised. When I first spoke to Dr. Hubert several years ago about interesting his boys and girls in the contest I asked him if he did not think the boy or girl who studied the subject sufficiently to write an interesting essay would probably insure himself against tuberculosis, he assented and added something that has seemed to me since to be very significant: 'It will not only do that, it will spill over into the contestants' family and community.' Dr. Hubert meant, of course, that not only the contestants would be helped or insured against the disease, but the effects of the essays would be far reaching."

NEGRO WOMAN WINS TUBERCULOSIS AWARD

OCILLA, Ga., Nov. 2.—(AP)—A young negro woman engaged in rural educational work in Irwin county is winner of first prize in a national essay contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association.

She is Frankie N. Golden, a graduate this year from Georgia State College at Savannah. Her essay, for which she was awarded $50, was adjudged best among 5,000 submitted on the theme of preventive action against tuberculosis.

Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the college, said the prize would be presented formally to her at Savannah November 8.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
October 31, 1939

NEGRO TUTORS TO GET AWARDS

18 Teachers In South Piedmont Qualify For Listing In Book.

Eighteen negro teachers of the South Piedmont district of the state adult education program have qualified for listing in the "Who's Who" in literacy work, it was announced yesterday by Miss Mabel Bacon, head of the Work Projects administration's educational program in the district.

These teachers will receive their awards in a meeting to be held in November. Those who receive this honor have to teach 60 or more illiterates to read and write, to interest five students to join the Parent-Teacher association or some other local club, to help at least one student to develop into a speaker or interpreter of the adult education program, to interest five or more students to join the Community School council, and to stimulate at least 50 per cent of the students enrolled to find one or more new illiterates.

In Anson county, the negro teachers have made a 100 per cent record while the highest number taught was 101 by James Stokes, negro teacher of Mecklenburg county.

Statistics for the work done in the year 1938-39 show that enrollment included 6,259 white men, 10,065 white women, 3,046 negro men, and 4,825 negro women, a total of 24,205. Miss Bacon said the state is in forty-second place in literacy with 236,261 illiterates of which 93,372 are white persons, 139,105 are negroes, and 3,784 are of other races. The North Carolina adult education program has taught 85,656 of these men and women and hopes to teach the remaining 150,000 by 1940.

College Prof. Named First Race Accountant in South

Journal and Guide
3-25-39
Norfolk, Va.

Certified Public Accountant

PROF. R. B. J. CAMPBELLE

By CHARLES S. MORRIS, II

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Professor R. B. J. Campbelle, for 16 years business manager of A. and I. State College, and now holder of the chair of Accountancy and Commercial Law at the institution, has just been issued a certificate as a Certified Public Accountant after a battle in the courts of Tennessee.

Professor Campbelle, himself an attorney, was represented by Z. Alexander Looby, his associate at the Kent School of Law, and W. D. Hawkins, Jr., but also took an active part himself in directing his series of applications and appeals before the various tribunals.

Race citizens are rejoicing in the victory which it is said makes Professor Campbelle the first race man to become a certified public accountant in Tennessee or the South. He met all legal requirements and was granted the certificate last Friday by the Board of Accountancy.

Upon being refused the certificate at first he filed suit for a writ of mandamas, which was denied by Chancellor James B. Newman on demurrer of the board. He appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court. Here the Chancellor was reversed and the writ was ordered issued by that august body. It is said that his signal triumph opens the way generally for other certified public accountants to be licensed in the South.

Professor Campbelle is a graduate of A. and I. College, has studied at Howard University and during the World War was a sergeant major in the 365th Pioneer Infantry. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and is a 32° Mason.

He resides at 3109 Centennial Boulevard with his wife, Mrs. Margaret R. Campbelle, Jeanes supervisor of Dickson county, and his two children, Roy, Jr., and Margaret who are students in Pearl High School of this city.

There are 34 Negro schools with an enrollment of 14,000 students in the city, and with the potential strength of parents transferred to ballots, Grigsby said he felt confident of election. A long-time resident here, he was one of the first citizens to file a suit challenging the exclusion of Negro voters from Democratic primaries.

Opinion of white school board members differed as to the advisability of having a colored citizen added to the board, but one, Dr. Henry A. Petersen, opined: "It will probably be a good thing for Grigsby to make this campaign. Certainly it will mean that a great deal more interest will be shown in affairs of the Negro schools."

H. L. Mills, business manager for the school system, said Grigsby's candidacy will mean that "we will have a much more representative vote of Houston citizens than is usual in school board elections."

The possibility "social" angle was quickly eliminated by Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools, who declared that if Grigsby were elected, luncheon sessions of the school board would be ended.

URGE REV. GLENN T. SETTLES AS WORTHY OF SPINGARN MEDAL

Cleveland, Ohio, March 27 (Special)—The Frontiers club, in a letter made public this week to the chairman of the Spingarn Medal Committee, named Rev. Glenn T. Settle, founder and director of the international feature radio program "Wings Over Jordan" for the 1939 award. The action resulted from a resolution adopted unanimously several weeks ago when Rev. Settle addressed the Frontiers.

In commenting on the letter A. P. Bentley, president, said "No man in America has contributed more to practical education in interracial understanding and interpretation of Negro life." "Wings Over Jordan" is one of the three most popular radio program in the country, and is sent by short wave to Europe and South America where it has many listeners.

Sister Frontiers Clubs and other civic organizations are being asked to support this nomination. The letter said in part, "In a world torn by racial and national hatred, any great force for tolerance and understanding must be nurtured and cherished and deserves the highest rewards our nation provides."

"Wings Over Jordan" has done more to soften southern white prejudice, gain wholesome respect for Negroes, and draw all races and creeds together than any other thing in recent years. In referring to the letter A. P. Bentley said: "The Frontiers Club of Columbus is more than glad to take this step. It is obligated to take the leadership in gaining recognition for this service to the nation."

The First And Only Negro

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.
3-11-39

In this editorial, we are not speaking of individual weakness; but of a weakness common to the Negro as a race. This weakness is generally manifested when a Negro boy excells a white boy in school, or otherwise. We give expressions to our enthusiasm, by saying, he is the only Negro that ever lead a class at Harvard University, or won a scholarship to Oxford, England, or he made the highest mark in a class of white men, where he was the only Negro who took the Civil service examination. He was the first Negro to fill that office, and he is the only colored man in the city hall.

We should feel no surprise or make any noise when one of our race excells or rises above a member of any other race. The winner has done what we expect any Negro boy or man to do, when he has equal opportunity with the other fellow to reach the top. The other fellow is not surprised, and lives in honest fear during the struggle, that his Negro competitor will exceed him in reaching the goal. We accept the ability of the black boy to excell the white boy as a miracle, and often exclaim, "God was with him"; when God has had nothing to do with the Negro since he gave him the same talent he gave the white man and told him to use it without fear of being out stripped.

Negroes have a self realization of an inferior complex when he compares himself with white folks; and lives under that obsession in spite of his culture and education or whatnot. We have got to outlive this obsession, and demonstrate it before the white man will admit equality. Joe Louis has proven to the white man that no white man is in his class and trims both colors alike when they challenge his scientific physical superiority. Joe has won world distinction because of his faith and confidence in himself as a Negro pugilist. And when his race believes as firmly in its moral, intellectual ability to do, things like other people do them, and its power to do, by doing as Joe Louis has done, other people will respect us in all lines of human activity, as the world now respects Joe Louis in his field of accomplishment. If we can excell physically, we can do it morally and intellectually.

Knows All the Answers

Marlene White supplies some gestures that Abraham Lincoln overlooked in the Gettysburg address.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
4-15-39

Professor Quiz, You Can't Baffle This Little Girl

By LAMAR Q. BALL.

Marlene White is colored and only 4 years old, but already she has carved herself a niche in the Hall of Fame directly adjoining that of the immortal Charles Laughton. Marlene can recite—without prompting — Lincoln's Gettysburg address and as far as is publicly known no one else has ever done that but the English Laughton. Even Abraham Lincoln had to refer to scribbled notes. Marlene doesn't understand exactly what she is saying, but she knows all the words and can't be confused.

More than that, Marlene can answer more than a hundred difficult questions of the type that would make Professor Quiz fumble and blush.

Who wrote "Treasure Island?" Where is paper money printed? Who founded Georgia? What causes rain? Who invented the kodak? Where was the Pan-American conference held? And

for what purpose? Who was Patrick Henry? Who is secretary of state? What is the smallest form of plant life? You call the questions, Marlene has the answers.

No. 1 Child Prodigy.

Until someone with a better memory comes forward, Marlene will hold the honors as Atlanta's No. 1 child prodigy.

Her grandmother works for a Peachtree road family and her parents, Jerome and Ernestine White, live at 54 Ashby street, S. W. Jerome studied for two years at LeMoyne College in Memphis and is now working on the WPA teachers' program of adult education. Marlene, however, is storing up her mental encyclopedia under the guidance of her mother, who discovered her gifts as soon as she learned to talk. Marlene crawled at the age of three weeks, had pulled herself to her feet beside a bed at five months and was walking at nine months.

Can Count to 100.

She can count to 100 with a little prompting, but can make it up to 45 under her own power.

Marlene is just a natural child. She plays with her sister, Loretta, who is three years old and who yawns indifferently while audiences gasp at Marlene's intelligence. Loretta, however, is beginning to show some jealousy over the interest Marlene creates and she can answer 20 of the questions herself.

Sails With St. Louis Girl

MISS ELIZABETH ANN McCREE

Of Boston, who sailed from New York on the Normandie on May 3 with Miss Margaret Bush for a year's study in India and the near East. Miss McCree is a senior at Fisk and Miss Bush at Talladega. The two young ladies are recipients of the Juliette Derricotte Memorial Scholarships sponsored by Mrs. Howard Thurman. They plan to return to college next April to complete the work for their graduation. Miss McCree is the daughter of Mr. Wade McCree and Mrs. Lulu Harper McCree, both graduates of Fisk University.

Dr. Reeves Named To Fellowship

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. John L. Reeves, 4517 Fairmount avenue, practicing physician here for 15 years, was honored recently, by being elected a fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians.

DR. REEVES

A national organization of foremost chest specialists in the United States, the election to fellowship in the body is the highest honor to be awarded in this specialized branch of medicine.

Ever since his graduation from Howard Medical School, in 1923, and his subsequent interneship, Dr. Reeves has been a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital, 5000 Woodland avenue. For the past two years he has also been attached to the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, 3901 Lancaster avenue, and has conducted a chest clinic for the department of tuberculosis of the city. He has likewise been a Clinic Chief in the Department of Tuberculosis for seven years.

Studying chest diseases and collapse therapy under Dr. Frank W. Burge, at St. Luke's and Children's Hospital, Franklin and Marshall streets for two years, he is now assistant to Dr. Burge. They conduct one of the largest Collapse Therapy Clinics in the city at this institution.

Former Chicagoan Finishes Work On Ph.D. at Harvard

B. T. McGraw, well known economist and former Chicago business man, has recently completed the final requirement at Harvard university for the degree, Doctor of Philosophy in Economics. McGraw's thesis, "French Monetary Policy, 1927-1938" was appraised by Professors A. H. Hansen and R. V. Gilbert of the university's division of History, Government and Economics, as an extremely important piece of research and urged its publication in book form as soon as possible.

Although McGraw is devoting the next few months to revising the manuscript in form for publication, he was non-committal concerning the publication of his book. The presumption is, however, that it will provide another volume in that important series of Harvard Economic studies, published at the Harvard University Press.

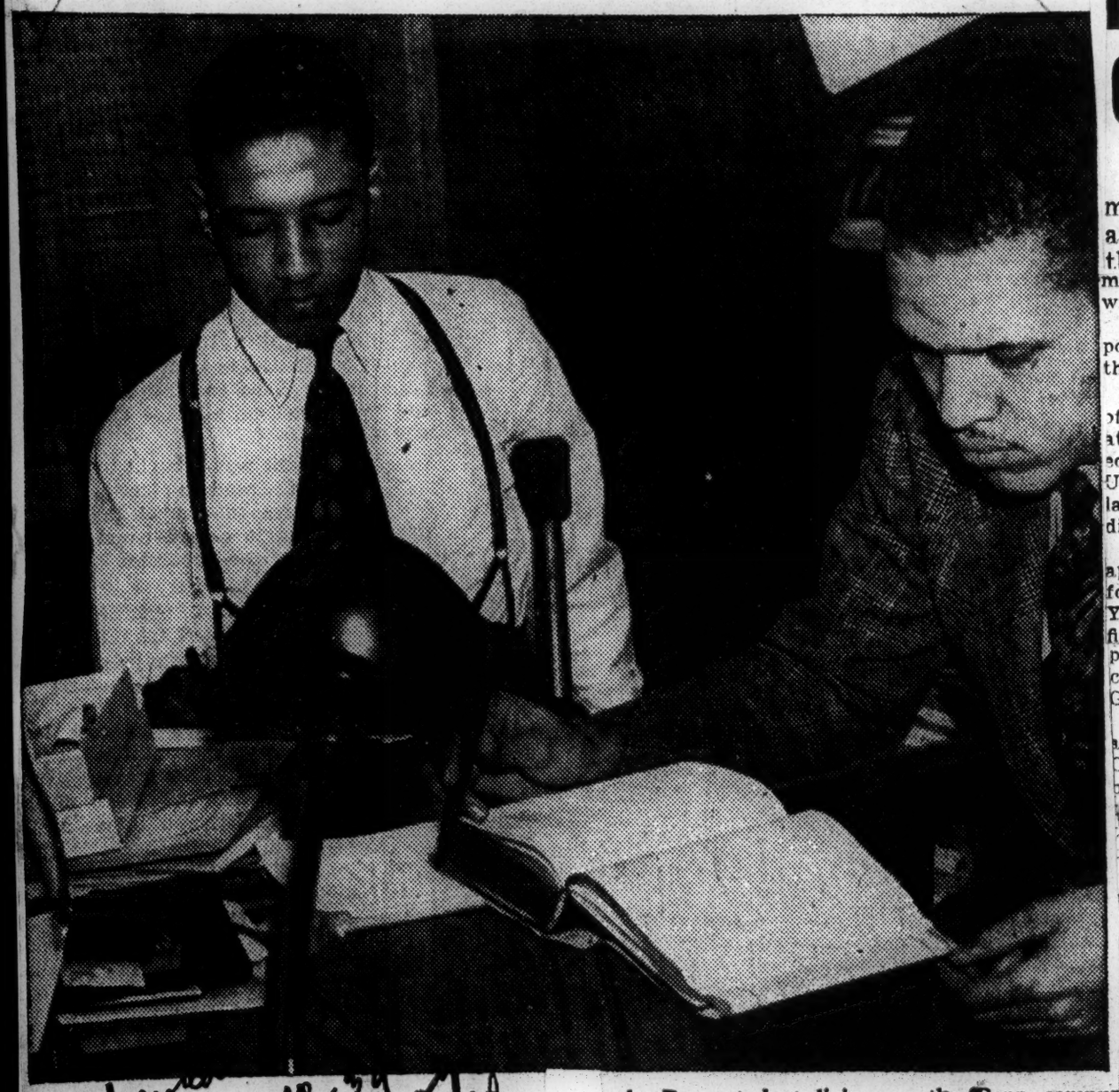
McGraw holds several other degrees, among which are: A. B., 1923, Atlanta University; A. M. (in Economics), 1924, and M. B. A. (Master of Business Administration), 1926, University of Michigan; M. A. (in Economics), 1934, Harvard University. Although formely engaged in the banking business in Chicago, Mr. McGraw is currently a Rosenwald Research Fellow while on leave from his position of professor of Economics and registrar of Lincoln University of Missouri.

Awarded Masters' Degree

Miss LOTTIE R. YOUNGE who has been awarded her Master of Science degree from the University of Minnesota. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and is instructor of French at her alma mater.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

FIRST IN PENN UNIVERSITY DORMITORY



Robert Probost S'tzer, University of Pennsylvania dormitory, in the quarters of Alexander B. Jackson, right, of 5535 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Jackson is the only Race student living on the Penn campus. At right is Harry M. Bellinger, of San Antonio, Texas, a student at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Philadelphia.—Mosley photo.

HUBERT DELANY ON COLLEGE BOARD

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Hubert T. Delany, tax commissioner of New York City, this week assumed new duties as a member of the Board of Governors of the College of the City of New York. Commissioner Delany is the first member of his race to be honored with a place on this board.

Mr. Delany was elected to his position Friday for a full term of three years.

The new member is an alumnus of City College, having been graduated from there in 1923. He finished the law course at the New York University Law School three years later and began practice immediately.

In 1927, the young attorney was appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York; a post which he held for five years before retiring to enter private practice with his former chief, Assistant U. S. Attorney George W. Minizer.

One year later Mayor LaGuardia appointed Attorney Delany as Tax Commissioner, one of the highest paid jobs in the city administration and assigned him to one of the richest financial districts in the world.

The new board member was once a teacher in the New York City public school system.

MARIAN NAMED FOR BOK AWARD

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21 — Marian Anderson, famous singer, was nominated Sunday for the coveted Bok award annually bestowed upon that citizen of Philadelphia who contributes most to the city during the year.

This is the first time in history that a Negro has received the slightest mention in connection with the $10,000 cash award.

Miss Anderson was nominated by the Philadelphia Youth Council as the Council closed its two-day convention at 1321 South Juniper Street. A resolution, citing her cultural contributions, was passed unanimously by 300 delegates.

The list of Bok award recipients is a scroll of the greatest men and women in the recent history of this city. Among them have been Dr. Chevalier Jackson, Connie Mack, Dr. Rugus Jackson and Clarence Picket, George W. Wilkins, Francis Fisher Kane, Alfred Newton Richards, Dr. Charles M. Cadwalder and Lucy Landy Wilson.

Dr. Bond Appointed To Education Body

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—Dr. Horace Mann Bond had been appointed special consultant for the American Commission on Teacher Education, a four-year-study now being sponsored by the American Council on Education it was announced here last week. The four year study includes thirty-four leading state county and city school systems, with a highly selected number of colleges, teachers colleges, and universities.

Tuskegee Institute and Prairie View State College are the only Negro institutions selected to participate in the four year program of the commission which is designed to help revolutionize methods of teacher education in America.

The appointment of Dr. Bond, president of the Fort Valley State College, marks the first appointment of a consultant by the Commission, now headed by Dr. Carl Bigelow, formerly of Columbia University.

EDUCATION - 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 10, 1939

Louise Allsup Wages Battle For An Education, Undaunted By Loss Of Rides In Police Cars

Handicap Couldn't Stop Her

Policeman's Bullet Made Her Cripple Decade Ago

The police automobiles can't take the time to stop by the door of Louise Allsup at 902 Campbell Street, but the Negro girl who was left half paralyzed by a stray bullet from a policeman's pistol a decade ago is fighting determinedly for an education.

Musical talent lies in the fingers of the 26-year-old girl, such talent that Knoxville College has given her free training in piano, such talent that the girl's teacher has paid time and again the taxicab fare to take Louise from her home to the college.

Somebody had to pay—because the police automobiles stopped taking Louise to Knoxville College.

"Every time the police cars took her it took a car out of service," was the only comment of Mayor W. W. Mynatt who assumed responsibility for ordering the transportation stopped.

Louise made two trips a week to Knoxville College for her lessons. The police automobile started carrying her two years ago this fall.

STOPPED COMING

"They carried me until December, when the school closed for the holidays," Louise said as she sat in her wheel chair at her home yesterday. "Then when school started up after the holidays they didn't come any more."

She didn't know why the police stopped coming but she remembered "It was about the time the city managers changed." Mayor Mynatt took office Jan. 1, 1938.

Students at Knoxville College always carry Louise from the automobile to the classroom, but without an automobile Louise couldn't get to the college. Miss Martha Helen Heinrich "paid for my taxicab for a long time," Louise said. "Then she got some other people interested and they raised some money for me."

Friends on Dandridge Avenue held a "bridge benefit and invited me, even though I don't play bridge," Louise laughed.

Crippled Louise Allsup, Negro girl of 902 Campbell Street—the police automobiles don't call for her any more.

The tragedy of Louise's life began when she was 15, a student in the 11th grade. That was in 1928, a stray bullet fired from a policeman's pistol as he was pursuing a fugitive struck her in the spine, paralyzing her legs.

For several years she was almost helpless and then she began to recover some use of her body. A wheel chair enabled her to get about. Then came the opportunity to attend Knoxville College.

"Then I found out I ought to finish high school if I wanted to really study music," Louise said. So she went to night school and will be through next June if she can continue. Fortunately for her night school now is held directly across the street from her home.

"I can get over there in my wheel chair," she exulted.

The training Louise has received at Knoxville College "has been without expense to her," said President S. M. Laing.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO PULLMAN PORTERS FOR THEIR HONESTY

Courier 7-29-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monthly Magazine Reveals How Thousands of Dollars In Valuables Are Returned to Owners—Rewards Given

CHICAGO, July 27—(ANP)—The Pullman News, monthly magazine published by the Pullman Company, pays tribute in its current issue, to the honesty of sleeping car porters, who in the course of their duties. find a variety of articles—from discarded magazines and newspapers, to fat wallets and valuable jewelry—and turn them in to the proper authorities. The magazine cites the following recent cases as examples that honesty pays:

"Porter John Agnew of Chicago Northern Districton May 14 found a pearl necklace in a compartment and remembered the occupant as a woman who had left the train at Winnetka. He promptly turned in the necklace at the Chicago Northern office; and soon afterward the owner, a resident of Lake Forest, telephoned Pullman of her loss and delivery followed quickly.

"Ten days later Dist. Supt. J. C. McCormick received a letter from the Chicago office of the Commercial Union Group enclosing a check for $250 for Porter Agnew; the necklace, valued at $12,000, having been insured with that organization. Pullman service and Porter Agnew were strongly commended.

"Jewelry valued at about $30,000 and two $50 bills, all in a chamois bag, were found by Porter W. M. Pearison (Boston Southern) after a Lakewood, O., woman passenger had left the train at Cleveland. The property was returned to her within a half hour, and she bestowed a reward because of the porter's promptness and honesty.

"A well known Dallas oil man boarded a train for Center with more than $2,000 in currency, deposited in various pockets. Porter H. H. Hornsby (Dallas) while patrolling his car found a roll of five $100 bills and one of $50, which he turned over to Conductor L. A. Wood (Dallas). The next morning the oil man found his hip pocket bank had paid out and reported his loss. When he recovered the $550 he insisted upon giving $150 to the Pullman crew, so each received $50. Porter W. A. Middleton (Dallas) being the third in the pot.

Phi Beta Kappa

MISS S. GERTRUDE WILLIAMS of Carlisle, Pa., was the only Negro member of the June graduating class of Dickenson college, oldest college in Pennsylvania, receiving the B. A. degree in education. Graduating as salutatorian of her class in 1935 from Carlisle high school, she kept up her record for high scholarship while at Dickinson, being one of the dozen Negro college graduates throughout the country who received the Phi Beta Kappa key this year. At Dickenson she was a member of the German Club of Der Deutsche Kreis and of the Adelphia club, a social group. Miss Williams plans to teach.

Tuskegee Faculty Member Winning Dramatic Laurels

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 6—A young Birmingham Negro, now a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, is being cited for his outstanding contributions to the drama and the theater.

Earl Saunders Walker, of Birmingham, according to Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, has been awarded a fellowship in the department of drama at Yale University. Walker holds an A.B. degree from Talladega College and an M.A. degree from the University of Michigan.

At Tuskegee, he introduced the Little Theater movement, converting a one-time barn into an experimental theater. He has since gained nationwide notice for his dramatic work at Tuskegee.

Upon his return from Yale, Walker plans to establish another experimental theater here devoted to producing plays centered about the life of this section. He plans to call it "The Bucket Theater," deriving the name from an admonition to Negroes by Booker T. Washington to "cast down your bucket where you are."

Wins Prize

MISS ANNE GOODROE winner of $50 presented by the Camden high school, Philadelphia, Pa., for being adjudged the "Negro student having the highest general average of those not receiving other equivalent financial aid." She is the Goodroe's aim is to become a teacher and she hopes to join daughter of Mrs. Isola Goodrie, 419 Berkley street. Miss her sister, Elizabeth, at the State Teachers' college at Glassboro, in September.

REDDICK TAKES OVER NEW JOB

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—During the past week Dr. L. D. Reddick, recent Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, assumed the duties of his appointment as Curator of the Division of Negro Literature and History of the 135th St. Branch of the New York Public Library system. Dr. Reddick succeeds the late Arthur A. Schomburg, noted bibliophile.

PENNSYLVANIA GIRL AWARDED PHI DELTA KAPPA SCHOLARSHIP

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 3—(ANP)—Officials of National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, whose membership is composed of school teachers, this week announced that the 1939 winner of the sorority's scholarship award is Miss Sara Richardson, of this city, who last January graduated from Chester High school.

This marks the third year that scholarships have been awarded by the Deltas, previous winners being Miss Virginia R. Spottswood, Washington, D. C., for 1938, and Miss Gloria Assue, for 1937.

The scholarship contest is open to outstanding girl graduates from high schools located in cities having Phi Delta Kappa chapters. Contestants are those who have chosen teaching as a profession, but who are unable to enter college because their parents cannot afford to send them.

The winning girl has the privilege of attending the college of her choice, receives $100 annually for four years from Phi Delta Kappa to assist her through college. Miss Richardson, 1939 winner, says she plans to enter State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa. Mrs. Oneida Cockrell of Chicago is supreme basileus of the sorority.

"We Are Rising"

Sirs:

Major R. R. Wright is a really remarkable individual for more reasons than you had space to tell in your excellent report of the National Negro Bankers' Association convention (TIME, July 17, p. 60). After fourscore restless years most men are ready to lay down their arms and leave the fighting to younger men with stronger bodies. But the Major is just beginning, and there is no telling when he will stop. . . .

Occasionally, the calm and quiet of his private office becomes dull and uninteresting. In such instances it is no rare sight to see this 84-year-old bank president in one of the cages, himself, serving patrons and dictating letters to a secretary at the same time.

A philanthropist from New York was touring the South three-quarters of a century ago. He stopped at a shanty in rural Georgia where a handful of little colored boys and girls were being taught their three Rs. The teacher implored him to say a few words of encouragement to the students. When he had finished he asked the children if there was any message they wished him to take back to their friends in the North.

For a few moments there was silence. Then a little dark boy with a sparkle in his eye rose to his feet.

"Yes, Sir," he cried. "Tell them we are rising."

That little boy was Richard R. Wright.

THOMAS W. YOUNG

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Nabrit Named To Howard Post

Succeeds Hill As University Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.— James M. Nabrit, executive secretary to President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University, was this week named by the university administration to fill the position of secretary of the university, made vacant by the recent death of Richard Hurst Hill. Mr. Nabritt's appointment is subject to confirmation by the board of trustees at the October meeting.

JAMES N. NABRIT

The new secretary is also a member of the faculty of the school of law. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, University, and Northwestern University, where he earned the degrees of LL. B. and J. D.

Professor Nabrit achieved national note recently when he successfully argued before the United States Supreme Court the case of Lane vs. Wilson, in which the decision of the court invalidated the Oklahoma registration laws, which were declared discriminatory.

He inaugurated the civil rights course at Howard, only such course offered by an American law school.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

TUTOR OF MILITARY MEN RETIRES FROM 54-YEAR PRINCIPALSHIP

B. K. Bruce Prepares White Youths for Entrance to U.S. Academies; Headed Kansas Faculty Since Age of 18

LEAVENWORTH, Kans. —Retirement of a grade-school principal in a small Midwestern town last week made news throughout the world.

Interest in the event extended far beyond the many thousands of native Kansans of his own race who attended Sumner Elementary School at Leavenworth during the fifty-four years he headed the faculty, far into the upper brackets of Uncle Sam's military service, whose personnel is scattered over this and a dozen other countries.

For B. K. Bruce, who at 72, voluntarily relinquished the post he had held since his graduation from Kansas University in 1885, has also established a widespread reputation as a coach for white youths taking examinations for entrance to the U.S. Army and Coast Guard academies.

Only 3 of 1800 Fail

During the past thirty-five or forty years, he has tutored some 1800 of these prospective officers—two generations of a family in a number of instances—and only three of them have failed to pass the tests for which he prepared them.

Every ship in the navy bears at least one Annapolis graduate who credits Mr. Bruce with insuring his success in meeting the entrance requirements; the army has one or more Bruce-trained former West Point cadets in each of the forty-eight States, and the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., has felt the veteran educators influence in equal proportions.

Among his favorite "boys" were Major Ward H. Maris of Fort Leavenworth, Kans., whose son was sent to Mr. Bruce for coaching last summer; Willard (Hunk) Holbrook, once-famous West Point football star; Maurice (Ozzie) Simmons, also of West Point grid fame, and Richards Vidmir, sports editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, who passed up a military career for work more to his liking.

Pupils Rank High

Two of them ranked first and second, respectively, among a class of 660 taking the Annapolis entrance exam two years ago.

This unusual career had its beginning in the realization that most young men aspiring to military careers are deficient in the basic subjects of English, mathematics, history and geography.

It required years of self-preparation for the particular problem of instilling a sufficient background in these subjects within the five months usually allotted. The beginning was meager, but Professor Bruce's reputation spread gradually and now many States are represented in his classes.

Tells of Testing Formula

Of his procedure he says:

"I begin with the assumption that my boys know nothing.

"When I was a boy, I used to carry water to a huge barrel. We would estimate the water in it by thumping on the side. I thump the boy to see what he has in him, and then assume he hasn't anything."

His classes are usually limited to about ten pupils, to permit individual attention, and periods are one hour and three-quarters.

"The boy isn't born," he says, "who can hide his ignorance for an hour and forty-five minutes."

Made Principal at 18

The public school career which Mr. Bruce ended on October 6, was perhaps equally phenominal.

Although only 18 when he was graduated from K.U., he immediately assumed the principalship of what was then known as the South Leavenworth Colored School, the name of which was changed to Sumner, at his request, upon erection of a new building.

B. K. BRUCE

Throughout his fifty-four-year tenure, he was never tardy in reaching his desk, and never absent except for thirty-three days while recuperating from injuries received in an automobile accident in 1923.

He has maintained excellent health, despite the strenuous requirements of his dual career, and boasts that he has "never had a headache."

Won't Stop Coaching

His private tutoring will continue, after a few months of rest, during which he will visit his daughter, Mrs. Irma Davis, of Baltimore, and numerous friends in the East. His son-in-law, Carrington L. Davis, is principal of Baltimore's Dunbar High School.

Mr. Bruce is a nephew of the late Blanch K. Bruce, one-time U.S. Senator from Mississippi and Register of the Treasury under Presidents Garfield and McKinley. His wife died during the past summer.

Rev. Settle Proposed as Spingarn Award Nominee

NEWARK, N. J. — Citing the "Wings Over Jordan" radio feature as "the most outstanding contribution to interracial relations during the past year, "a prominent New Jersey woman leader made known this week that she will propose the name of Rev. Glenn T. Settle, Cleveland, Ohio minister, as the recipient of the Spingarn Medal for 1940.

According to Mrs. Lillian Williams, of Jersey City, chairman of the United Church Groups of North Jersey, which presented the "Wings Over Jordan" choir in a concert recently at the Newark Armory, attracting an attendance of over 16,000 persons, letters and comments she has received from white and colored people who witnessed the concert, "convinces me that Rev. Settle deserves the honor which was so justifiably bestowed this year on the incomparable Miss Marian Anderson."

Rev. Settle is the originator and narrator of the "Wings Over Jordan" program and his name was first mentioned for the Spingarn Medal by a Cleveland group.

Mrs. Williams is New Jersey's director of the Elks' department of education.

REV. G. T. SETTLE

Proposes Spingarn Award Nominee

MRS. LILLIAN WILLIAMS of Jersey City, N. J., director of the N. J. Elks Department of education, who has proposed the Rev. Glenn T. Settle of Cleveland, Ohio, originator of the "Wings Over Jordan" radio program as this year's nominee for the Spingarn Award. Rev. Mr. Settle is shown below.

Talladegan Awarded Juilliard Fellowship

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Miss Carol Brice, 1939 graduate of Talladega College and niece of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, was awarded a Julliard fellowship to study voice in the Julliard School of Music.

While competing with students from white and Negro colleges, Miss Brice gave an excellent performance to win the approval of the committee on awards. She has a beantiful contralto voice which has shown unusual development under Frank Harrison, professor of voice at Talladega College.

Hospital Head Wins Fellowship

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. (ANP)—Albert W. Dent, superintendent of the Flint-Goodridge hospital, received another signal honor recently when the American College of Hospital Administrators during their annual meeting in Toronto, Canada, conferred upon him a fellowship for distinguished work done.

War Causes Rosenwald Fellow To Quit Paris

CHICAGO.—The roar of cannon in war-torn Europe caused Horace R. Cayton, nationally known sociologist, housing expert and Rosenwald fellow, to cut short his stay in the Old World and flee. He arrived home last week after an exciting voyage across the Atlantic on the S. S. President Roosevelt.

Conh., Ireland, was the point of departure for Cayton and his wife who accompanied him on the trip. They were in Paris, he said, when on September 2 all Americans were instructed to report immediately at the U. S. embassy under the evacuation order.

William Murphy Is Admitted to Univ. of Md.

Was Registered at the Law School on Tuesday

BALTIMORE — William H. Murphy of 1741 Druid Hill Avenue, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Murphy, Sr., was admitted to the University of Maryland Law School by President H. C. Byrd, Tuesday, after the NAACP threatened to institute suit to compel the university to admit him.

Mr. Murphy, a graduate of Oberlin College, applied for admission to the law school in February, 1939. After repeated telephone and personal calls to the university, to which he received no reply, Mr. Murphy was finally called on September 6, for a conference with President Byrd.

Is Second Admitted

At this conference, he was told that the University of Maryland would go so far as to turn its plant over to private management rather than admit more colored students to its law school.

After this conference, Mr. Murphy threatened to institute suit with the aid of the NAACP and on September 19, he was informed that his application had been accepted.

Mr. Murphy, who is the third colored student admitted to the law school, registered at the school on Tuesday morning. Donald G. Murray of 1522 McCulloh Street, an Amherst honor graduate, who was admitted to the school three years ago after a fight by the NAACP, was the first. Mr. Murray has since graduated and last month passed the Maryland Bar examination.

The second, Calvin C. Douglass, a graduate of Shaw University, is still enrolled.

Aided By Rosenwald Foundation

Three of the 1939 Julius Rosenwald fellowships were awarded in non-academic fields to the young men pictured above. Left to right they are Alderman Edwin B. Lourdin, Jr., of Evanston, Illinois, in political science; Jacob L. Reddix, Gary, Ind., high school teacher, who is studying the possibilities of cooperative societies among Negroes, and George F. McCray, Chicago, who is gathering data on the handling of interracial conflicts in the labor movement throughout the nation. George M. Reynolds, fellowship director, has stated there is a dearth of high calibre applications in non-academic fields and says the fund is interested in receiving applications from specialists in journalism, political science, labor relations, business, ministry, etc., where an academic background is secondary to demonstrated ability for leadership.

Chicagoans Fete Mrs. Bousfield

CHICAGO, (ANP).—More than five hundred Chicagoans attended a testimonial dinner, Saturday, at Chicago Woman's Club, sponsored by the Douglass League of Women Voters and honoring Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, recently appointed as the first colored principal of a Chicago high school, the Wendell Phillips.

Mrs. Wendell E. Green, league president, presided and those at the speakers' table were Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools; Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund; Mrs. William Bryant, president, Cook County League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Dixie Brooks, chairman of the league's business and professional women's committee.

Mss Moten Sings

Miss Etta Moten, concert recitalist and star of stage and screen, sang three numbers. Other artists appearing were Maurice Cooper, Arthur Crittenden, Miss Edna Bowles and Miss Nelmatilda Ritchie. Mrs. Bousfield spoke briefly in response to the tributes paid her by the speakers.

EDUCATION-1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Hampton Biologist Accorded Place In Science Symposium

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Dec. 22—The Virginia Journal of Education, official organ of the Virginia Education Association, has made its December issue a symposium on science. Recognized leaders in the field of science are the principal contributors to this special number.

Kenneth L. M. Cooks, associate professor of biology in Hampton Institute, contributes a paper on "Virginia's Contribution to America's Men of Science."

Alabama Honors School Teacher

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan 12—Citizens of Cottage Grove Ala., paid tribute to Miss Hannah J. Mallory, whose untiring efforts in the field of education during the past 25 years have marked her as one of the pioneer teachers of Alabama, and an inspiration to a growing community.

Among the many prominent educators [illegible] V. B. T. Williams, field agent for the Southern Education Foundation and vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, who was the principal speaker for the occasion.

FIRST WEST AFRICAN SCHOLARSHIP

OXFORD, Eng., — (ANP) — For the first time in its history, Ruskin College, Oxford, has awarded a post-graduate scholarship in economics and politics to Bankole Awoonor-Renner, a West African student.

ATLANTA SCIENTISTS ATTEND A. A. A. S.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two members of the faculty of the Atlanta University system participated on the program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which held its winter meeting from December 27-31 in Richmond, Va. They were Dr. S. Milton Nabrit, and Harold E. Finley,

COLORED HEROINE SAVES LIVES OF 5 WHITE CHILDREN

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7—(CNA)—A heoric colored maid, Mrs. Mary Flint, this week saved the lives of five white children when, forgetting her own safety, she refused to abandon a fire-stricken house here until she had removed all of the youngsters.

Mrs. Flint worked as a maid in the two-story residence of Mrs. Patrick Ruane of Bathgate Place. Mrs. Ruane left the five children with Mrs. Flint and went out shopping. Mrs. Flint was working on the second floor when, noticing smoke, she ran downstairs and discovered the fire in the basement. Her first act was to seize the sleeping two-months-old baby, William, from his crib in a room on the first floor and rush him to the street. Then, braving the dense smoke, she went back into the house and carried out the other children whom she found huddled together, terrified, in the cellar. Almost overcome by smoke herself, she hauled them to safety. The other rescued children were Patrick, Jr., 7; Marine, 5; Dennis, 3; and John, 22 months.

Firemen declared they believed the fire was caused by a burning stick which one of the children cast into a pile of papers in the cellar. Neighbors sounded the alarm and the fire was confined to the basement.

Mrs. Bethune, Kelly Miller Are Given Achievement Medals

President of Florida College and Noted Mathematician Honored by Allen University.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12—(Special)—Medals for outstanding accomplishment were awarded at special exercises held in the auditorium at Allen university, Tuesday at noon, to Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman Co-educational Junior College and head of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration; and Kelly Miller, noted mathematician and educator. The ceremonies at the college were preceded by an impressive parade that included representatives of other Negro educational institutions in all sections of the State, riding in cars or busses.

Mary McLeod Bethune was born in Sumter County, South Carolina, soon after the close of the Civil War, and has risen to a position of national leadership. She was educated at South Carolina State College and received her religious and social training at the Moody Institute in Chicago. In 1904 she launched the movement that resulted in the establishment at Daytona Beach, Fla., of the institution she now heads that owns properties comprising 14 buildings valued at a million dollars.

Internationally known as a mathematician and gifted scholar, Kelly Miller's name has been associated with Howard College for more than 30 years. He began his career at Dr. Richardson's School, established after the War Between the States, at Winnsboro, S. C.

Newport News, Va. Press
January 2, 1939

MERITED HONOR

To LUTRELLE FLEMING PALMER, Negro, principal of Huntington High school, has come singular honor. He was selected by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* as one of 12 outstanding Virginians for its second annual honor roll, having been named as result of his outstanding work in education.

His interests have not necessarily been confined to the betterment of his race. For that reason as much as any other he has endeared himself to those Newport News residents who have come in contact with him.

In including LUTRELLE F. PALMER in its list of honor residents of Virginia, the *Times-Dispatch*, in part, said:

"LUTRELLE FLEMING PALMER, principal of the Huntington High school in Newport News, is a public employe who has done his work so superatively well that its good results have extended far beyond the bounds of his own field of employment.

"During the 18 years in which he has been its principal, Huntington hase become one of the leading Negro high schools of the South, and it now represents a model achievement in the field of secondary education for Negroes."

Thus the principal of Huntington high school won not only for himself, but for Newport News and this section by adherring to the principles that lift an endeavor above the common-place.

His can be an example to spur others of Virginia and of this section to better endeavor; to adherence to their task to achieve distinction in their chosen fields of work.

The *Daily Press* is proud of the recognition that has come to a citizen of this community and joins with others in extending congratulations to Principal PALMER for having been so selected.

Columbia, S. C. State
January 2, 1939

Negro Leaders To Be Honored

Medals to Be Presented to Educators at Exercises at Allen University

Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman Co-educational Junior college and head of the Negro division of the national youth administration, and Kelly Miller, noted Negro mathematician and educator will be awarded medals for outstanding accomplishments at exercises to be held in the auditorium of Allen university at noon today.

A parade which will form on the 900 block of Washington street and proceed to the university will begin shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

Mary McLeod Bethune was born in Sumter county during the early days after the Confederate war and rose to become one of the most prominent Negro Presbyterians. She was educated at South Carolina State college and received her social and religious training at the Moody Bible institute in Chicago. In 1904 she laid the foundations for what is now the Bethune-Cookman Co-educational Accredited Junior college at Daytona Beach, Fla., comprising 14 buildings valued at $1,000,000. She will speak at the ceremonies today and every section of the state is expected to be represented.

For more than a third of a century the name of Kelly Miller has been associated with Howard univercity. Kelly Miller has become internationally known as a mathematician and keen scholar.

He is a product of the Doctor Richardson's Winnsboro (S. C.) school which was established shortly after the close of the Confederate war.

All Negro colleges in the state have been asked to send buses or motorcades early enough to participate in the parade which will precede the ceremonies.

Sex Hormone from Soy Bean

Former H.U. Professor Tells How U.S. Skill Enables Glidden Company to Undersell Germans

CHICAGO — Synthetic female sex hormones, which have been selling in the United States at $100 per pound, because Germans controlled patents for the process, will be made available at a much lower price because of the research work at the Glidden Paint Company laboratories here.

Dr. Percy L. Julian, director of research of the soya products division of the Glidden company, said the company evolved a system for developing the sex hormones from soy beans.

The new method is said to offer a greater yield than the German method, and is expected to prove beneficial commercially and an aid to medical science, he said.

In the plant where Dr. Julian is engaged, 350 tons of soy beans are processed each day. He has laid emphasis on preparation of a pure commercial protein and utilization of the oil and its derivatives.

Dr. Julian is a former Howard University professor.

Sex hormones are used to help improve hearing and in treatment of impaired smelling ability.

Opportunity Offering Teacher Scholarships

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Opportunity, Journal of Negro life, the official organ of the National Urban League, is offering scholarships of $50, $75, $100, $125 and $225 to teachers for summer school and graduate work.

The scholarship awards will be made on the basis of subscriptions secured. All teachers in the public schools, private schools, private classes or WPA are eligible. The awards are open to teachers in the United States and the West Indies. Any interested teacher has a fair chance of receiving a scholarship award.

The scholarship are offered to help meet tuition and other costs in any school of their choice in the United States, north, south, east or west. The award period for these scholarships runs from Feb. 1, 1939 to May 15, 1939.

Complete details will be sent to any teacher. Write Teacher Scholarship Manager, Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life, 1133 Broadway, Room 826, New York City.

Allison Davis, Dillard Prof., at Harvard

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9 — Allison Davis, professor of Social Anthropology, whose half-year leave from Dillard University was announced several weeks ago, left New Orleans last week for New Haven, Connecticut, where he will take up residence in the Yale University Institute of Human Relations for the purpose of assembling in book form the results of the American Youth Commission's Study of Negro adolescents, which he has supervised for the past year. With him went his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Stubbs Davis, and his secretary, Miss Dorothy Anderson.

Mr. Davis is widely known for his research in the field of social anthropology and his writings have appeared in the leading journals of sociology. In "Political Arithmetic," a symposium on population problems, edited by Launcelot Hogben, Regius Professor of Social Biology at the University of Aberdeen, and released this fall, Mr. Davis has contributed a chapter entitled "The Concept of Race." He is now collaborating with Professor W. Lloyd Warner, of the University of Chicago, on an article dealing with the caste system of the South, which is to be published by Duke University in a symposium on race during the spring. Mr. Davis has also been asked to contribute the introductory chapter of the 1939 year book of the Journal of Negro Education. Dr. John Dollard of Yale University will collaborate with Mr. Davis in the preparation of his book.

2 Outstanding Honors Won By Student Here

Malcolm A. Jackson, a native of the Virgin Islands, U.S.A., and a student of Columbia University in School Administration, has been recipient of two outstanding honors. Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity has appointed him director of the fraternity's Guide Right Program in the North Eastern Province.

The program this year will be of an outstandingly progressive nature, embodying exhibitions and forums interesting enough to please all those coming to New York for the World's Fair. The Polemarch of the Northeastern Province, is Dr. I. Theodore Donaldson.

The outstanding liberal paper in the Scandinavian countries, "Politiken," published in Copenhagen, Denmark, has chosen Mr. Jackson to write a series of articles on "Danish West Indians in the United States, their contributions and doings."

A translation of the entire series will be published in the program of the American Denmark Committee to the New York World's Fair 1939.

ALCORN HEAD, STAFF GAIN RECOGNITION

Added prestige came to Alcorn College during recent months through recognition given several members of the staff. W. B. Nelson, registrar and acting director, Division of Mechanic Arts, was admitted to membership in the National Association of Industrial Teacher-Trainers, an affiliate of the American Vocational Association. Miss Willye M. King, head of the Department of English, has been made a visiting member of the Commision on Higher Education of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. President William H. Bell, elected secretary of the Association of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges, at the last annual session held in Chicago in November; also President Bell, was appointed to serve on the Committee of Education at the National Conference on the Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth, held in Washington January 12 to 14.

PRESS CLUB'S ANNUAL AWARD ON PALM SUNDAY

Two Bostonians, a man and a woman, will receive an unusual honor on Palm Sunday morning.

On this occasion they will receive public acknowledgement of what The Press Club of Boston considers "The outstanding contribution to the community" and a beautifully-engraved scroll attesting the honor.

One award is being made to Rev. S. L. Laviscount of St. Mark Church, at the regular morning service in the church on April 2nd. The club states that it is being awarded to Rev. Laviscount in view of his broadening of the program of his church, his ready participation in affairs other than the strictly religious, and the activities he engaged in during the past year.

The other award goes to Dr. Mary C. Wright of Cambridge, and will be made at Union Baptist Church on the same day and at the morning service. The Press Club states in regard to Dr. Wright that the award is being made to her in view of her outstanding work for public health both here and in past months in the South, her effort to establish a community dental center, and her untiring participation in civic and public affairs.

The decision to make the awards to these two persons out of more than two dozen who were considered came after several meetings in which proposals for the award were made. Others who had been proposed had been considered to have made great contributions in human welfare, politics, religion and literature.

Both awards were voted unanimously by the members of the Club. They represent the first of an annual series that will be made.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Betty McCree, Fisk Senior, Will Study in India School

Miss Elizabeth McCree, formerly of this city and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wade McCree who formerly owned and operated the drug store at 11th and Center streets and later erected the McCree hall at East 16th and University and operated the drug store there, has been awarded a scholarship for a year's study in India and the East by the Juliette Derricotte Memorial Foundation it was announced this week by the publicity department of Fisk University. Miss McCree is a senior at Fisk.

Miss McCree will spend some time at the Woman's College at Istanbul, Turkey and the American College, Cairo, Egypt. She will return to America through the orient stopping in both China and Japan if the situation in those countries permits.

Both Miss McCree's parents are Fisk graduates. Her father is a federal narcotic inspector and with her parents she has lived in Hilo, Hawaii and in Boston.

A leader in student activities, Miss McCree sang in the women's senate and was a member of the personnel committee. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Her major work is in the field of history.

The Derricotte foundation was established in memory of Miss Juliette Derricotte who was killed in an automobile accident while dean of women at Fisk University.

PROFESSORS FROM HOWARD AND FISK RECEIVE AWARDS

CLEVELAND, O.—(ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, of Howard University, has just been awarded the Anisfield grant-in-aid of $500 for the purpose of completing a book, "An Analysis of the Political and Economic Status of Non-White Populations of South Africa." Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk received $2,000 toward completing a book in the field of social study. It is expected [illegible] Professor book will be finished by the end of the week.

Race Man Is Selected Guggenheim 'Fellow'

NEW YORK, Mar. 30—According to announcement made by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Monday Richard Wright, author of the prize-winning "Uncle Tom's Children" last year has been named one of the 69 Guggenheim fellows this year to share awards totaling $150,000.

The awards are made to applicants judged most capable of adding to the "scholarly and artistic power" of the country. Applicants this year numbered more than one thousand.

Abram Harris, economist of Howard university, and Zora Neal Hurston, novelist, have won Guggenheim awards in other years.

THESIS BY WEST INDIAN WINS FIRST PRIZE AT SORBONNE, PARIS

—Lad, 19, Awarded $500 Fellowship

PARIS, April 6—(ANP) — A thesis on the formation and administration of France's huge colonial army, used for the doctor of laws degree at the University of Paris, has been selected as the best of the year and has won first prize awarded by the school of law at Sorbonne for the author, Louis Beaudza, a native of Martinque, French West Indies.

It is being printed in book form with a preface by General Nollet, former war minister of France and grand chancellor of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, where Beaudza works as assistant chief. The study is expected to interest all students of military and colonial history.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Apr. — (By Reginald F. Fisher, for ANP)—David H. Blackwell, 19, has been awarded a $500 fellowship by the University of Illinois to pursue work towards a doctor of philosophy degree in mathematics.

Mr. Blackwell was graduated from the university in June, 1938, completing his course within three years. During his senior year he became the first Negro to be elected to Pi Mu Epsilon, national honorary mathematics fraternity, and the first Negro to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society, for 20 years. He will secure his A. M. degree with the highest honors in June.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 29, 1939

60 Years a Teacher Here

Ida M. Mitchell, oldest teacher in point of service in the Raleigh Public Schools, was honored at special exercises at the Washington High School Sunday. The veteran Negro teacher is shown above receiving a gift from B. B. Taylor on behalf of deacons and congregation of the Manly Street Church. Presentation of a gift on behalf of the school was made by Maye Ligon. In a tribute to the teacher and her 60 years of service, Principal M. W. Aikens of the Washington School traced her career from the beginning at the age of 15 in the same school, although it started as the Lincoln School. The school was founded in the '70's by Fisk P. Brewer, and later its name was changed to Washington and it became a part of the public school system.

Former WPA Laborer Wins $2,500 Fellowship Award

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)— A thirty-year-old former manual laborer on a Chicago project of the Works Progress Administration has just been announced as a recipient of one of the fellowship awards of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for 1939. The award is $2,500 on which to do creative work in writing for a year.

The winner of this coveted honor is Richard Wright, who ran away from his native Natchez, Mississippi, home at the age of 15, and hitch-hiked Northward, working at any job that was offered him and reading at every opportunity.

Exactly one year ago, Mr. Wrigh sprang up on the literary horizon as a promising writer when four of his stories of Negro life were published in the book entitled 'Uncle Tom's Children". Earlier, this collection of short stories won the first prize in a contest conducted by Story Magazine for employes of the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA.

The young author's talent for prose was first noticed three years ago when he submitted to the WPA officials in Chicago samples of his work. The excellence of these pieces led to his transfer from a manual labor job of the WPA to the Federal Writers' project. Mr. Wright came to New York shortly afterwards and won a place for himself on the Writer's Project here.

Before the WPA gave him his first regular employment, the author wandered from city to city in search of work. He read as often as circumstances would permit. In some communities where Negroes were not allowed to borrow books from the public libraries Mr. Wright made friends with white men who got books for him on their cards. In other communities he quietly observed and noted the life and types of persons by "just hanging around".

In a letter accompanying the manuscript entered in the Story Magazine contest Mr. Wright said "Before I left home my grandmother despaired of trying to keep me from fighting, lying, stealing and playing hookey; my grandmother predicted I would end on the gallows; and an aunt attempted to bring me under the softening influence of religion without success, but I eventually began to read and learn, and achieved reformation. The WPA job in Chicago gave me my first opportunity to think, and to put those thoughts on paper.'

The former WPA laborer is the only Negro receiving one of the sixty-nine Guggenheim Fellowship awards granted this year. More than one thousand applicants originally vied for the honors totaling $150,000. The awards were given "finalists" whose work in many fields of knowledge and creative effort in all the arts shows scholarship and promise of greatter productions in the future.

This is the fifteenth year in which the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship awards have been given. The Foundation was set up in 1925 by former Senator and Mrs. John Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to their son.

U. of P. Honor Student Honored By Election To Honor Society On Penn Campus. Some Honors! OUTSTANDING

Leroy T. Barnes Completes 4-Year Course In Record Time

Leroy Theodore Barnes, 20, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. Harry Barnes, 1315 north 15th street, achieved the distinction last week of being the first colored student of the University of Pennsylvania to be elected a member of the Pennsylvania Delta chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society.

Barnes, a member of the senior class of the College of Arts and Sciences, will be graduated this June, completing the regular four-year course in three years and a half.

Barnes was first honor man in the class of January, 1936, of Central High School, the first colored student to head a graduating class at that school, and was awarded a scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania.

To be considered for election to the Phi Beta Kappa society, scholastic standing throughout the candidate's career must be excellent, and candidates must be at the top of their respective classes. Promise of creative ability and breadth and culture of the studies pursued are two other important factors.

The "Pennsylvania", daily publication of the University, in announcing Barnes' election, said: "Leroy Barnes Outstanding." Barnes has been accepted for admission to the Medical School of the University this Fall. He will thus follow his father and another brother, Dr. Lloyd Barnes, an interne at Harlem Hospital, New York City, into the medical profession.

2 Of Prairie View Staff Get Ph.D.'s

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas, Sept. 15—The division of natural science at Prairie View State college began the fall semester with two of its staff members holding the degrees of doctor of philosophy.

Dr. R. P. Perry and Dr. T. P. Dooley have returned to the institution after having received their Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa.

Dr. Perry, who has been chairman of the division and professor of chemistry for several years, received the degree in organic chemistry. He is a member of the American Chemical society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is listed in the biographical directory of American Men of Science.

Dr. Dooley returns to the institution to resume his duties as professor of biology. In the spring of this year Dr. Dooley presented a paper dealing with a portion of this investigation before the Iowa Academy of Science. Dr. Dooley is a member of Sigma Xi and the American Genetics Association.

During the year both Dr. Dooley and Dr. Perry will engage in research in the field of farm chemurgy, in which they will be particularly interested in the industrial utilization of farm products and the investigation of methods for the improvement of plant products.

The Ten Distinguished Colored Citizens For 1939!

Listed By Calvin's Newspaper Service.

1.—MARION ANDERSON,
Contralto.

2.—GEO. WASHINGTON CARVER,
Noted Scientist.

3.—JANE BOLIN,
New York Judge.

4.—FATHER DIVINE,
Harlem Messiah.

5.—MARY McLEOD BETHUNE,
Educator.

6.—JOE LOUIS,
World's Heavyweight Champion

7.—KENNY WASHINGTON,
U.C.L.A. Football Star.

8.—ELLA FITZGERALD,
Swing Exponent.

9.—RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
Phila., Pa., Attorney.

10.—BILL (Bojangles) ROBINSON,
World's Greatest Tap Dancer.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Has Been Principal Of School For Fifty Years

Dr. A. H. Parker Honored by Friends on His Golden Anniversary as Principal of Birmingham, Ala., High School.

By K. K. LAMBERT

BIRMINGHAM, May 11—Dr. A. H. Parker, principal of the Industrial high school, was honored last Sunday on the occasion of his 50th anniversary as a school executive.

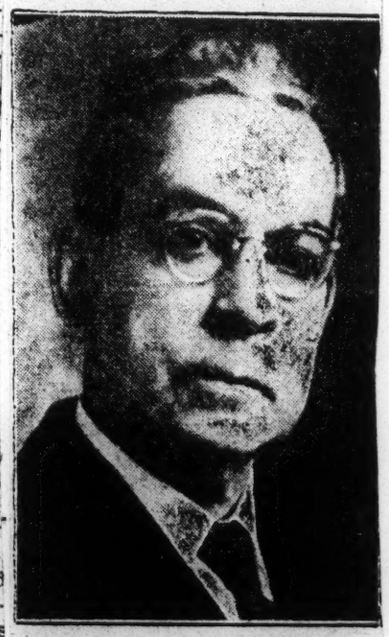
Many educators and citizens turned out at 3:30 p. m. to enjoy the program given in Dr. Parker's honor. W. B. Johnson, assistant principal of the school, was master of ceremonies and introduced the following who appeared on the program: Miss Mary Alice Clarke, Rev. W. L. Cash, pastor First Congregational church; the Industrial A'Capella choir; Miss Ruby Richards; Mrs. B. H. Hudson; Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church; Miss Marjorie Brown, Dr. Homer P. Cooper, who gave the principal address, Mr. Erskine Ramsay, Dr. C. B. Glenn, the honoree and Rev. E. W. Walton, pastor Tabernacle Baptist church.

The main speaker was a representative of the Industrial high school alumni association. He is now connected with the Provident hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Weeks of preparation had been put into the celebration. Dr. C. B. Glenn, president of the City Board of Education had sent out a bulletin several weeks ago to teachers of the city asking them to assemble at the high school to honor Dr. Parker on May 7.

Numerous floral offerings, telegrams and letters weer received by Dr. Parker on "his day."

HIS DAY



DR. A. H. PARKER
principal of the Industrial high school, Birmingham, Ala., who was honored on "Dr. Parker Day" last Sunday afternoon. An elaborate program was held at the high school of which Dr. Parker is the head. He has been a school executive in the Alabama city for 50 years.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 8, 1939

Lasting Memorial Enshrines Work Of Man Who 'Made Dream Reality'

Name Of Industrial High Is Changed By City Education Board To A. H. Parker High School

Birmingham's Negro Industrial High School today bore the name of a man who describes the institution as "A dream that came true."

The City Board of Education, in recognition of the work of Dr. A. H. Parker, principal of the school and an employe in the Birmingham school system 50 years, has declared the school henceforth shall be known as the "A. H. Parker High School."

Thus did the board publicly acknowledge, and for all time, its gratitude for Dr. Parker's unique contributions not only to the education of his own race, but to the entire educational system.

His firm and unswerving belief that education is "learning to do better many of the common and ordinary things of life" has fostered a level-headed workaday philosophy among his people that will be evidenced for many days to come.

And the going hasn't always been easy. His ideas of education have been assailed on every side, but his severest critics, as he testified today, have been "the members of my own race." When he added laundry and cooking courses to the curriculum, carrying out his belief in "doing efficiently one's daily work," he was accused of "trying to make servants out of the children."

"A. H. Parker" Day

Monday was proclaimed A. H. Parker Day in the city schools by Dr. C. B. Glenn, city superintendent, and Sunday afternoon an elaborate fiftieth anniversary program was held at the high school in honor of the principal. A big surprise to the honoree was Dr. Glenn's announcement that the name of the school would be changed. The decision to name the school for Dr. Parker had been a closely guarded secret for several weeks.

It was fitting that Dr. Glenn should be the one to inform Dr. Parker the school would be named for him. For, back in 1915, it was to Dr. Glenn, then assistant superintendent, that Dr. Parker first voiced a dream.

In his autobiography, published five years ago, Dr. Parker recalls: "I told him (Dr. Glenn) of being offered a position at Tuskegee, but I would not accept it—as I had a dream I wanted to realize. He asked me what was that dream. I told him that my dream was to see built in Birmingham a high school for Negro boys and girls that would be second to none in the South. That dream has come true."

Dr. Parker's happiness in the realization of his aspirations is reflected in the title of the autobiography, "A Dream That Came True."

Throughout his life Dr. Parker has tried to follow the example of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, who believed in training the Negro along trade and industrial lines. Dr. Parker calls Washington his "patron saint."

Dr. Parker, white-haired, stocky and 69 years old Sunday, is proud of the fact that "the Industrial High School has helped change the idea of what education can mean."

Earlier Criticism

"At first," he said, "they (referring to his own people) hooted at the idea of teaching laundering, and wanted to know what we were doing teaching cooking down here. They said I was making servants of the school children and that I should be teaching them French and Spanish and Greek. But the criticism has stopped now. They seem to be sold on the idea of fitting themselves into the community."

Industrial High School students are now fitting themselves for community participation by studying laundering, cooking, sewing (all three required for girls), carpentry, nursing, shoe repairing, art, music, furniture repairing, in addition to the routine subjects. A standard-size department is maintained to teach girls domestic service.

Dr. Parker hopes some day to have a complete domestic service department and a foundry department.

The development of Negro education in Birmingham somehow follows the development of Dr. Parker. When he came here 50 years ago there were only three Negro schools, taught by 12 teachers—he was the thirteenth. There was no high school.

Now there are 25 Negro schools, two of them secondary institutions.

The first high school, of which Dr. Parker was principal, was started in 1900 in one room of what is now the Cameron School and there were 18 students. The Industrial High School alone now has 2,985 pupils.

Asked to express his feelings about his service in the Birmingham schools, Dr. Parker pointed to the concluding paragraph of his autobiography. It reads:

"Tonight, as I write this last paragraph, I wonder if anyone is as happy as I am. I wonder how many people, after 45 years of service at one job, find themselves many times happier than when they began. I wonder if this is any sign that I have been successful. I wondered when I started and, tonight I am wondering just as much."

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 7, 1939

DR. A. H. PARKER TO BE HONORED

Program Planned As Tribute To 50 Years Labor In City School System

Exercises celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. A. H. Parker in the city school system will be held at the Negro Industrial High School, of which he is principal, at 3:30 p.m. Sunday.

Dr. C. B. Glenn, city superintendent, will present a gift to Dr. Parker from the Board of Education, and flowers and gifts will be presented from school children and friends. It will also mark the occasion of Dr. Parker's sixty-ninth birthday.

Graduates of the school from as far away as Chicago have signified their intention of attending the celebration. A busload from the Windy City was to arrive Sunday, and the main address of the program will be made by a graduate from Chicago—Dr. Homer P. Cooper, of the Chicago Provident Hospital, one of the largest Negro hospitals in the world.

W. B. Johnson, assistant principal of the school, will be master of ceremonies, and the high school a cappella choir will sing. In one number to be presented by the choir, the solo part will be taken by Sara Chapman Williams, of Birmingham, a graduate of the school in 1908.

Appreciation for the services of Dr. Parker in the city schools will be expressed by Erskine Ramsay, president of the Birmingham Board of Education, and by Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church.

Others on the program will include Mary Alice Clarke, an instructor at the school; the Rev. W. L. Cash, of the First Congregational Church; Ruby Richards, of the student body; Marjorie Brown, a teacher in the Lincoln School; Mrs. B. H. Hudson, widow of the principal of the first Negro school in Birmingham, and the Rev. E. W. Walton, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 6, 1939

Dr. A. H. Parker And "A Dream That Came True"

Fifty years of service in any profession should be a matter of pride and congratulation. There are times when such a record deserves a public celebration.

That last is true in the case of Dr. A. H. Parker, principal of Industrial High School. His work in the Birmingham public school system since 1888 has been more than that of a routine teacher. He has been a leader, a developer, a pioneer, an educational statesman for his race and people.

The Industrial High School out on Eighth Avenue, the school with the largest enrollment of any in the city system, is a fulfillment of Dr. Parker's dream. He envisioned the school before it became a reality in 1900. He has been building and realizing his dream ever since as the only principal the school has had to date.

But the monument to Dr. Parker's zeal and ability is to be found not only in that spreading structure. It rests more permanently and securely in the character of the students who have passed under his hands, in the improved relationships between the races, in the finer appreciation of the meaning and value of high school education for Negro youths.

Fitting and proper it is that a program celebrating Dr. Parker's fine and faithful and progressive service should be made a city-wide event for both races. The program to be given Sunday afternoon at Industrial High School, however, could at best represent only a part of the honor and esteem that are his due.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
April 18, 1939

Arvella Armstrong Is Spelling Champ

A Knox County school girl, Arvella Armstrong, has won the state Negro elementary school spelling championship, Supt. L. H. Brickey said yesterday. She is an eighth grade student at Sunrise School.

This is the first time the spelling championship has been won by a Knox Countian. Arvella won the regional title here in competition with spellers from 13 East Tennessee counties before going to Nashville for the state tournament last week.

Howard University to Confer Honorary Degrees

WALTER WHITE

WILLIAM J. HALE

MATTHEW A. HENSON

At its seventieth annual commencement on June 9, 1939, Howard university will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr. William J. Hale, president of Tennessee A. and I. college, Nashville, Tenn., and the honorary degree of Master of Science on Matthew A. Henson, explorer.

Walter White, who has been secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. since 1931, was a delegate to the Second Pan-African Congress, England, Belgium and France in 1921. President Roosevelt appointed him member of the Advisory Council for the Government of the Virgin Islands. He is a member of the American Committee on Economic Policy and was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1937. Mr. White is an author of distinction and was elected Fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation for creative writing in prose.

President William J. Hale of Tennessee State college, is founder and president of the Interracial League of Tennessee. He was a member of President Hoover's Housing Committee and past president of the Land Grant Colleges of America. When he first became identified with the A. and I. Normal school of Tennessee, there were only a few frame buildings, and through his efforts there has been a continuous expansion to the extent that what is now the State A. and I college has fifteen buildings of the most modern and adequate design and two hundred acres of land.

President Hale was awarded the Harmon Foundation Medal in 1930 in recognition for his services for Negro education in the South.

Matthew A. Henson—In 1909 exactly thirty years ago, two Americans, Commander Robert E. Peary and his assistant, Matthew A. Henson, reached the North Pole. These were the first two men of western civilization ever to reach the North Pole.

Today, Henson, referred to by Commander Peary as, "the most useful man of us all," is still alive and active. Mr. Henson has made over a dozen trips around the world and is one of the most widely acclaimed travelers and arctic explorers in the history of the United States.

GETS GRANT

M. B. TOLSON, member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, prominent newsman and managing editor of the Oracle, official Omega magazine, who won the fraternity's first fellowship award of $500, for creative effort in literature.

Original Forty Club Holds Father-Son Banquet

On June 22nd at the Harvard University commencement exercises, Alexander L. Jackson, of Chicago, graduate of the University of the Class of 1914 will celebrate with his class at its 25th reunion. This reunion will include the wives and children of the members of the class.

Jackson will return with his wife and his three boys, A. L. Jackson, III, William E. Jackson, students at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Winslow L. Jackson, student at the Williston Junior school, Easthampton, Massachusetts. At the Commencement exercises, Governor Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts will present from the members of the class a certified check for $100,000 as a gift to the University. Governor Saltonstall has been selected as Chief Marshall for the Commencement Exercises. Among the Aids he has chosen to assist him are his friend and classmate, A. L. Jackson. As far as anyone knows, this will be the first time that a representative of the Negro race has been designated for such distinguished honor, as the Aids and Marshalls are selected on the basis of their prominence in Harvard affairs and their activities since their graduation.

Jackson was elected twenty-five years ago as the Class orator of his class for the class day exercises and was highly regarded by his fellow students throughout his college career. As a member of the Harvard track team he won a countrywide reputation as a hurdler, running both high and low hurdles for his Alma Mater. Since his graduation he has devoted most of his life to social and civic enterprises, including the directorship of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., Student Secretaryship of the National Urban League, and serving as Trustee and president of the Greater Provident hospital for twenty-two years, heading the drive for three million dollars which made the new and Greater Provident hospital possible.

For many years he has been a prominent member of the National Boy Scouts committee and various other organizations. His present business in Chicago is real estate investment.

His oldest son, A. L. Jackson, III, will graduate from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, June 16th, the school at which his father prepared for Harvard. Young Jackson has followed in his father's footsteps, has played end on the Andover football team for two years, on the track team for three years, and during his senior year was elected co-captain of the Andover track team. Young Jackson expects to enter Harvard in September. The other two boys are following in the footsteps of their father and older brother, all headed for Harvard after finishing their preparatory work at Andover.

Among some of the prominent graduates, members of Jackson's class are Junius Morgan, of the famous New York banking firm, Morgan Belmont, New York banker; William Tudor Gardner, Boston banker and former Governor of Maine, Sumner Welles, the Under Secretary of State, of Washington, Gilbert Seldes, and Nicholas Roosevelt, Distinguished authors.

Lawrence D. Reddick Gets Ph. D., From Chicago University

Brilliant Fisk Graduate Now Professor at Dillard U.

CHICAGO, June 8 (ANP)—When the June convocation of the University of Chicago is held this week, among the hundreds of candidates from all sections of the United States and many foreign lands will be one Negro for the Ph. D., L. D. Reddick.

The winning of the highest scholastic degree by this scholar comes as a fitting climax to a brilliant record extending back to the public school days in Jacksonville, Fla. Here young Reddick, a chubby youth in knee pants, graduated as Valedictorian of the Davis Street public school; repeated the feat at the Stanton High school (where James Weldon Johnson years before had been principal), and then as a scholarship student was off to Fisk.

The diffident freshman was, he has confessed, fearful that he might flunk out in the rigorous disciplines of college study, but when the academic "averages" for the year were added up, it was found that, like Abou ben Adhem, L. D. Reddick's name led all the rest. Three terms later he graduated as the ranking Fisk student magna cum laude. During the undergraduate years, time had been found for three years of debating against teams such as Northwestern, Purdue, Western Reserve, Howard, Talladega, and a ten-day tour of the Southwest with Wiley college. The local middle-weight boxing championship was also won.

An additional year was spent in picking up the master's degree. Reddick's thesis was an incisive study of "The Racial Attitudes in American History Textbooks of Southern Schools."

The next six years, 1933-39, were busy years: four of these were spent in college teaching in Kentucky and New Orleans; two in study at the University of Chicago; in between these academic pursuits, the young scholar, rapidly maturing, collected the detailed testimony of 1,000 ex-slaves, served as an assistant editor of the Journal of Negro History, and contributed a score or more articles to the various periodicals of the nation. Meanwhile, fellowships were won from the General Education board and the Julius Rosenwald fund.

At the University of Chicago, Reddick's dissertation on anti-Negro propaganda in the Southern press has been conceded by members of the faculty to be a distinct contribution to scholarship.

During the next few months, the young doctor will sail for the West Indies and other points in Latin-America where he will observe race relationships there, search for historical data on the Negro, and take a well-earned rest.

REDDICK WINS CHICAGO PH. D.

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Winner

CONRAD THOMPSON

The winner of the American's Oratorical contest. He is 13 years old and a freshman at the Allen institute in Mobile. He will compete in the contest held at Birmingham, Ala. A beautiful Eversharp pencil and badge were given to Conrad as first prize. He will wear the badge to Birmingham for the contest.

T. Arnold Hill Given Honorary Degree By Va. Union University

T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, recently marked his twenty-fifth year of service in the Urban League movement. Because of his outstanding and successful work over this long period, he was presented last week with an honorary LL. D. degree by his alma mater, Virginia Union University, in Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Hill began his Urban League career as assistant to the executive secretary, in New York, in 1914. After two years in this position he went to Chicago as executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, where he distinguished himself by organizing white and colored citizens of that city after the bitter race riots of July and August, 1919, thus restoring order to the troubled community and laying the basis for better interracial understanding between the two groups.

For the past fourteen years he has directed the industrial program of the National Urban League and its forty-four branches from New York

Mass. Governor Names Chicagoan As Aide At Harvard U. Commencement

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9—Governor Leverett Saltonstall this week named Alexander L. Jackson, prominent Chicago realtor to act as one of his aids on June 22, when the state executive assumes the role of chief marshal of commencement exercises at Harvard university. Gov. Saltonstall and Jackson were classmates of 1914 and will brate this, the twenty-fifth reunion of the group.

A. L. Jackson III

Alexander, during his illustrious days at Harvard gained wide renown as a star hurdler, and was elected orator for the class of 1914.

Aids and marshals are selected on the basis of their prominence in Harvard affairs and of their activities since graduation.

Jackson was formerly secretary of the Wabash avenue department of the Y.M.C.A., educational secretary of the National Urban League and trustee and president of the Greater Provident hospital. In 1930 he was elected vice president of the Phillips Andodver Alumni association.

His son, Anexander L. Jackson III, will graduate from Phillips Academy at Andover, June 16. During his senior year young Jackson was elected co-captain of the Andover track team. He played end on the football team for two years. He will enter Harvard in September. Two younger brothers, William and Winslow, are preparing for Harvard.

At the Harvard exercises June 22, Governor Saltonstall will present the university with a certified check for $100,000 on behalf of the class of 1914.

Other members of the class include Junius Morgan of the New York banking firm of Morgan; Gilbert Seldes and Nicholas Roosevelt, authors; William Tudor Gardner, former governor of Maine, and Sumner Welles, undersecretary of state.

Honored

A. L. JACKSON

Prominent Chicagoan who has been selected by his classmate, Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, to act as his aide in Harvard university commencement exercises.

Local Youth Gets Ph.D. At Univ. Penna.

The highest degree in one of the most difficult fields was awarded to a Negro when Floyd Regan Banks, Jr., was given the doctor of philosophy degree in physics by the University of Pennsylvania, at very colorful commencement exercises held in Convention Hall yesterday (Wednesday). Thirteen other Negroes received degrees.

Banks, who held a research fellowship, was the only Penn graduate to earn the Ph. D. in physics this year, thus continuing his high record started at Central High School and continued at Temple University, where he took his undergraduate degree. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd R. Banks, Sr., 1940 Reed street.

Undergraduate degrees went to Leroy Theodore Barnes, 2315 north 15th street, bachelor of arts; Mrs. Elizabeth Mossell Anderson, bachelor of science in education. Barnes was honored with election to Phi Beta Kappa, highest national scholastic society. He is the first Negro elected by the University of Pennsylvania Chapter and the first native Philadelphian of color to get his recognition.

Master of science degrees in education went to Mrs. Mabel Turner Horton, 2421 west Oxford street; Mrs. Nancy Turner Yancey, 2430 west Oxford street, and Mrs. Beatrice J. Henry, State Teachers College, Dover, Del. Master of science in zoology, Herman Glenn Cooke, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

Seven master of arts degrees were given to Emily Wickes Bishop (education), teacher, Dunbar High School, Baltimore; Mrs. Hazel Dawn Dowling (education), formerly of Miner Teachers College; Miss Carrye Valencia Hill (history), former teacher at the Dudley High School in her home city and graduate of A. and T. College there; James Russell Hyde (history), Philadelphia school teacher; Edward Shakespeare Lewis (sociology) executive secretary, the Baltimore Urban League; Mrs. Louise Brown Sergeant (psychology), formerly of Morgan College; Miss Frances Pauline Smith (education), formerly of Morgan College.

—A Colored Judge—

If you have been down in the dumps and life has grown humdrum it is time you changed your coiffure! An outstanding New York physician urges women to occasionally change their hair dress.

She's Another 'First'

Mrs. Delsie Blackwell Johns, a member of the graduating class of Eckels College of Embalming, the first colored student from Pennsylvania to graduate from the school since it became a "Grade A" school, last year, according to the registrar at the Eckels School.

While a student., Mrs. Johns performed creditable work in anatomy, pathology and practical embalming.

Mrs. Johns is the wife of Hally P. Johns, funeral director of North Philadelphia, and received her pre-professional training at Temple University, from which institution she was graduated in 1936. At Temple she majored in chemistry and Spanish. She will be associated with her husband in business.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Negro Scientist Wins World-Wide Acclaim

Daily Journal 7-23-34

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (Amalgamated)— Dr. Ernest Everett Just, Spingarn Medalist and Professor of Biology and Zoology, Howard University, is being hailed this week by the scientific world because of the publication of his monumental work, "The Biology of the Cell Surface".

It is, in non-scientific terms, a discussion of the Science of Life Dr. Just is generally regarded in the scientific world as being closer to the mystery of the beginnings of life than any other scientist in the world. From a purely biological point of view he presents a thesis which sets a new goal for Biology. He unravels the problems of animal development, exposes them singly, defines them. and relates them to the activity of the cell surface and to the larger questions: What is Life and how does Life reveal itself?

Dr. Just is an experimental embryologist of thirty years experience, has a peculiar talent for handling living eggs and observing vital processes This talent together with his rare analytical mind has made him known in biological circles throughout the world. He has also an exceptional ability to express abstract truth with simplicity and clearness and thus relate it to human experience. In this book he brings his readers into an arena of conflicting biological thought, expressing himself with such clearness that all can follow his argument.

The conception upon which this book is built, Dr. Just says, did not come fully until 1930 while enjoying the hospitality of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute fur Biologie at Berlin-Dahlem There he fell under the inspiration of Adolph von Harnacks personality. He feels that his work was influenced by these rich experiences of personal contact.

"The studies which gave rise to my conception," he states, "were made during some twenty years largely at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.; some few were made at the Zoological Station at Naples, Italy. For the support of many of these researches I am indebted to the late Mr. Julius Rosenwald. However, this book could not have been finished but for the spontaneous and sympathetic understanding of my work shown by Dr. F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation A grant from this corporation made possible a year's study necessary to complete the work. I have further been sustained and encouraged by many friends, biologists, medical men, and others outside of these fields."

The book contains 42 illustrations. 116 figures, Tables, and a complete Bibliography, 392 pages Undoubtedly, this final scientific achievement will assure him a permanent place in the Field of Biology. (P. Blackiston's Son and Co.. Inc., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., publishers.)

Honor Student Awarded $1,600 Scholarship

Afro American

PHILADELPHIA— Establishing an all-time high scholastic record, John Powell Trent, 17, valedictorian at the Benjamin Franklin High School, was awarded a $1600 Simon Muhr scholarship during a meeting of the trustees in the chamber of Judge Gay Gordon, Jr., in City Hall on Monday.

The youth is the first of his race to receive the award during the forty-three year history of the trust, as well as first to be graduated from a local high school as valedictorian in more than two decades.

Will Study Law

Trent intends to use the $1600 award to study law at the University of Pennsylvania. Other scholarships voted white graduates went to Sidney Shore, Central High School, and Leah Cohen, William Penn High School. Florence Buchlin, Frankford High, was named alternate.

Trent, youngest of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fields Trent of 2041 Master Street, and a native of Philadelphia, was an honor graduate of the George G. Meade Elementary School.

He is a candidate for the Mayor S. Davis Wilson Scholarship award and the city's ten scholarships to the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University.

Young Trent is a brother of Mrs. Virgil Trent Spaulding, Theodore, Joseph, and Clifford Trent.

Heads Student Association

He is president of the first student association of the new Benjamin Franklin High School, and last year was vice president of the Student Association of Central High School and recording secretary of the Interscholastic League of Student Associations.

He was also an associate justice of the student tribunal, co-captain of the junior field day, last year was vice president, and during the past semester was president of the French Club, and is chairman of the Student Counsellors.

He received four medals for scholarship and excellence in foreign languages.

Columbia, La. Caldwell Watchman
June 23, 1939

FIRST COLLEGE DIPLOMA ISSUED TO NEGRO GIRL HERE

Bevelyn Reed (daughter of the late W. M. Reed (colored) and Virginia Reed, has finished her work at Southern university, being the first colored girl in the parish to receive a diploma. She specailized in science and home economics.

A brother, W. E. Reed (colored) is at Ames, Iowa, taking special work at college to receive his Master of Science degree.

A Phi Beta Kappa

Journal and Guide

8-5-39

MISS S. GERTRUDE WILLIAMS, Carlisle, Pa., who received a Phi Beta Kappa Key from Dickinson College, the oldest college in Pennsylvania, where she graduated in June. She received the degree of B.A. in education.

She was a member of the German Club of Der Deutche Kreis and of the Adelphia Club.

H.U. Prof. to Aid in Race Study

Afro American

7-29-39

WASHINGTON

Dr. Doxey Wilkinson, head of the department of education at Howard University will be granted a leave of absence from the University to make a study of "The Negro in America" under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The study is directed by a Swedish scientist, Dr. Gunnard Myrdal, who was brought here by the Carnegie Corporation from Switzerland to head the study as he is from a place where prejudice does not exist and he will make an unbiased study. There are five people heading this project, two of which, Dr. Ralph Bunche and Dr. Wilkerson, are colored.

The general purpose of the study is a fundamental analysis and interpretation of the status of the colored race in all areas of American culture, education, politics, journalism, etc.

Editor With Carnegie Study

G. JAMES FLEMING, editor of the Kappa Alpha Psi Journal and publicist, is now spending part of each week in New York, his former home city, where he is one of the major workers on "The Negro in America," an inquiry under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation.

Headquarters of the study is on the 46th floor of the Chrysler Building where Dr. Ralph Bunche and Doxey A. Wilkerson of Howard University and other scholars also have their offices.

Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, eminent Swedish sociologist, is director of the study.

Eyewitnesses Tell of Heroism, Narrow Escapes

Boys Saved Lives By Hanging Onto Cable

(Special to Journal and Guide)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Tales of heroism and hair breath escapes from death in the Sugaw Creek Bridge disaster which claimed the lives of at least six children here Friday, were gleaned by a Journal and Guide reporter in interviews with some of the eyewitnesses to the tragedy.

Among the persons interviewed were two small boys who were on the bridge at the time of its collapse, and who owe their lives to the fact that they were holding onto a cable which remained intact.

One of these boys, Billy Fleming, 13, of 1213 Austin Street, was standing in the middle of the bridge.

But let Billy tell his own story:

THREW BLACK CAT INTO WATER

"I was on the bridge watching a boy throw a black cat into the water," Billy said. "Before the cat got out of sight the bridge broke.

"I was on the middle of the bridge. I was holding my hands on the cable and I walked on off the bridge, holding the remaining cable when the other cable broke.

"I saw about nine or ten fall into the water." I saw Willie McCray save a lady," Billy related very calmly.

"I was scared," he said. "The bridge had about 25 people on it and all of us fought to save ourselves while others were pulling some out of the water."

SAW PLAYMATES FALL INTO WATER

Billy's companion, John D. Wiley of 221 Cherry Street, was so shaken up over the affair that he could tell very little. "I was on the middle of the bridge with Billy and lots of others when the cable broke," he said. "I was holding onto the good cable and I got off the bridge the way that Billy did" by holding onto the cable.

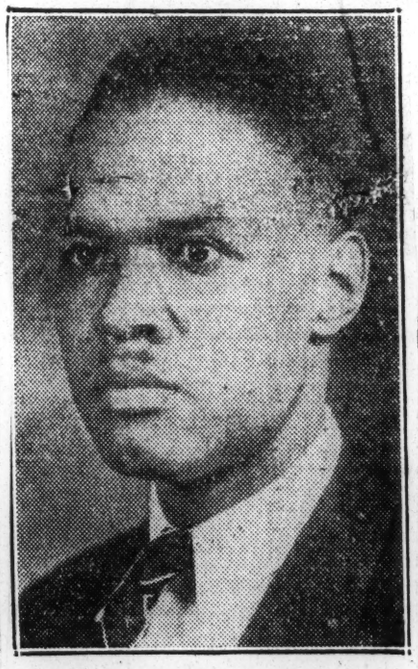
"I saw several of my playmates and pals fall into the water and I was so scared until I just stood there on the bank and looked, then I ran home and told my papa."

Mrs. Hattie Cathey, mother of Zeada Cathey, one of the drowned victims, related a vivid account dealing with events leading up to the disaster.

"I was here at home when Zeada left the house," she said. "I was eating here at this table and the kids ran to me and asked me could they go to the creek to see the flooded waters."

"I wanted to say no, but I said "yes." "Zeada was not gone over 15 minutes before some one ran and told me the bridge had broken. I ran to the creek and got as close as I could." "My son came and got me and brought me home." "A crowd of kids in the community

Endorses Negro Texts



PROF. ALPHONSO JORDAN

In Oklahoma City over the weekend, Prof. Alphonso Jordan, president of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, Saturday gave hearty endorsement to the Negro American Series of readers recently adopted as supplementary texts in the schools of Oklahoma.

Prof. Jordan returned to Wichita Sunday where he is taking special work during the summer.

Gets University Post

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brown, who will move from Alabama to Jefferson City, Mo., this fall when Mr. Brown will begin his duties as instructor of printing at Lincoln University. Mr. Brown, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, has been teaching printing for the last two years at the Alabama State A. and M. College, at Normal, Ala.

Visiting Professor at New York City College

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—William Henry Dean of the faculty of Atlanta university, is serving as visiting professor in economics at the City college of New York this summer.

Prof. Dean is doing graduate work at Harvard university where he has made an outstanding distinguished record. He has been at Harvard on a Rosenwald fellowship for the past two years.

The fellowwship was renewed for a third year this spring by the Rosenwald fund but Prof. Dean has elected to hold it over until next year in order that he might return to Atlanta universtiy for a year of teaching.

To Yale U.

EARL SAUNDERS WALKER of the Tuskegee institute faculty has been awarded a fellowship in the department of drama at Yale university. At Tuskegee, Mr. Walker has introduced the Little Theater conducted in a building that at one time was used as a dairy. Mr. Walker received his A.B. degree from Talladega college and his M.A. from the University of Michigan. He is the son of Mrs. J. M. Walker of Birmingham.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Abroad for 30 Years, Speaks 11 Languages

PHILADELPHIA.

Having had only five months formal education and having spent 30 years in Addis Ababa Ethiopia, and other foreign countries, Daniel R. Alexander, 80 speaks eleven different languages and holds listeners spellbound with his adventure stories.

The languages spoken by the traveler, other than English, are Amharra, the Abyssinian language Galla, spoken in the highlands of Ethiopia; Walamo, spoken in the capital; Swahili, Djamba; French, Italian, Arabic, Turkish and Indian.

Son in Missouri

Dr. Alexander stopped here last week on his way to Chicago. He left Africa on November 10. After spending sometime in Oak Park, a suburb of the Windy City, he will visit his son in Missouri.

Born in Lincoln County, Mo., he began traveling when he was 6 years old spending sometime in Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska, the New England States, New Jersey and New York. He went abroad in 1907 and visited the Continent and England.

Earthquake in Sicily

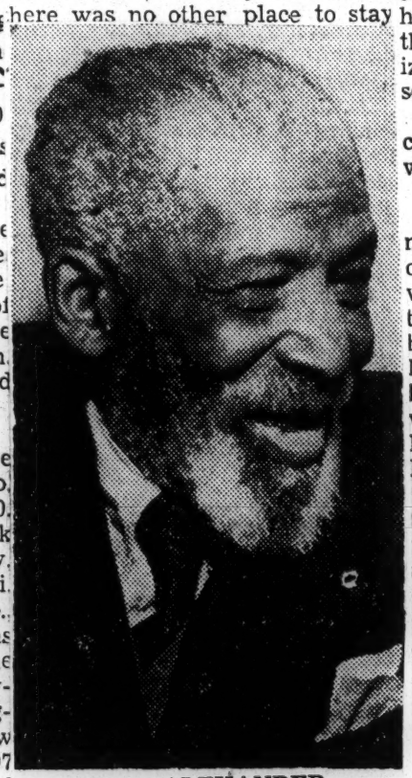
In 1907, he was on the southside of Sicily when an earthquake on that island killed about 26,000 persons. He took a steamer to Fort Said and spent sometime in the northeast part of Egypt. He went also to the Holy Land and Arabia.

During this time he became used to hardships, for he slept on a cot on the deck of the steamer with a suitcase for a pillow and no covers. Down in the hull of the ship were slaves being taken to Persia to be sold.

In Quarentine

The boat he was on struck a larger boat and everyone disembarked but a few Arabs and Indians. Mr. Alexander says he was quarentined on an island and told to sleep in a watercloset or on the ground but was saved from this fate by a letter brought him from the American Consul, telling him how to get ashore.

Hotel rates for him at this time were $5 a day and since there was no other place to stay but with the natives, he slept in a shed on a little narrow bed.



D. R. ALEXANDER

No Rain in 4 Years

One of the most interesting experiences was in Aden in Southern Arabia, where he said that there had been no rain for four years. He prayed for rain for the natives and that same night rain fell. They believed that he was responsible.

Taking a steamer to Africa, he wound up in Djibouti, whence he traveled fifty-six days on foot to Addis Ababa. Often the only soft place he found to sleep during that journey was on a manure heap. The natives with him slept on the ground.

Opens Blacksmith Shop

Wanting to establish himself in business in the capital of Ethiopia, he opened a blacksmith shop with the last of his money, six pounds. While there he shod horses for the king and the different legations for about eight years. Later he added a shooting gallery to the shop and the natives patronized him by the thousands and some days he said he made $100.

Two civil wars and the Italian conquest of Ethiopia took place while he lived there.

Married Three Times

His last and third wife, Ghetti, meaning My Jewel, was 17 years old when he married her. She was a native of Ethiopia brought to him by a young man whom he had partly raised. She died on November 4, poisoned, he thinks by a jealous rival. His other wives were Violet Green and Emma Figgins of Pike County Mo.

Mr. Alexander tells of the custom of the country that keeps the wife of the big chiefs hidden, but allows the other women to squat on the streets, wearing usually one piece of clothing which they spin out of cotton.

Property Used as Mission

His relics of his stay abroad include a spear, coral, an Egyptian pocketbook, a wooden comb furs, the Ethiopian flag, rugs cloth, an oxhorn, and a loin cloth spun by his late wife.

During his stay there he was sick only three times, with sleeping sickness, black water fever and a stroke. When Italy took over the country he gave his property to the Presbyterian mission. He says he still can't forget the horrors of poison gas and other instruments of war

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
August 7, 1939

HALE HONORED

A. and I. President to Attend Education Meeting

President W. J. Hale of A. and I. State College for Negroes will attend the Congress on Education for Democracy in session at Teachers College, Columbia University, August 15, 16 and 17. As a member of the World Congress on Education he is serving as a sponsor to the August meeting. He has been invited by Dean William Russell to sit as a delegate representing American Education.

It is expected that the Congress will suggest means for further study of the unresolved issues in order that continuous program in education for democracy may be possible.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
December 11, 1939

BEAUCHAMP RECEIVES ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Head Of Negro C. Of C. Honored At Program Here

J. A. Beauchamp, president of the negro Chamber of Commerce, was awarded the annnual Omega Psi Phi recognition for outstanding achievement in the negro community at the final program of Negro Achievement Week yesterday afternoon at Centenary M. E. Church.

William H. Hastie, first negro judge of a United States Court and present dean of the School of Law at Howard University, Washington, D. C., was principal speaker.

Boy Scout Executive

Beauchamp is Boy Scout Executive of the Seminole Division of Chickasaw Council, and is the only negro member on the Americanization Committee, recently organized to combat subversive activities.

L. O. Swinger was chairman of the Judging Committee which selected Beauchamp. Others were M. S. Stuart, Rev. S. A. Owens, Florence E. Hayes and Russell B. Sugarman.

In his address, Hastie said that National Negro Achievement Week was important in publicizing the truth about negroes and in righting the wrong conception of negroes, frequently inspired by propaganda.

Cites Experience As Judge

He said that his experience as a judge in the Virgin Islands, a territory of predominant black population, had shown that the same virtues and vices appeared there as in the United States.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
December 21, 1939

Negro Actor-Singer To Be Given Degree

CLINTON, N. Y., Dec. 20. (AP)—Dr. W. H. Cowley, president of Hamilton College, said today the school would award an Honorary Doctor of More Humane Letters degree to Paul Robeson, Negro concert singer and actor, at its midwinter convocation.

Robeson is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Rutgers University, where he won his letter in four sports and was an All-American end. He received an LLB degree from Columbia University in 1923.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
August 13, 1939

Bennett College Graduate Honored

Miss Virginia Simmons, a graduate of Bennett College and the University of Wisconsin in the field of French, received in June, the Diplome d'etudes Superieuses de Phonetique Francaise from the University of Grenoble, France. Miss Simmons, who has studied on an exchange of Franco-American Fellowship, will spend several weeks in Paris, and then will go to the world conference of Christian Youths in Amsterdam. She will return to the United States by mid-August, in time to resume her duties as a member of the faculty of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, in the fall.

Jackson, Miss., News
December 13, 1939

A NEGRO HERO

Jim Kuykendall, negro farmer living near Batesville, is tall, lean, gaunt and stoop-shouldered with the weight of years, but he has within him the stuff of which heroes are made.

A few days ago while riding along a rural road Jim saw the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Freeman, running from the yard with her clothing in flames. A frantic mother was in pursuit but could not catch the terrified child. "Long Jim," as he is known in the neighborhood, jumped from a moving auto captured the child,, jerked off his jumper overalls, and wrapped the garment around her. Then he rolled her on the ground until the flames were extinguished, getting his hands badly blistered.

The little girl, while painfully burned, will recover. She had been standing near a pot of boiling clothes in the yard when a spark ignited her dress.

All honor, praise and glory for "Long Jim" Kuykendall who was not afraid to risk his old bones to save the life of a child.

EDUCATION - 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Heroic Efforts Of Race Man Save White Man's Life In Titantic Fire

Daily World 12-29-39 Atlanta, Ga.

By JAMES H. PURDY, Jr.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)

It was the heroic efforts on the part of Walter McCray, 23, 1365 Cummings, chauffeur of Mrs. E. B. Frazier, Peabody Hotel, with the assistance of J. B. Shoults (white), 1333 Cummings, that Malcomb M. Glidwell, sleeping in a rear room of the store owned by his sister, Mrs. A. B. Clark, owe his life when he was rescued from the burning frame store-home at 1045 S. Parkway, Sunday night.

A group of Race citizens passed the burning building and saw the flames shoot skyward. They began to pound upon the door of the grocery store owned by Mrs. A.B. Clark, who also lived in the rear of the building. The shouting and the screams were heard by Mrs. Heard, who lived just a few doors away. She awakened her son, Walter, and told him there was a fire in the neighborhood. He rushed out into the streets unclad, regaining his composure, hurriedly dressed and hastened to the scene of the disaster.

Reaching the store he found it to be a burning inferno, its flames spreading with a lightning-like rapidity; Walter knew that Mrs. A. B. Clark, 54, her brother Malcomb M. Glidewell and their aunt, Mrs. Nannie Jones, 76, lived in the rear of the store-home. Assisted by J. B. Shoults, he began to pound loudly on the windows trying hard to awaken the occupants. The knocks were answerd by Malcomb Glidewell. They tried to persuade him to leave the burning building. Apparently dazed and rendered semi- unconscious he did not seem to conceive what he was being told by the rescuers.

McCray stated "Mr. Shoults and I grappled strongly at the window and pulled with all our strength. The guards were so secure, I grabbed up a piece of broken stone and began to pound and finally we were able to pull the guard from its hold. We broke the window pane and pulled Mr. Glidewell out of the window to safety. We then rushed to another window at the forward part of the store and repeated the same thing. We removed the window guard and broke the pane of the window of Mrs. Clark's room. The intense heat and the onrushing flames drove us back and we were unable to reach her."

It was fully forty-five minutes before the firemen, fighting bravely as they did, using every available fire-fighting apparatus could bring the stubborn blaze under control enough for them to reach the entrapped woman who, by this time had been overcome by smoke and suffered various burns.

She was taken from the burning building, scantily clad, apparently dead, and rushed to the Methodist Hospital for treatment, but too late to do any good.

Standing in a blackened room, that once was his pride, but now guttered by the ruthless flames, woke up hearing my sister calling Malcomb M. Glidewell stated, 'I the fire department over the grocery phone. I jumped out of bed, ran to the door of my room. Flames were shooting down the hallway from the store. I heard my sister scream.

"I ran to the windows. Those iron guards were there. I grabbed them and tried to break them loose. I just couldn't do a thing.

"I shouted as hard as I could and I heard Negroes calling outside. Several of them tore an iron guard loose and smashed the panes. They helped me out, but by the time I got to the front room where my sister was it was too late.

"I know that my sister called the fire department and she ran back into her room for some prized possessions and didn't think that the fire would have spread so quickly.

"I would have gone too, if it had not been for those Negroes."

Neighbors said apparently the fire started from an overheated radio or a carelessly thrown cigarette, as the Clarks were accustomed to playing the radio very late and possibly went to sleep unmindful of the electricity still being on and maybe a shortage occurred in the wiring. However the exact nature of the fire could not be determined by the fire department.

The fire occurred next door and across the streets from Prof. W.H. Warren who was seriously injured in an automobile accident in Illinois a few weeks ago. The excitement was very shocking to Prof. Warren, who was on the road to recovery, and unnerved him very much.

Mrs. Nannie Jones, aunt of the victim, was away on a week-end trip at the time of the disaster.

Minister Made Member Of Distinguished Order

Defender 12-11-39 Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Rev. C. E. Chapman, well known publicist and minister was accepted into membership in the Academy of Political Science here this week.

The academy, which maintains headquarters at Fayerweather hall at Columbia university, invited the clergyman to become a member several weeks ago on the recommendation of Bishop Randall A. Carter.

The organization is made up of distinguished scholars, economists, attorneys, social workers, churchmen, journalists, bankers and educators.

The academy promotes impartial and scientific discussions of current problems, and embraces a wide range and scope of all issues of the present day which are vital to the economic, civic, political, educational and religious welfare of humanity regardless of race, color or creed.

The next annual meeting of the academy is to be held November 15, at which the subject will be "The Effect of the European War on America's Idle Man and Idle Money."

In his letter of acceptance, Rev. Chapman wrote: "Accept this expression of deep appreciation for the honor bestowed through your kind and generous invitation. Membership in such a learned society as yours will present rare privileges, of which every effort will be made to avail myself."

The Reverend Mr. Chapman is well-known throughout the country for his civic, social, religious and educational activities. He has been most outspoken on educational inequalities, the lack of opportunity for Negroes in contrast to those enjoyed by other racial elements—even foreigners and non-citizens. He is a general officer in the Colored Methodist church, being its general secretary of public relations. He also pastors the Jamison Temple church in Kansas City.

Washington U. Students Hear Jesse O. Thomas

Daily World 12-14-39

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—In an address before the student body of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Jesse O. Thomas, acting executive secretary of the National Urban League said: "Because racial prejudice and intolerance, together with a struggle for economic supremacy, threaten to engulf the civilized world in the most devastating war known to mankind, it would seem appropriate that we in America, so far removed geographically from the scene of action, should give some intelligent concern as to how the various race elements in our country might live together harmoniously and helpfully.

"It is significant that so large a percentage of persons here assembled comprise the younger element. The people who make up our citizenship all speak one language. The aims and objectives of all Americans insofar as they embrace our national culture are identical. No group of American citizens owes allegiance to any other flag or country. We read the same papers, books, periodicals; we profess the same religion; and we salute the same flag.

"This ought to make it much easier for us to find a common denominator as a way of life than is true in many countries where they have different language-speaking groups, many conflicting religious cults, and contradictory political philosophies.

"The Negro has been identified with every phase of American culture since the foundation of this government. He has performed every duty imposed, from the battle fields to our legislative halls, with efficiency, fidelity and patriotism. He has never betrayed a trust or refused to answer his country's call. Crispus Attucks, the first martyr of the American Revolution, gave his life that white men might be free. Today, is knocking at the doors of the most outspoken on educational inequalities, the lack of opportunity for Negroes in contrast to those enjoyed by other racial elements—even foreigners and non-citizens. He is a general officer in the Colored Methodist church, being its general secretary of public relations. He also pastors the Jamison Temple church in Kansas City

EDUCATION - 1939
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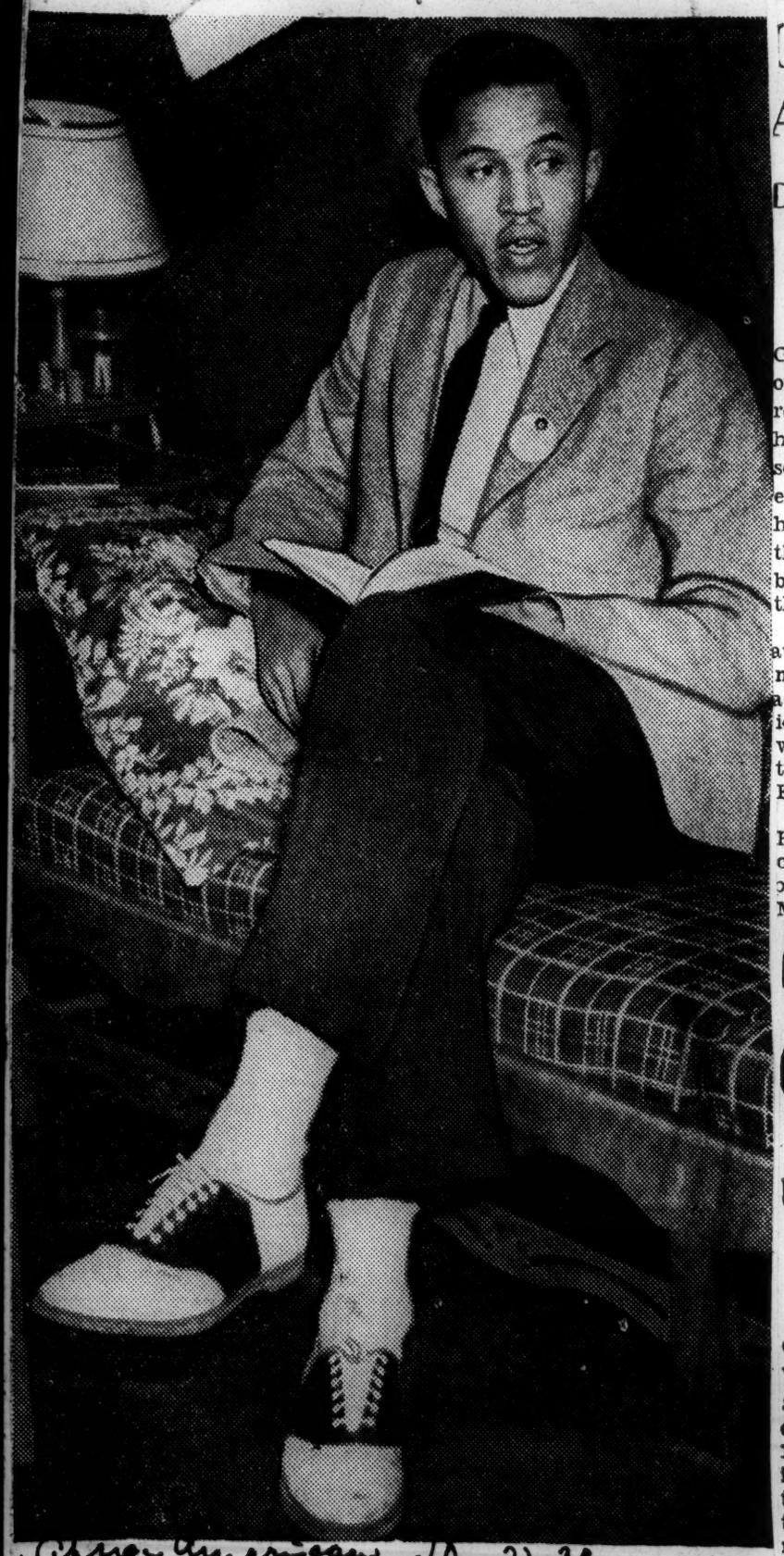
"The Negro has been identified with every phase of American culture. Having met every test, he has earned the right, after more than three centuries of continuous citizenship, to inquire as to why he has been denied participation in the social heritage on an equal footing with other race elements.

"As an American citizen, he is interested that his country shall reach the highest possible stage of development. He knows this cannot be done so long as a double standard and racial differentials are inflicted upon ten per cent of the most loyal and patriotic segment of our population. Upon where the Negro has been permitted to enroll as a student on He. today, is knocking at the doors

IN PENN DORM



Among the new corps of freshmen enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia is Alexander L. Jackson, Jr., above, of Chicago. He is the only member of our group staying at the dormitory. He is shown in his room in Provost Towers granting an interview to an AFRO reporter.

FDR Medalist Got Spingarn Award In "23"

Dr. George W. Carver Honored By President For Scientific Work

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 — When George Washington Carver, the famous scientist at Tuskegee Institute, receives the Roosevelt Medal award here October 27 for "distinguished service in the field of science", the event will recall the honor accorded him by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People back in 1923, the same year in which the Roosevelt Award was established.

It was in 1923 that the Association awarded Dr. Carver the Spingarn gold medal for the most outstanding achievement of the year by an "American of African descent". The award was made at the organization's fourteenth annual conference held in Kansas City, Kansas.

Carver has been awarded the 1939 Roosevelt medal, together with two other recipients: Carl Sandburg, the poet; and Major General Frank R. McCoy, retired.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 9, 1939

J. C. BONNER GETS ROSENWALD GRANT

Carrollton Teacher Will Make Study of Rural Social Problems.

J. C. Bonner, assistant professor of social sciences at the West Georga College, Carrollton, has received a Rosenwald grant to continue his studies for his doctor's degree, it was announced yesterday.

The college, headed by I. S. Ingram, is a unit of the University System of Georgia.

Born in Carrollton, Bonner graduated with an A. B. in journalism at the University of Georgia, and later received his master of arts from the university's graduate school.

The Rosenwald grant amounted to $1,000.

Bonner has alreday done some work on his Ph. D. at the University of North Carolina. He has been given a year's leave of absence to continue his work at the same institution, and plans to study under Dr. Fletcher Green and Dr. Howard Odum, of the university faculty. He will specialize in social problems of southern rural areas.

Unable To Get Job Because Of His Color; Student Gets Scholarship

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier 11-18-39.

University of Washington Establishes Precedent In Case of O. Avis Dennis, Civil Engineering Grad.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 16—O. Avis Dennis, graduate civil engineering student at the University of Washington, was awarded the Arthur B. Denny Scholarship of $500 for advanced study this year. Mr. Dennis received his Bachelars degree from this university in 1938. Unable to find employment in his field because of discrimination, the faculty of his school petitioned the board to award the Denny Fellowship to Dennis in order that he might broaden his field. The student is now majoring in sanitation, and plans to go to South America, if opportunities here are not available.

Since receiving this scholarship Mr. Dennis was offered a temporary position in Liberia but had to refuse it by reason of the fact that he had already accepted this award.

This is the second scholarship the student engineer has received, the first was a tuition scholarship granted to him by the Community Scholarship Fund in 1936. The Community Scholarship Fund is an organization among the Negroes of Seattle to promo
tion among stude
ability. Mr. Den
Mr. and Mrs. O
Anaconda, Mont. He came to
tle to attend the University o
Washington, and has made his home here

The granting of the Arthur B. Denny Scholarship to Mr. Dennis marks the first time the University of Washington has made an award of any kind to a Negro student.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Peoria Ill Jour Transcript
FRIDAY MAY 19 1939

CHEMISTRY STUDENTS HONORED

Notification was received today at the Bradley college chemistry department, of which Dr. George C. Ashman (seated at left) is the head, that two students outstanding in laboratory work have been selected for teaching fellowships. Francis S. Mitchell (seated at right), 4000 Knoxville ave., will teach at the state agricultural college of North Dakota while Rolland L. Lohmar (standing), of Morton, will teach at the University of Wisconsin. (Journal-Transcript Photo.)

Two Chemistry Winners Named

Picked For Graduate Work Scholarships

Two more Bradley college chemistry students were selected for special honor with the announcement today that Francis S. Mitchell and Roland Lohmar have been given scholarships for graduate work at the University of South Dakota and at the University of Wisconsin, respectively.

Mr. Mitchell will continue his work in the field of paint chemistry at the University of South Dakota. Mr. Lohmar has received one of the coveted awards granted by the alumni graduate research fund at the University of Wisconson and will do his work in bio chemistry, according to the announcement.

Among the other Bradley chemistry students who have received similar honors recently are Robert Dimler, completing his third year on an alumni research fellowship at the University of Wisconsin in the field of organic chemistry and Howard Teeter, completing his second year of a fellowship in physical and organic chemistry at the University of Illinois.

Bradley officials called attention in the announcement to the excellent record which Dr. George C. Ashman and Miss Mary G. Harvey have established in the Bradley chemistry department. Dr. Ashman has earned recognition, in his 38 years as head of the department, as a tester of commercial and industrial products as well as a teacher.

Joseph Fuller, another former Bradley chemistry student, is now head of the department of mathematics at Tuskegee institute in Alabama. Fuller, a Negro, majored in chemistry and mathematics at Bradley and received the Scheele Memorial award for exceptional merit in chemistry. After graduating from Bradley, he did graduate work at the University of Michigan.

PEORIA ILL STAR
FRIDAY MAY 19 1939

TWO BRADLEY MEN GET SCHOLARSHIPS FROM UNIVERSITIES

Graduates schools in chemistry are becoming increasingly aware of the excellent work being done in the field at Bradley college as evidenced by the recent announcement that two more Bradley chemistry students, Francis S. Mitchell and Roland Lohmar, have received honor scholarships for graduate work at the University of South Dakota and the University of Wisconsin respectively.

Mitchell's work at South Dakota will be in the field of paint chemistry, while Lohmar, the recipient of one of the prized awards granted by the Alumni Graduate Research fund at the University of Wisconsin, will do his work in bio-chemistry.

The announcement of these two awards swells the list of Bradley chemistry students who have received honor scholarships in recent years. Among the many who have received such honors are Robert Dimler, who is just finishing his third year on an alumni research fellowship at the University of Wisconsin in the field of organic chemistry, and Howard Teeter, who is completing his second year of graduate work as a fellow in physical and organic chemistry at the University of Illinois. Dimler has already received his master's degree at Wisconsin.

The recognition which Bradleyites have received from large universities is tribute to the record which Dr. George C. Ashman and Miss Mary G. Harvey have established in the Bradley chemistry department. Dr. Ashman, for 38 years head of the department, has built up a reputation, not only as a teacher but also as a tester of industrial and commercial products.

Joseph Fuller, another alumnus is now head of the department of mathematics at Tuskegee institute. Fuller, a Negro, majored in chemistry and mathematics at Bradley and received the Scheele Memorial award for exceptional skill in chemistry. Like other excellent Bradley chemistry students, Fuller did graduate work at a large university studying at the University of Michigan.

GEORGIA EDUCATOR HONORED AT ALLEN

Honorary Litt. D. Degree Is Awarded Savannah Professor.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2.—A highlight of the commencement exercises at Allen University, leading negro college here, this week end was the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on Professor A. H. Gordon, director of the division of social sciences at Georgia State College, Savannah.

In presenting Professor Gordon to Acting President O'Daniel, Professor Baumgardner said, in part:

"Professor Gordon . . . writer, teacher and administrator, has published two books on negro history in the south, 'Sketches of Negro Life and History in South Carolina,' in 1929, and 'The Georgia Negro,' in 1938. He published a scientific article in the Journal of Negro History on 'The Slaves' Struggle for Physical Freedom,' in 1930, and at various times has contributed book reviews to the Historical Outlook. He wrote one of the chapters in a book by Professor Edgar Webster, of Atlanta University, called 'Chums and Brothers.'"

Professor Gordon received his formal education as follows: Atlanta University, A. B.; Hamilton College of Law, LL. B.; Columbia University, A. M.; completed all resident and language requirements for the Ph. D. in American history at Columbia and studied in the graduate schools of Harvard University and the University of Minnesota.

Bristol, Va. Herald Courier
May 28, 1939

NEGRO TEACHER RETIRES AFTER 32 YEARS WORK

School Board in Expression of Appreciation

Entering upon retirement at the close of the school term in Bristol, Va., is a colored woman who has taught thirty-two years at Douglas school. She is Bessie Mayo, widow of the late Dr. E. P. Mayo.

The well-known colored teacher did not apply for re-election, announcing that she had decided to retire.

At last week's meeting of the school board a resolution was unanimously adopted, in which the board went on record as "expressing its appreciation for Mrs. Mayo's untiring efforts in the interest of public education in Bristol and for her years of loyal and faithful service."

Mrs. Mayo has long been a leader in community and church affairs among colored citizens as well as in her school work.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
MAY 15 1939

The light-skinned little Negro who heads Birmingham's big Industrial High School was honored this week for his 50 years of service to the city's school system. On his 69th birthday he was told by the Board of Education's president Erskine Ramsay (*see p. 7*) that the school will be named for him. Next month principal Parker will resign to become director of all the Birmingham Negro schools.

Cleveland Tenn Banner
May 18, 1939

Southern Women Win Scholarship For Study In Health Education

NASHVILLE, May 18.—(Spl.)—We have been advised by the National Tuberculosis association that Miss Hulda M. Lyttle, of Nashville, and Miss Alexine Tanner, of Washington, D. C., are recipients of scholarships for study in health education during the summer at the University of Michigan, it has been announced by the National Tuberculosis association. These scholarships are given annually by the Purves Fund to Negro nurses or health workers from southern states.

The winners were selected by the National Tuberculosis association from several hundred applicants. Miss Lyttle and Miss Tanner will study modern aspects and practices of public health education for six weeks, starting June 26.

The District of Columbia Tuberculosis association, a member of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference, believing that a state in the deep South should have a representative at the University of Michigan, Dr. James G. Townsend, association president, has announced that his organization will pay Miss Tanner's scholarship fee, thereby making available a third award. As a result of this unprecedented gesture, Mrs. Nettye M. Perkins, Jackson, Miss., also will study at Michigan.

Miss Lyttle was educated at the Academy of the Immaculate Mother and graduated from the School of Nursing of the George W. Hubbard hospital, Nashville. She received her Bachelor of Science degree from the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State college and studied at the Colorado State Teachers College of Education.

Miss Lyttle is now dean of the School of Nursing at the George W. Hubbard hospital, which is associated with MeHarry, the only Negro medical school in the South.

Better Late Than Never

Louisiana Weekly

FROM Howard University, often referred to as the "capstone of Negro education," comes the announcement that Matthew A. Henson, discoverer of tthe North Pole, will be the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. The degree will be awarded at the forthcoming annual commencement exercises of the University.

6-3-39

It may be that the award is to be made because the enormous contribution of Mr. Henson has just now sufficiently impressed itself on the minds of men of letters. It may be that Howard honors itself by listing Mr. Henson as one of its "doctors," in an effort to atone for that neglect by men of his own race who were in a position to do him honor. It may be that the belated recognition comes as a result of Lowell Thomas' cry of "Shame" a few weeks ago.

New Orleans, La.

But whatever the motive occasioning the presentation, we hope Mr. Henson will not be compelled to live longer in the slave-like position from which he has eked a meagre living. We hope men of means see to it that the recognition now showering around him has some monetary side which will make his life more comfortable and that, having hastened to join in the plaudits of such men as world-famous commentator Thomas, they will not wait to give such praise as is within their power to men who achieve, through hardship and privation, the pinnacle of the world. That pinnacle may be of the physical world or of the world of work and experience, but those who reach the top should not have to wait as long for expressions of appreciation as has Matthew Henson.

Lexington, N. C. Dispatch
May 11, 1939

JOHN R. RAPER IS AWARDED $2,000 FELLOWSHIP

oveted Honor to County Man; Further Study In California

John R. Raper, formerly of the t. Olivet community in Arcadia wnship, who will receive the dee of doctor of philosophy from arvard University next month as been awarded the National Rearch Fellowship, providing for an ldditional year of study and rearch, according to information ceived here.

Mr. Raper is the youngest son of the late W. Frank Raper and Mrs Raper, and a brother of Howard D Raper, local bank and building and loan official. Mrs. Raper recently sold the family farm in Arcadia and moved to Winston-Salem where she returned a few days ago after spending a month with a son Dr. Kenneth Raper, of Washington, D. C., and Luther Raper, o Richmond, Va., representative of a large farm cooperative supply concern for the Southern states.

Dr. Raper is majoring in the study of fungi, in the field of botany, in taking his doctorate at Harvard, from which he already holds the master's degree. He had previously received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of North Carolina.

The research fellowship awarded carries $2,000 and travel expense to care for a year of research work. Mr. Raper was given the option of selecting the university or universities for this work and has selected California with its group of great universities and its wealth of botanical material for the research field. He plans to go to California about the first of July.

Dr. Kenneth Raper, an older brother of John, majored in the same botanical division at Harvard, which also conferred a doctorate on him. He now holds a position as a U. S. Department of Agriculture scientist at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Arthur Raper, professor of sociology at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., and secretary of the Interracial Commission, with offices in Atlanta, was the first of the three Raper brothers to receive a doctor's degree. His work has lain in the field of social science, in which he is now nationally regarded as an authority. He is the author of several books and a number of papers on social and economic conditions in the South, particularly as appertaining to the situation existing between the white and negro races.

The Research Fellowship is one of the most eagerly coveted scholastic awards and may be received only by an advanced student with an outstanding record. Mr. Raper plans to follow the footsteps of his brother, Dr. Kenneth Raper, into the field of scientific warfare against the myriad of plant diseases against which science must constantly contend.

GETS M. S.

MISS LOTTIE R. YOUNGE who has been awarded her Master of Science degree from the University of Minnesota. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and is instructor of French at her Alma Mater.

Universal Life Offers Scholarship To A and I Student

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Communication from the Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, through Mr. J. E. Walker, president, informs President W. J. Hale of the A and I State College that the institution has been included as one of the colleges to receive a scholarship award to extend training in business or commercial training.

12-30-39

The institution has received unusual acclamation for the fine type of work done by the graduates of the department of Secretarial Commerce which is known to be one of the most complete commercial departments of any institution in the country.

Mrs. W. J. Hale, head of the department since the beginning, is assisted by an able corps of associates.

This recognition comes in appreciation of the work now being done and to encourage students generally in the field of commerce.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Major Wright Chats With Educators

Major R. R. Wright (center) is seen here chatting with Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman college, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University. The major, who is the oldest living graduate of the university, paid his alma mater a visit last week. He is a former president of Georgia State college.—(SNS STAFF PHOTO)

DR. R. R. WRIGHT SPENDS BUSY WEEK IN GATE CITY

A. U.'s Oldest Living Graduate Visits Atlanta

Dr. Richard R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank in Philadelphia, and Atlanta University's oldest living college graddate, returned to his alma mater this week to visit the institution from which he was graduated more than 63 years ago.

From the time of his arrival on Tuesday until his departure, Dr. Wright was busy with speaking engagements; attending luncheons and dinners; visiting Atlanta business houses and classes in the University. On Wednesday morning he spoke at Morris Brown College; on Thursday, he was the speaker at the Morehouse College chapel period; and on Friday morning, he addressed the students and faculty of Spelman College. In his address at Morehouse, the distinguished alumnus paid high tribute to Dr. William J. White, founder of the college, who gave him his first opportunity to start on his career in a large city. A former principal of the Ware High school of Augusta, Dr. Wright's wide educational experience was continued at Georgia State College in Savannah, where he served as president for thirty years. He has also won distinction as a paymaster in the Spanish American War, with the rank of major; as delegate to four national Republican conventions; and as a former president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Dr. Wright is connected with the Haitian Coffee and Products Trading Company. In recent years he has taken an active interest in aviation, and has made a number of good-will tours by air to encourage aviation and commerce.

MANY EVENTS

Among the many events scheduled in his honor was an Open House, held at the Atlanta University Dormitories on Thursday evening, which was sponsored jointly by the University and the Alumni Association. On this occasion Dr. Wright, who is nationally prominent in the varied fields of education, business, banking, and politics, was greeted by a host of friends, faculties of the affiliated institutions, and graduate students. Prominent among the alumni present were Mrs. Georgia Swift King, who finished the Normal department of Atlanta University in 1874; Dr. James R. Porter, of the Class of '86; Mrs. Maggie Wimbish, also of the Class of '86; and George A. Towns, of the Class of '94.

Another event in Dr. Wright's honor was a luncheon at the University Dining Hall on Wednesday, at which a number of Atlanta business men had an opportunity to discuss the latest trends in business with the visitor. Present on this occasion were Mr. L. D. Milton, president of the Citizens' Trust Company, Mr. Jesse B. Blayton, president of the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce; Mr. C. A. Scott, manager of the Atlanta Daily WORLD; Mr. W. S. Cannon, president of the Cannolene Manufacturing Company; Colonel Austin W. Walden, prominent Atlanta attorney; and President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, the host.

Maj. Wright Is Guest Of Atlanta Uni.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10—Dr. Richard R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank in Philadelphia, and Atlanta university's oldest living college graduate, returned to his alma mater this week to visit the institution from which he was graduated more than 63 years ago.

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HOWARD GRADUATE PRESENTED PRIZE FOR TB ESSAY

One of the outstanding features of Honor Day assembly at Howard University, Tuesday, was the formal presentation of the prize awarded to Miss Grace Syphax, of last year's graduating class, for second place in the national Negro essay contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association in which more than 100,000 college and high school students competed for various prizes.

Dr. James G. Townsend, president of the D. C. Tuberculosis Association, presented Miss Syphax the check for $25 sent by the national association and at the same time gave a certificte of honor to Dr. John Lovell, the faculty member who conducted the local end of the contest.

Presents Books

Dr. Townsend also presented the college library with four books dealing with the tuberculosis problem.

Miss Syphax is the student who won first prize in the same essay contest offered by the local association last spring as a result of which she was entered in the national contest.

The first prize in the national contest for college students, has been awarded to Miss Frankie N. Golden, of the Georgie State College, and the first prize in the high school contest went to Miss Vivian Theodosia Hampton, of the Washington Junior High School, in Nashville. Tenn.

The underlying purpose of these annual essay contests is to induce large numbers of young men and women in college and high school years to become familiar with the problems of tuberculosis, its causes and its prevention

DR. BETHUNE VISITS YALE

Prominent Race Woman Addresses Yale Students

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—(ANP)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune Cookman college and director of the NYA Negro division, was the speaker Tuesday in Marquand chapel of the Sterling Divinity quadrangle of Yale university. Pointing out some of the outstanding contributions she has made during her illustrious career, Dean L. A. Weigle of the Yale Divinity school introduced Dr. Bethune as "one of the great Negro women of America." It is probably the first time that a Negro woman has spoken in this chapel.

In her masterful way Dr. Bethune spoke with reference to the contributions which Yale has made to American life and culture, and pointed out that in the critical times in which we live the Yale men have an even greater opportunity to help to create a real democracy in America. "In the South," said the speaker, "the rays of human brotherhood are slowly but surely breaking it through, and we are counting on you to carry the light of this brotherhood to all the darkened corners of this land of ours."

The effect of Dr. Bethune's address was profound. Many of the students were surprised at the outset to see the illustrious Negro woman march into the chapel in the processional with the dean of the divinity school. The audience was kept spell-bound by the quiet dignity of the speaker and showered her with enthusiastic praise when the service was over. Dr. Bethune's address represents a very significant contribution to the cause of racial understanding in America.

Accompanying Dr Bethune to the campus was Edward H. Goins, supervisor of the New England division of NYA work among Negroes.

ALLISON DAVIS LECTURES AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—A group of specialists from leading American universities has been gathered at the University of Chicago to carry out cooperative research upon problems of children and adolescents, and upon personality development in relation to learning.

Among the group is Allison Davis, professor of anthropology and head of the divisio nof social studies at Dillard university. This panel of social scientists, called together by the American Council of Education, includes professors from the Universities of California, Chicago, Cornell, Syracuse, Mt. Holyoke, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other leading institutions.

As a member of this group, Mr DaDvis, who is on leave on a Rosenwald fellowship, has given the first two in a series of papers dealing with his researches upon social controls and personality development among Negroes. The influences of the system of color-caste in America upon the learning processes and habits of Negro children, as well as the differentia types of child training by socia classes within the Negro society itself will be developed in further talks by Mr. Davis.

A recent research conducted by Mr. Davis for the American Youth commission of the American Council on Education with the collaboration of Dr. John Dollard of the Yale Institute of Human Relations has dealt with color-caste and social class influences in the training of Negro adolescents.

This study of Negro children will be discussed by the group of psychologists and sociologists at the University of Chicago, and is to be published in popular form by the American Council on Education during the winter.

Joe E. Herriford Sr. Has Unusual Attendance Record for 34 Years

KANSAS CITY, Mo. —(Special) Joe E. Herriford, principal of the W. W. Yates school, has just received from the board of education a transcript of his loss of time since he first was employed in 1906.

He taught for nine years before he lost his first day in 1915. Another nine years went by before he lost another two days. In the year of 1928, a severe attack of neuritis sent him to the hospital for 20 days and with two more days added in 1934, his total "sick leave" during the 34 years he has been in the school system amounts to only 35 days.

Added to Mr. Herriford's items of absence are 12 and a half days of quarantine and two and a half days due to deaths in his family.

The veteran principal still has a credit of 95-and-a-half days "sick leave" under the school board. This is more than one entire semester.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Atlanta Ga. Journal
April 28, 1939

Eight Georgians Named To Do Research Under Rosenwald Fellowships

27 Southerners Receive Awards For Demonstrated Original Ability

Eight Georgians Friday were planning exhaustive research in widely separated fields in this country and abroad, as traveling fellows under the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Selected for demonstrated original ability, the Georgians were among twenty-seven suotherners receiving the awards, totaling $100,000, announced by Edwin R. Embree, president, and George M. Reynolds, director of fellowships, from the Rosenwald Fund office in Chicago. Four are Atlantians.

The newly designated Georgia Rosenwald fellows are:

Marcus Bartlett, WSB music director and president of the Emory University student body.

Dr. Melvin E. Thompson, of the State Department of Education.

John E. Lyle, clerk at the Trust Company of Georgia in Atlanta.

Professor Walter E. Sewell, mathematics professor at Georgia School of Technology.

Chess Abernathy, editor of The Cobb County Times, Marietta.

James E. Fleming, instructor in sociology, University of Georgia.

Lillian E. Smith and **Paula Snelling,** editors of the North Georgia Review.

Bartlett's Research

Mr. Bartlett, assigned to study and research concerning the use of radio in education, will leave on December 1 for New York. He will spend some time in the NBC and CBS officers there, and map the remainder of his course upon the findings there.

Native of Richland, Ga., Mr. Bartlett has been connected with WSB for about ten years, and is recognized as an outstanding announcer as well as program director. His trip to New York will be delayed until the end of the football season to enable him to broadcast the games this fall.

A leader at Emory University for the past several years, he will receive the bachelor of arts degree next June. He recently won membership in Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship fraternity. He lives at the Sigma Chi House on the Emory campus.

Thompson's Assignment

Mr. Thompson will set up and demonstrate at the University of Georgia a plan for the co-ordination of the various governmental organizations in the state with educational functions.

As assistant state superintendent of schools, he is director of teacher training, certification and curriculum. He is 35 years old, a native of Millen, Ga., who now makes his home at College Park. He received a bachelor's degree from Emory University in 1926 and a master's degree from the University of Georgia in 1935. He also has attended Piedmont College, the University of Alabama and Peabody College.

Mr. Lyle, security analyst with the Trust Company, will leave the latter part of the summer for London, where he will study banking and finance at the London School of Economics. From London he plans to go into Scotland to study financing and security practices there, savings banks, investment companies, and trust funds.

Born in Atlanta in 1911, he graduated from Virginia Military Institute with the bachelor of science degree in 1932, received a master's degree from Harvard University in 1934 and a law degree from the Woodrow Wilson College of Law in 1937. He has written a number of articles for various magazines and has been Atlanta correspondent for the Wall Street Journal. He lives on Brookhaven Drive.

Professor Sewell will direct his efforts toward the adaptation of mathematics texts to high school and general college use in the south and will study the relation between secondary and college courses in mathematics.

A native of Newnan, Professor Sewell, 35, received three degrees, A. B., B. S. and M. A. from the University of Georgia, where he finished in 1927. He also took an M. A. from Harvard University in 1932 and a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1936. He already has won recognition in mathematical research and his textbook, "A Review Course in Algebra," is widely used in high schools.

Mr. Abernathy was one of the few fellows to be given a full year's assignment. He will spend six months in preparation for another six months' period studying conditions in Latin America.

He will leave at an early date for New York to study at Columbia University, will go to Chicago and will attend this summer the Institute of Latin-American Affairs at the University of Michigan. His South American studies will be principally in Venezuela, the Amazon Valley, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janiero, and the west coast region.

Born in 1912 in Gastonia, N. C., Mr. Abernathy graduated from Emory University in 1934. He still is a part-time lecturer in journalism at Emory, where he was a campus leader during his undergraduate days.

Won Many Awards

As editor of The Times, he has won numerous awards for newspaper work, including four awards in 1936 given by the National Editorial Association, which never before conferred as many honors upon a single weekly. His paper also was selected for two successive years as one of the best weeklies in America by the University of Oklahoma journalism school.

Mr. Fleming will go to the University of North Carolina to conduct research into the sociological and historical southern opposition to industry.

A native of Bowdon, Ga., Mr. Fleming is 30 years old and a graduate of Mercer University in the class of 1935. He obtained his master of arts degre at the University of Georgia in 1938.

Lillian Smith and Paula Snelling will conduct an extensive study of southern literature, sociology and race relations at the University of North Carolina.

As editors of the North Georgia Review, at Clayton, a widely read magazine, they have earned national attention in these fields, which furnish material for many articles in the Review.

Miss Smith, a native of Jasper, Fla., has attended Piedmont College, Columbia University and Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore.

Miss Snelling, formerly of Macon, graduated from Wesleyan College in 1919 and won a master of arts degree at Columbia in 1925.

Other Southern Awards

Other southerners winning the fellowships are:

Herschel Brickell, writer, lecturer, and critic, of Senatobia, Miss., to write a human history of Natchez, Miss.

Albert E. Carter, Sunday editor and foreign affairs writer, the Chattanooga Times, to study German, Italian, and Japanese ideological drives in Latin-America.

Robert C. Cotner, history professor at Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., for research on the Florida citrus industry.

Donald Day, Millseat, Texas, graduate student of University of Chicago, to study literature and creative writing.

Edward P. Dreyer, assistant director of Federal Writers' Project in Louisiana, to study literature at Tulane University and Howard Memorial libraries.

August B. Hill, economics instructor at Vanderbilt University, to study railroad rate differentials.

Robert M. Hodges, editor Burlington (N. C.) Times-News, to study white and negro labor and industrial relations.

Jeter A. Isely, Morristown, Tenn., graduate student at Princeton University, to study southern history.

May Justus, Tracy City, Tenn., school principal, for research in mountain folklore.

John W. Kendrick, University of North Carolina faculty, to study problem of financing industry in the south.

Puryear Mims, North Carolina sculptor, to create southern types, including negro and mountaineer.

Wiley C. Newman, pastor of the Indianola, Miss., Methodist Church, to study cultural disadvantages of low income groups.

T. Lynn Smith, professor of sociology at Louisiana State University, to study exchange of North and South American agricultural students.

Shelby E. Southard, formerly of Athens, Ala., American Historical Society, New York, to study American history.

Dorothy Hope Tisdale, physical education instructor at the University of North Carolina, to study physical characteristics of southern youth compared with youth of other sections.

Dan R. Vining, of the University of Arkansas, for work in statistical economics at the University of Chicago.

Richard E. Yates, of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., to study social sciences at Columbia University.

John D. Black, University of Arkansas, to study zoology at the University of Michigan and conservation of southern fish.

Charles E. Shannon, Alabama artist, for creative work in painting southern types.

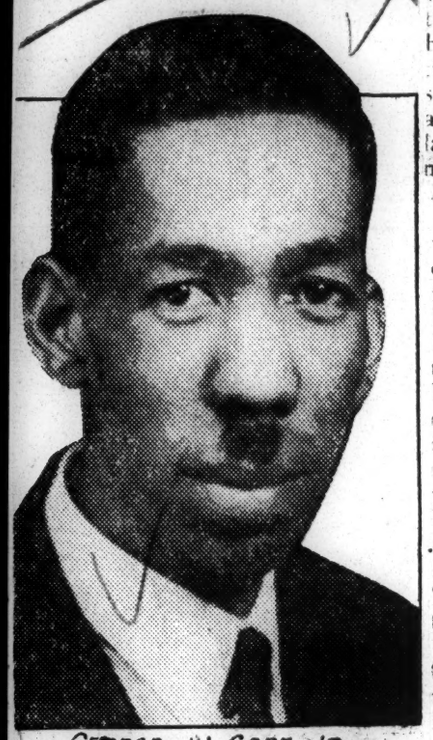
Three Atlanta Teachers In Awards to Negroes

Widely varying spheres of interest are represented in the awards to southern negroes by the Julius Rosenwald Fund which named among its 1939 negro fellows three Atlanta teachers.

Charles R. Lawrence, teacher at the David T. Howard Junior High School, will study sociology at Columbia University; Anna M. Cooks, director of dramatics at Spelman College and of the Atlanta University Summer Theater, will study drama at Yale University, and William Henry Dean, economics professor at Atlanta University, will study economic history and human geography.

The Lawrence fellowship was an original grant, while the other two were renewals.

Gets Ph. D. Degree



GEORGE W. GORE, JR.

of A. and State College, who has been awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree by Columbia University of New oYrk.

DEAN G. W. GORE GETS PH.D. DEGREE FROM COLUMBIA U.

Brilliant Educator Awarded Highest Scholarship Honor On Public School Thesis

Word was received in Nashville today that Director of Instruction George W. Gore, Jr., had successfully passed the final examination in Educational Research under the faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science of Columbia University, New York City, and that he would be awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The subject of his Dissertation was: "The Professional Improvement of In-Service Negro Public School Teachers in Tennessee."

Dean Gore is an alumnus of De-Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree and later he was awarded the Master of Education by Harvard University. Graduate work at the University of Chicago followed. He received both General Education Board and Rosenwald fellowships for his residence at Harvard and Columbia respectively. At the latter institution he was elected a member of Kappa Delta Pi for distinguished scholarship.

Among the other recognitions which have come to him during his outstanding educational career are included membership in the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the Sigma Pi Phi franternity; executive secretaryship of the Tennessee Negro Education Association; Past Presidency of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars; editorship of the Broadcaster, mouthpiece of the Colored Teachers of Tennessee; and contributing editorship of the Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes; "Flash," and the National Educational Outlook Among Negroes.

For sixteen consecutive years, he has been a member of the faculty of Tennessee A. and I. State College and for three-fourths of that period the Director of Instruction. His friends throughout America rejoice in this signal distinction which has just come to him.

DR. G. W. GORE, JR.

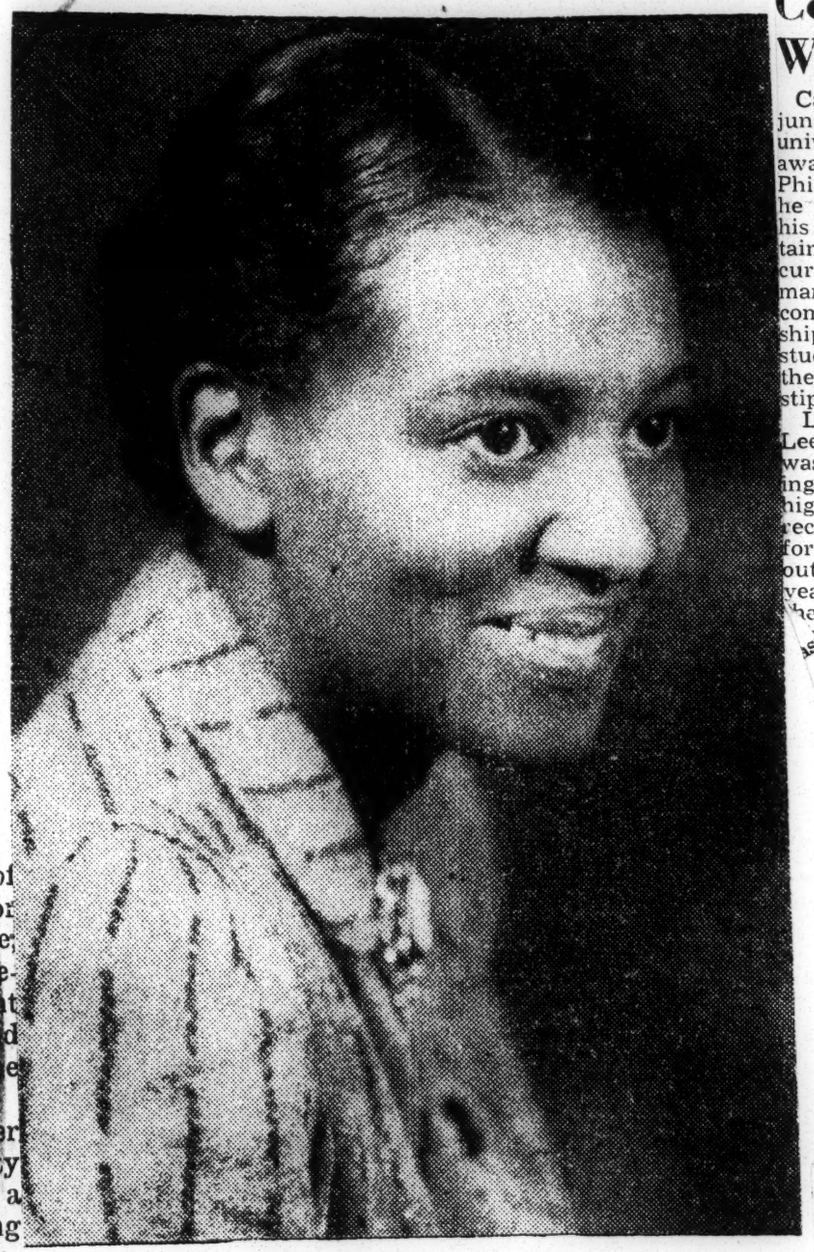
In attaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the highest scholarship honor given educators, Dean George W. Gore, Jr., of A. and I. State College can scarcely have more pride in his achievement than his host of friends in Nashville, and especially the officials and staff of the Nashville Globe.

As a youth, young Gore was a carrier for the Globe. The industry and honesty with which he performed his duties as a newsboy have remained as outstanding qualities of the splendid man he later became. He always recalls with pride his work as a newsboy and the interest he manifested in newspaper work has remained with him until now when he so capably teaches the course in journalism at the great college where he has served with distinction for the past sixteen years.

As confident as are all of his friends that Mr. Gore has earned by true merit his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they are sure this scholarship honor will have no effect upon the modest and unassuming way he deports himself.

Gentleman and scholar, Dr. Gore, the Nashville Globe salutes you and predicts you will, by your life and work, reflect lasting credit upon Columbia University which has so signally honored you.

Receives Award



MISS ANNA P. STOUT

was awarded the certificate of Recognition for the most outstanding achievements in interracial work in the city of Indianapolis for the year of 1938-1939 at the annual meeting of the Church federation. The award is presented each year to the person selected by a committee appointed; D. S. Ritter, chairman of the Interracial committee, presented the award.

Miss Stout is a member of the Social Service department of the Public schools, Bethel A. M. E. church, and Alpha Mu Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She graduated from Wilberforce university where she was elected to Sem Mer Rek the University's honor for high scholarship, and is doing graduate work at Indiana university. She is a member of the American Association of Social workers.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 12, 1939

Columbia Negro Wins Scholarship

Carroll Moton Leevy of Columbia, junior pre-medical student at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., was awarded a scholarship by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., of which he is an affiliate, on the basis of his exceedingly high scholastic attainments and participation in extra-curricular activities as an underclassman in the university. This national competitive inter-collegiate scholarship, alloted annually to deserving students who have distinguished themselves academically, has a stipend of $100.

Leevy, who is the son of I. S. Leevy, Columbia Negro business man, was valedictorian of the 1937 graduating class of Booker T. Washington high school and at that time was the recipient of a $150 tuition scholarship for his freshman year at Fisk. His outstanding record during his first year at the university brought him the recipiency of the coveted Gabriel Scholarship, a $250 award given annually to the male student earning highest average during his freshman year.

Miss Stout has served as chairman of the Young People's Study group on Race Relations and has been responsible for a large number of interracial exchanges on Race Relations Sunday. This year she sponsored a daily broadcast over WIRE during Race Relations week.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 28, 1939

Albert Carter, of The Times, Gets Rosenwald Research Fellowship

By the Asso

CHICAGO, April 27. — The Julius Rosenwald fund today announced the award of $100,000 in fellowships to finance study, research and work in the fields of economics, history, education, the fine arts and science.

Approximately half of them were given to twenty-seven white southerners. These recipients and their purposes included:

Albert Edwin Carter, Sunday editor of The Chattanooga Times, a study of conditions in South America.

Chess Abernathy, Jr., editor-in-chief of the Cobb County Times, Marietta, Ga., a study of Latin-American affairs.

T. Lynn Smith, professor at Louisiana State university, a study of Latin-American education and agriculture.

John N. Lyle, Atlanta, a study of British banking.

Marcus Bartlett, of station WSB, Atlanta, study of radio in education.

Paula Snelling and Lillian Smith, of the North Georgia Review, southern literature.

Melvin E. Thompson, of the Georgia department of education; Prof. Walter E. Sewell, of Georgia Tech, and Prof. R. E. Yates, of Hendrix college, Conway, Ark., studies in educational reorganization.

The Rev. Wiley C. Newman, Indianola, Miss., sociology.

Puryear Mims, Nashville, sculpture

Charles E. Shannon, Montgomery Ala., painting.

Prof. R. C. Cotner, of Stetson university, De Land, Fla., research for a history of Florida citrus industry.

E. P. Dreyer, assistant state director of federal writers' project in

iated Press.

Louisiana, studies in American literature.

J. E. Fleming, of the University of Georgia, sociology.

A. B. Hill, of Vanderbilt university economics.

R. M. Hodges, editor of the Daily Times-News, Burlington, N. C., creative writing.

May Justus, Tracy City, Tenn., southern mountain folklore.

J. W. Kendrick, of the University of North Carolina, economics and sociology.

Dorothy H. Tisdale, of the University of North Carolina, a study of southern youth.

Dan R. Vining, University of Arkansas, economics.

John D. Black, University of Arkansas, zoology.

Mr. Carter, who has been with The Times since the summer of 1936, edits The Times Sunday magazine and writes a weekly column of comment on foreign affairs. He has made numerous talks before various schools and clubs on developments abroad.

Mr. Carter has traveled widely in China, Japan, the Philippine islands, Hawaii, Alaska and the Panama canal zone. He bicycled across central Europe soon after Hitler came to power. Two years ago he traveled to Central America by banana boat and wrote of his experience in The Times Sunday magazine.

Mr. Carter will begin his work under the Rosenwald fellowship in June. After attending the University of Michigan's Institute on Latin-American affairs, he will travel to Washington for talks with officials of the Pan-American union and members of the state department specializing in Latin-American relations. Later he will spend about four months in research and study at the University of Chicago and Columbia university.

Mr. Carter is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Carter, of Mosheim, Tenn. The Rev. Mr. Carter, now retired, was formerly presiding elder of Chattanooga district of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Albert E. Carter is the brother of W. E. Carter and Miss Juliet Carter, both of Chattanooga; C. C. Carter, of Wilmington, N. C., and Carroll D. Carter, of Seattle, Wash

Roland Hayes, Negro tenor, recently received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music at the ninety-fifth annual commencement of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

50 Years Of Service

For 50 years now, Arthur Harold Parker has been working ever faithfully and well to bring light into shadowed places, to bring hope, ambition and inspiration to generation after generation of Negro youth. His has been a long and great service not only to the thousands of children and youths he has directly aided, but to this entire community and state. Indeed the influence of his good works spreads to all parts of the country. He has already found his satisfactions and rewards beyond reckoning. But tomorrow afternoon Birmingham will make acknowledgement of its indebtedness and gratitude to Dr. Parker and observe the golden anniversary of his service with ceremonies in the auditorium of the Industrial High School, of which he has been principal since its establishment in 1900.

Erskine Ramsay, president of the Birmingham Board of Education, and Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of city schools, will be among the speakers. Dr. Glenn will present a gift to Dr. Parker. Spokesmen for the citizens of Birmingham, the Industrial High School student body, for its alumni, and for Birmingham teachers also will be heard. There will be music by the high school's famous A Cappella Choir.

Dr. Parker entered the Birmingham public school system in 1888 and, with the exception of one year, has served continuously since then. The great school he has headed for nearly 40 years is largely a monument to his ability and devotion. Such an immeasurable contribution as he has made to others finds its supreme return in the soul-stirring knowledge of something of what that service has meant to struggling human beings. But if, besides, any crowns are deserved, surely a resplendent one is due Dr. Parker. Figuratively, it will be presented to him by Birmingham Sunday—with admiration and affection.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 1, 1939

The Julius Rosenwald Fund's Annual Series Of Fellowships

The fellowships awarded annually to Southerners by the Julius Rosenwald Fund constitute an increasingly important factor in the encouragement of advanced study in various fields.

The third series of fellowships for white Southerners has just been announced, and included on the list are representatives of a wide variety of vocations. The substantial awards will make it possible for the recipients to devote their full energies for a year to the work of their choice.

It is interesting to note that the current series includes a number of individuals who intend to study in South America, indicating that the foundation believes the South can profit by closer collaboration and understanding with our neighbors. Chess Abernathy, Jr., editor of *The Cobb County Times,* Marietta, Ga.; Albert Edwin Carter, Sunday editor of *The Chattanooga Times,* and T. Lynn Smith, professor at Louisiana State University, will conduct various studies in Central and South America.

Two Alabamians are included on the list. Claude Shannon, young artist of Montgomery who has attracted attention with his portrayals of Negro life and who was awarded a fellowship by the fund last year, will receive another for the coming year. Shelby Southard, a graduate of Birmingham-Southern College and at present connected with the WPA writers' project in Birmingham, will devote a year to creative writing.

Paula Snelling and Lillian Smith, of *The North Georgia Review,* were awarded a joint fellowship to be devoted to a study of Southern literature. About four years ago these young women undertook to publish a small, four-page literary quarterly which they named *Pseudopodia.* They have continued this sprightly journal, and the fellowship they are to receive is a fitting recognition of their efforts.

Others included on the list are: John N. Lyle, Atlanta, Ga., a study of British banking; Marcus Bartlett, of radio station WSB, Atlanta, study of radio in education; Melvin E. Thompson, of the Georgia Department of Education; Prof. Walter E. Sewell, of Georgia Tech, and Prof. R. E. Yates, of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., studies in educational reorganization; the Rev. Wiley C. Newman, Indianola, Miss., sociology; Puryear Mims, Nashville, Tenn., sculpture; Prof. R. C. Cotner, of Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., research for a history of Florida citrus industry; E. P. Dryer, assistant state director of federal writers' project in Louisiana, studies in American literature; J. E. Fleming, of the University of Georgia, sociology; A. B. Hill, of Vanderbilt University, economics; R. M. Hodges, editor of *The Daily Times-News,* Burlington, N. C., creative writing; May Justus Tracy, Tracy City, Tenn., Southern mountain folklore; J. W. Kendrick, of the University of North Carolina, economics and sociology; Dorothy H. Tisdale, of the University of North Carolina, a study of Southern youth; Dan R. Vining, University of Arkansas, economics, and John D. Black, University of Arkansas, zoology.

The above list illustrates the range of activities covered by the awards. The purpose for which the Rosenwald Fund has made the fellowships available is the encouragement of advanced study in the social and natural sciences and also the encouragement of literature and the arts. Through these awards, and through a similar series to Negroes which has been offered for a number of years, the fund is helping to make the South a better place in which to live.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 28, 1939

Albert Carter, of The Times, Gets Rosenwald Research Fellowship

By the Asso

CHICAGO, April 27. — The Julius Rosenwald fund today announced the award of $100,000 in fellowships to finance study, research and work in the fields of economics, history, education, the fine arts and science.

Approximately half of them were given to twenty-seven white southerners. These recipients and their purposes included:

Albert Edwin Carter, Sunday editor of The Chattanooga Times, a study of conditions in South America.

Chess Abernathy, Jr., editor-in-chief of the Cobb County Times, Marietta, Ga., a study of Latin-American affairs.

T. Lynn Smith, professor at Louisiana State university, a study of Latin-American education and agriculture.

John N. Lyle, Atlanta, a study of British banking.

Marcus Bartlett, of station WSB, Atlanta, study of radio in education.

Paula Snelling and Lillian Smith, of the North Georgia Review, southern literature.

Melvin E. Thompson, of the Georgia department of education; Prof. Walter E. Sewell, of Georgia Tech, and Prof. R. E. Yates, of Hendrix college, Conway, Ark., studies in educational reorganization.

The Rev. Wiley C. Newman, Indianola, Miss., sociology.

Puryear Mims, Nashville, sculpture

Charles E. Shannon, Montgomery Ala., painting.

Prof. R. C. Cotner, of Stetson university, De Land, Fla., research for a history of Florida citrus industry.

E. P. Dreyer, assistant state director of federal writers' project in

iated Press.

Louisiana, studies in American literature.

J. E. Fleming, of the University of Georgia, sociology.

A. B. Hill, of Vanderbilt university economics.

R. M. Hodges, editor of the Daily Times-News, Burlington, N. C., creative writing.

May Justus, Tracy City, Tenn., southern mountain folklore.

J. W. Kendrick, of the University of North Carolina, economics and sociology.

Dorothy H. Tisdale, of the University of North Carolina, a study of southern youth.

Dan R. Vining, University of Arkansas, economics.

John D. Black, University of Arkansas, zoology.

Mr. Carter, who has been with The Times since the summer of 1936, edits The Times Sunday magazine and writes a weekly column of comment on foreign affairs. He has made numerous talks before various schools and clubs on developments abroad.

Mr. Carter has traveled widely in China, Japan, the Philippine islands, Hawaii, Alaska and the Panama canal zone. He bicycled across central Europe soon after Hitler came to power. Two years ago he traveled to Central America by banana boat and wrote of his experience in The Times Sunday magazine.

Mr. Carter will begin his work under the Rosenwald fellowship in June. After attending the University of Michigan's Institute on Latin-American affairs, he will travel to Washington for talks with officials of the Pan-American union and members of the state department specializing in Latin-American relations. Later he will spend about four months in research and study at the University of Chicago and Columbia university.

Mr. Carter is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Carter, of Mosheim, Tenn. The Rev. Mr. Carter, now retired, was formerly presiding elder of Chattanooga district of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Albert E. Carter is the brother of W. E. Carter and Miss Juliet Carter, both of Chattanooga; C. C. Carter, of Wilmington, N. C., and Carroll D. Carter, of Seattle, Wash

Roland Hayes, Negro tenor, recently received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music at the ninety-fifth annual commencement of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

50 Years Of Service

For 50 years now, Arthur Harold Parker has been working ever faithfully and well to bring light into shadowed places, to bring hope, ambition and inspiration to generation after generation of Negro youth. His has been a long and great service not only to the thousands of children and youths he has directly aided, but to this entire community and state. Indeed the influence of his good works spreads to all parts of the country. He has already found his satisfactions and rewards beyond reckoning. But tomorrow afternoon Birmingham will make acknowledgement of its indebtedness and gratitude to Dr. Parker and observe the golden anniversary of his service with ceremonies in the auditorium of the Industrial High School, of which he has been principal since its establishment in 1900.

Erskine Ramsay, president of the Birmingham Board of Education, and Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of city schools, will be among the speakers. Dr. Glenn will present a gift to Dr. Parker. Spokesmen for the citizens of Birmingham, the Industrial High School student body, for its alumni, and for Birmingham teachers also will be heard. There will be music by the high school's famous A Cappella Choir.

Dr. Parker entered the Birmingham public school system in 1888 and, with the exception of one year, has served continuously since then. The great school he has headed for nearly 40 years is largely a monument to his ability and devotion. Such an immeasurable contribution as he has made to others finds its supreme return in the soul-stirring knowledge of something of what that service has meant to struggling human beings. But if, besides, any crowns are deserved, surely a resplendent one is due Dr. Parker. Figuratively, it will be presented to him by Birmingham Sunday—with admiration and affection.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 1, 1939

The Julius Rosenwald Fund's Annual Series Of Fellowships

The fellowships awarded annually to Southerners by the Julius Rosenwald Fund constitute an increasingly important factor in the encouragement of advanced study in various fields.

The third series of fellowships for white Southerners has just been announced, and included on the list are representatives of a wide variety of vocations. The substantial awards will make it possible for the recipients to devote their full energies for a year to the work of their choice.

It is interesting to note that the current series includes a number of individuals who intend to study in South America, indicating that the foundation believes the South can profit by closer collaboration and understanding with our neighbors. Chess Abernathy, Jr., editor of *The Cobb County Times*, Marietta, Ga.; Albert Edwin Carter, Sunday editor of *The Chattanooga Times*, and T. Lynn Smith, professor at Louisiana State University, will conduct various studies in Central and South America.

Two Alabamians are included on the list. Claude Shannon, young artist of Montgomery who has attracted attention with his portrayals of Negro life and who was awarded a fellowship by the fund last year, will receive another for the coming year. Shelby Southard, a graduate of Birmingham-Southern College and at present connected with the WPA writers' project in Birmingham, will devote a year to creative writing.

Paula Snelling and Lillian Smith, of *The North Georgia Review*, were awarded a joint fellowship to be devoted to a study of Southern literature. About four years ago these young women undertook to publish a small, four-page literary quarterly which they named *Pseudopodia*. They have continued this sprightly journal, and the fellowship they are to receive is a fitting recognition of their efforts.

Others included on the list are: John N. Lyle, Atlanta, Ga., a study of British banking; Marcus Bartlett, of radio station WSB, Atlanta, study of radio in education; Melvin E. Thompson, of the Georgia Department of Education; Prof. Walter E. Sewell, of Georgia Tech, and Prof. R. E. Yates, of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., studies in educational reorganization; Carolina, economics and sociology; Dorothy H. Tisdale, of the University of North Carolina, a study of Southern youth; Dan R. Vining, University of Arkansas, economics, and John D. Black, University of Arkansas, zoology.

The above list illustrates the range of activities covered by the awards. The purpose for which the Rosenwald Fund has made the fellowships available is the encouragement of advanced study in the social and natural sciences and also the encouragement of literature and the arts. Through these awards, and through a similar series to Negroes which has been offered for a number of years, the creative writing; May Justus Tracy, Tracy City, Tenn., Southern mountain folklore; J. has been helping to make the South a better fund is helping to make the South a better W. Kendrick, of the University of North place in which to live.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 18, 1939

SCIENCE ACADEMY HEARS PAPER BY AMANDA E. PEELE

Assistant Professor of Biology at Hampton Institute First Negro Woman to Appear Before Body

A young Negro woman, Amanda Eunice Peele, assistant professor of biology at Hampton institute, appeared on the 17th annual program of the Virginia Academy of Science at Danville this month.

The significance is in the fact that she is the first Negro woman to present a research paper on any program of the academy, and was the only Negro person on the program of this particular meeting of the body. Two Negro men—Dr. Thomas W. Turner, director, and Professor K. B. M. Crooks, associate professor of the Hampton institute department of biology, have presented theses to the body, but no other Negro woman has offered a work in research.

Her paper dealt with the floral anatomy of trapa natans (the water chestnut), looking to the discovery of a truer relationship of flowering plants.

More than 300 Virginia scientists, laboratory research workers, college professors, and university students attended the meeting. One hundred research papers in eleven different sections were presented. The academy outlined the following two projects, with moves to promote them: (1) Preservation of the Dismal Swamp because it offers a valuable field for exploration and may well serve as a sanctuary for wild life; and, (2) the formation of science clubs in high schools, in order to acquaint youth with scientific thinking and the scientific approach to the solution of problems.

Entering Hampton from a high school in Garysburg, N. C., she brought a record of high attainment in mathematics and English; and she rose to honor rank in the completion of secondary work at the institute. Later in the college, she became an outstanding student in chemistry, physics, biology and botany. She was graduated from Hampton institute in 1930. Beginning her service there, she later entered Cornell on a general education board scholarship and received the degree of master of science in 1934. While in Cornell, she was elected to membership in the national Pi Lambda Theta fraternity.

First Colored Woman Makes Address Before Virginia Scientists

DANVILLE, Va.—Miss Amanda Eunice Peele, assistant professor in the Biology Department at Hampton Institute, has been noted as the first colored woman research student to read a report at the annual program of the Virginia Academy of Science, which has headquarters here.

Miss Peele was presented at the seventeenth annual program held May 4th to 6th, last week. Her paper, dealing with the floral anatomy of trapa natans (the water chestnut), was read before an assembly of more than 300 Virginia scientists, laboratory research workers, college professors and university students.

At previous annual sessions two colored men workers in the field, Dr. Thomas W. Turner, director, and Prof. K. B. M. Crooks, associate professor, superiors of Miss Peele in the same department, were invited to report their findings before the body.

University Prof. Honored

Prof. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, head of the Department of Sociology at Howard University, who was named to the executive board of the Eastern Sociological Society at the closing session of the 19th annual convention of the organization. His new book, "The Negro Family in The United States," will appear next month.

Danville, Va., Register
May 12, 1939

Oldest Colored Teacher Resigns

—o—

Mary A. Grasty, believed to be the oldest negro teacher in Danville, has resigned as a teacher at Westmoreland School. She is the widow of W. F. Grasty, for many years a leader in education among his people here. His widow has taught for 38 years in Virginia, 27 years in Danville. She is eligible for a pension under the state system.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
April 22, 1939

Austin High Student Wins In Essay Contest

Using the subject, "What Can the Negro Do to Improve Negro-White Relationships?" Charles Woods, Austin High student, won the essay contest sponsored by the World Fellowship Committee of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA, it was announced yesterday.

The winner, along with the runner-up, Helen Aileen Burke of Mechanicsville Junior High, and the two next highest Mildred Tipton, Austin, and Alfredda Gordon, Mechanicsville Junior High School, will give the essays Monday 7 p. m. at the Green School.

Brevard, N. C., Transylvania Times
May 11, 1939

Colored Girl Winner of Cash Essay Awar

Hazel Turner, 16, daughter of He rietta Turner, has been notified th she won the cash prize essay in t Women's Christian Temperance Uni contest at the Allen (colored) hi school in Asheville. The young girl paying her way through school working during summer vacations.

Dr. Nabrit Is Named To Nat'l Zoologist Group

Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, of the science department at Atlanta University, was notified this week that he has been elected to associate membership in the American Society of Zoologists. The election took place in December at the Zoologists' meeting in Richmond, Virginia.

To be eligible for membership in the American Society, a candidate in addition to being engaged in zoological research, must be the possessor of the doctor of philosophy degree.

A graduate of Morehouse College in 1925, Dr. Nabrit received both the master of science degree and doctor of pholosophy degree from Brown University. He has been on the faculty of Atlanta University since 1932.

Dr. Nabrit's latest publications, "Regeneration in the Tail Fins of Embryo Fishes" and "A Study of the Effect of Cautery on Regeneration in the Central Nervous System of the Embryo on Fundulus Heteroclitus" appeared in the October issue of the Journal of Experimental Zoology and in the December supplement of the Anatomical Record. The latter is a publication of the American Society of Zoologists.

Language Group Elects Negro Girl President

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Unanimously elected president of the French-American Student league Miss Doris V. Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Carter of Flushing, L. I., announced this week that she would use her position to increase the interest of Negro students, among high schools of the city, in French speaking countries.

The league of which she is president, is composed of individual French student leagues of all high and junior high schools of the boroughs of Queens.

She is also the president of the French Student league of the Jamaica high school.

Americans Pay Tribute To African Educator

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Educators in various sections of the nation recently paid tribute to Dr. Orishatukeh Faduma, native African, a member of the faculty at Virginia Theological Seminary here. Dr. Faduma was honored for his achievements in the field of education in America since he became head of the Peabody Academy at Troy, N. C., 1895-1914.

The Peabody Academy, which was founded about 1887 by the American Missionary Association, was developed during Dr. Faduma's administration into a first class high and normal institution. It was noted for training teachers.

In 1914 he was granted a leave of absence to return to Africa where he spent eight years in general education work and on a lecture tour. While there he became head of the Government Model School, director of educational work in West Africa, and inspector of schools in his colony.

When Dr. Faduma returned to America after the close of the World War his school at Troy had been taken over by the government. He then accepted a position at Kings Mountain, N. C., as assistant principal of Lincoln Academy, where he remained until five years ago when he was placed on the retired list.

DR. O. FADUMA

Following his retirement at Lincoln Academy, Dr. Faduma came to Virginia Theological Seminary and College. He was the first West African to successfully pass the Intermediate B. A. at London University, England, in 1885. But previously he won first place in a competitive scholarship examination in nine subjects, and was sent to Queens College, England, in 1812.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Atlanta Child Prodigy So Smart Parents Can't Explain Source Of Her Brilliance

Five-Year-Old Marlene White Astounds Listeners on 'We, the People' Program with Extent of Her Knowledge—Turkish Princess Pins Own Corsage on Her.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Harlem had a new child prodigy this week—a five-year-old Atlanta, Ga., lass who can recite the complete Gettysburg Address without prompting, answer 175 difficult questions promptly and correctly, and perform other prodigious feats of memory which would stump intelligent adults.

The remarkable little girl, Marlene White, appeared last Tuesday evening with Gabriel Heates on the "We, The People," radio program and justified reports of her talents which had preceded her from her native Georgia.

SHE'S ACQUAINTED WITH HITLER

Speaking in a high-pitched but musical voice, Marlene named the Great Lakes, the various planets, the founder of Georgia, the author of "Treasure Island," the Chancellor of Germany, the author of "Gone With the Wind," and other brain teasers put by the famous radio quizzer.

Her performance so amazed other stars on the program that they immediately rushed around the little child to congratulate her and ask questions of their own. All were promptly answered. The new quizzers included Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., William Holden, star of the movie "Golden Boy," and Princess Humarye Yenice of Turkey, who pinned her own corsage on Marlene.

CHILD'S BRILLIANCE MYSTIFIES PARENTS

Jerome White, Marlene's father, who brought her here for the radio appearance, was unable to explain his daughter's precocity when a Courier reporter visited the family at 160 West 132nd street. Neither could Mrs. Ernestine White, the mother.

"It all started when someone gave Marlene a globe map when she was two years old," the father said. "She asked us to name the continents on it for her. We did and she promptly remembered them. Her mother was very fond of the Gettysburg Address and happened to read it to Marlene a few times. We were amazed to find that she remembered that also. So we started teaching her."

Mrs. White said Marlene was always an unusual child. She crawled at three weeks, stood up at five months and walked quite easily at nine months.

DON'T LET HER KNOW SHE'S SMART

"We have taken good care not to let her know she's unusual though," the mother said, "so we seldom let her see her pictures in the papers or hear us talk about her."

Marlene's pictures have appeared quite frequently in the Southern papers, daily and weekly, as a result of her mental exploits. Recently she recited the full Gettysburg Address for Governor E. D. Rivers at the state capital in Georgia, and gave two recitals. The Whites called their daughter in, and in answer to questions she described the Munich Agreement, the solar system, the composition of water, the resignation of King Edward VIII of England, the force of gravity and the printing of paper currency.

OTHER CHILDREN GIFTED, TOO

The Whites also brought their other two young daughters to Harlem with them and revealed that both are endowed with the same mental capacity. Barbara Jean, just two years old, gave an unsolicited demonstration of her abilities during the interview by climbing upon a chair and reciting an eight-line poem.

Her father smilingly asked her what famous lady conducted a syndicated column called "My Day," and Barbara Jean promptly interrupted her recitation to mutter:

"Elenur Rose-velt."

The youngest daughter is expected to exceed even Marlene, her father said. At eighteen months, she could remembr the answers to twenty difficult questions, he stated, and her list is increasing daily. The third daughter, Loretta, now three years old, can answer approximately forty questions now, he declared, but she doesn't have much interest in the practice.

PARENTS EDUCATED

Neither of the parents have unusual memories, they revealed, although both are college graduates. Mrs. White finished Spellman college and her husband attended LeMoyne in Memphis. Mr. White, an accountant, is currently employed as an adult education teacher on WPA in Atlanta.

Mr. White is now negotiating several new radio engagements for Marlene, he said, and Harry Popkin, president of the Million Dollar Pictures Corporation, is discussing the possibility of placing her in a forthcoming movie short.

Two National Urban League Fellowships To Women This Year

Mrs. Dorothy E. Fassit of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Ruth G. Hamlin of Indianapolis, Ind., were named this week by the National Urban League as recipients of fellowships for study in the field of social work.

Mrs. Fassit was assigned to study at the New York School of Social Work on a fellowship of $1,200 given annually in memory of Anthony Benezet. She is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1924 and received her B. S. in social service work at Simmons College, Boston, in 1933.

Miss Hamlin was assigned to the School of Applied Sciences of the University of Pittsburgh on a fellowship of $1,000 maintained jointly by the National and the Pittsburgh Urban Leagues. She is a graduate, magna cum laude' of Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, class of 1932.

Since the National Urban League was organized in 1910, it has awarded ninety fellowships to colored students, all of whom are now engaged in some phase of social work among Negroes. This year's fellows were selected from a total of more than 100 candidates by the fellowship committee of the League, of which Miss Dorothy Straus, New York City lawyer, is chairman.

Boost Rev. Settle for Spingarn Medal

COLUMBUS, O. — (ANP) — The Rev. Glenn T. Settle of Cleveland, founder and director of the radio program, "Wings Over Jordon," was boosted as a candidate for the 1939 Spingarn Medal in a letter sent to Oswald Garrison Willard of New York, chairman of award committee, by the Frontiers' Club of this city, A. P. Bentley, president, and J. S. Hines Jr. secretary.

There is abundant evidence to show that this program is educating millions, is softening racial prejudices, and has gained unprecedented respect and tolerance for the colored Americans in all quarters.

Social Worker Given $1,000 To Attend School

Has Engaged In Work For 5 Years

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 22—Mrs. Margaret Lewis-Cooke, for the past five years engaged as a social worker out on the office of the Family Welfare agency, was awarded a $1,000 scholarship recently to matriculate at the Western Reserve university in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Cooke became connected with the Family Welfare agency in November, 1934. During these five years she has distinguished herself as one of the foremost social matrons of Bluff City. She has attended a series of regional institutes of the Family Welfare association of America, held in Chattanooga, Tenn., Atlanta and Clayton Georgia.

During the critical flood of 193 she established volunteer training for sociology students.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Lewis of 61 Edith street are Mrs. Cooke's parents. The social worker received her training in the public school and LeMoyne college of Memphis.

FIRST OF RACE TO HEAD CITY HIGH SCHOOL

Douglas Post Is Still Vacant

Mrs. M. O. Bousfield, well known educator and wife of the Negro health director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, assumed her new duties Tuesday as principal of

Wendell Phillips high school as the fall term began. Appointment of Mrs. Bousfield, first Negro to become principal of a high school in Chicago, was not revealed until last weekend.

Wendell Phillips high school's new principal enjoys the distinction of being the foremost woman educator in the country. Besides being the only colored ever named to the principalship of one of Chicago's high schools, she is the only woman of her race to occupy a similar position.

Mrs. Bousfield taught for five years at Wendell Phillips, then in 1927 was named principal of Keith elementary school, and in 1931 principal of Douglass elementary school. During the depression several schools were shut down and consolidated, so in 1933 she returned as principal, holding that tor and also head teacher at Dunbar school. A year later Douglass was reopened and Mrs. Bousfield returned as principal, holindg that position until her recent appointment.

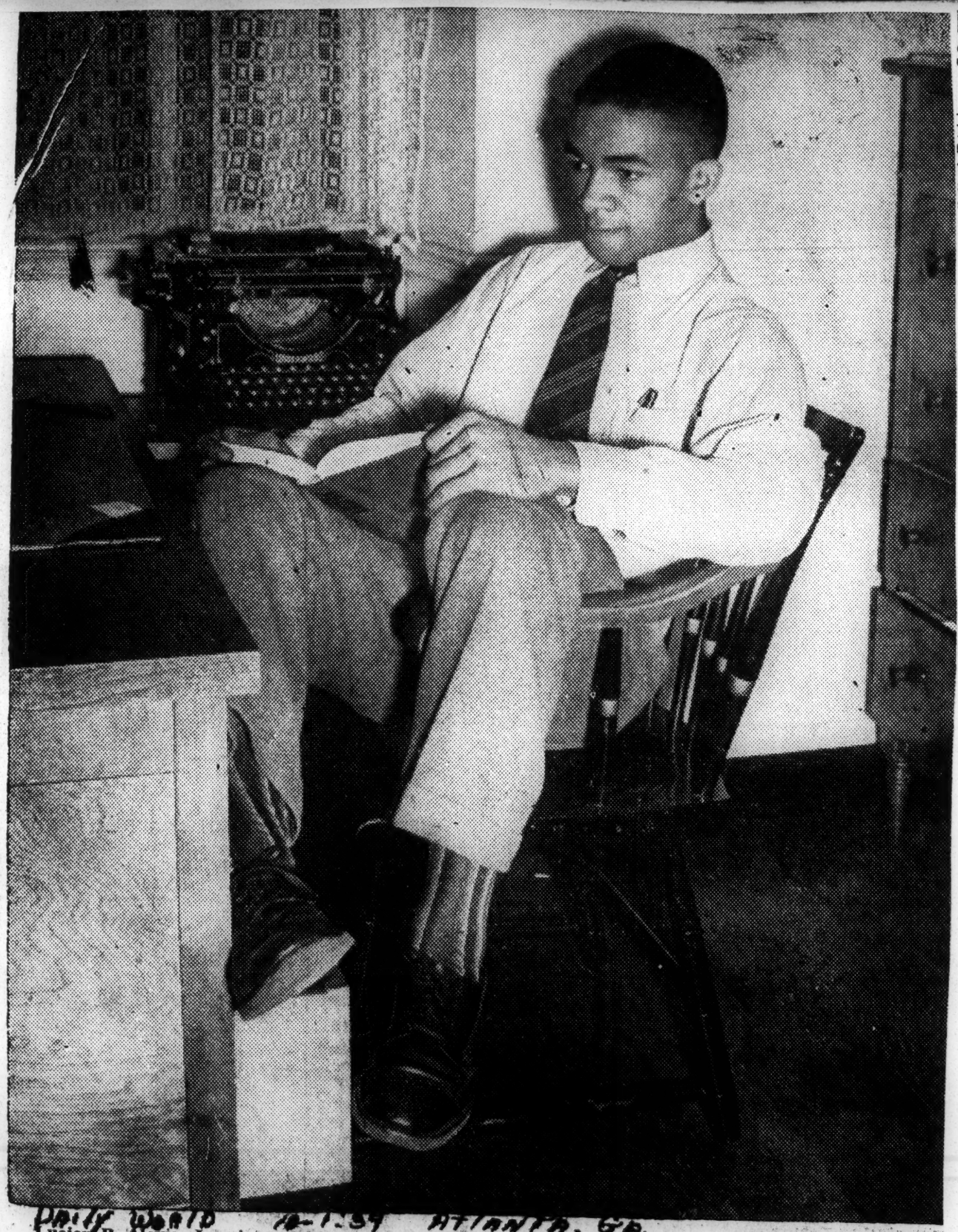
9-10-38

Post Still Vacant

The Board of Education revealed Wednesday that no election has been held to appoint a principal to Douglass school, which post was left vacant by Mrs. Bousfield's new assignment.

A campaign, headed by the BEE and having the wholehearted support of civic leaders, groups and organizations is being launched to secure that position now filled by Miss Grace S. Mason, white assistant principal at the school, for a colored appointee. It has been pointed out that Douglass' enrollment is predominantly colored and the school board and Superintendent Johnson are urged to name a Negro as principal there.

Among those suggested for the post are Avery French, assistant principal at Medill high school on the west side, and Mrs. Helen Glover, adjustment teacher at Farren elementary school.



Daily World 10-1-38 Atlanta, Ga.

Lucien B. Alexis, Jr., pictured here as he recently began his studies for the fall semester in his new room at Adams House, dormitory at Harvard University, is the first of his race to be admitted to a dormitory at the historic Cambridge, Mass., institution. He is starting his sophomore year and is the son of Lucien V. Alexis, superintendent of Negro Schools, New Orleans, who is a graduate of Harvard, cum laude, in 1913. (Acme photo.)

Mrs. Mary Bethune Speaks At Yale Chapel

Dunjee 10-29-38 Chron.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16—(A N P)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune Cookman college and director of the NYA Negro division, was the speaker Tuesday in Marquand chapel of the Sterling Divinity quadrangle of Yale university. Pointing out some of the outstanding contributions she has made during her illustrious career, Dean L. A. Weigle of the Yale Divinity school introduced Dr. Bethune as "one of the great Negro women of America." It is probably the first time that a Negro woman has spoken in this chapel.

In her masterful way Dr. Bethune spoke with reference to the contributions which Yale has made to American life and culture, and pointed out that in the critical times in which we live the Yale men have an even greater opportunity to help to create a real democracy in America. "In the South," said the speaker, "the rays of human brotherhood are slowly but surely breaking it through, and we are counting on you to carry the light of this brotherhood to all the darkened corners of this land of ours."

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

WIN SCHOLARSHIPS TO TUSKEGEE

Recipients of scholarships to Tuskegee Institute, the four young candidates for graduation from McDonogh No. 35 High School are, standing, left to right: Virgil Duplessis, Edith Roberts. Seated, left to right, Leontine Martin and Francis Thomas. Standing at the extreme right is Louis A. G. Blanchet, chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

McDonogh 35 PTA Plan Scholarships To Tuskegee For 4

The P.-T. A. of McDonogh 35 High School will establish four scholarships to Tuskegee for the year 1939-40. The awards, known as the Tuskegee-McDonogh 35-P.-T. A. Scholarships, will cover two-thirds of the cost of one year's total expenses, including transportation to and from the school. The other one-third cost is to be borne by the parents.

The committee into whose hands falls the selection of the proper student for the award consists of Louis A. G. Blanchet, chairman; Miss Frederica Fobb, Miss Laura Ives, and Miss Emma Williams. This year the committee is planning to suggest Francis Thomas, Edith Roberts, Leontine Martin and Virgil Duplessis to the principal, L. V. Alexis, and has reason to believe that he will recommend them to the P.-T. A. at its final meeting for the 1939 session.

Virgil Duplessis has selected brickmasonry in the department of Industrial Arts; Misses Roberts, Thomas and Martin have selected work in Home Economics.

Eppse Elected to Authors' Society

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Prof. Merl R. Eppse, chairman of the department of history and social science at Tennessee State College, has just been notified of his election to honorary membership in the Eugene Field Society, national association of authors and journalists. This recognition came to him by reason of the publication of his "Guide to the Study of the Negro American History," "The Negro, too, in American History, and "An Elementary History of America."

M. R. Eppse

N.C. Official To Get Ph.D.

ALPHONSE HENINBURG,

DURHAM, N.C. — Alphonse Heninburg, assistant to the president of North Carolina College here, will receive his doctor of philosophy degree in education at New York University on June 7.

Mr.s Heninburg was born in Whistler, Ala., which has a population of about 350. He was graduated from Tuskegee in 1920, and won his Phi Beta Kappa key and degree at Grinnell College in Iowa and a diploma from the Sorbonne in Paris.

He was an instructor in modern languages at the Winston-Salem Teachers' College and at Tuskegee, where he directed personnel. He also served as president of the American Teachers' Association.

SHELBY NEGRO PUPILS WIN ESSAY CONTESTS

Lead In State Awards From Tuberculosis Association

Memphis and Shelby County negro students led the state in awards made by the Tennessee Tuberculosis Association in the 3000-word essay contest conducted in negro high schools and colleges.

Mrs. Edwina G. Harrell, executive secretary of the Shelby County Tuberculosis Society, said that Mary Louise Lynch of LeMoyne College, winner of third place in the high school contest last year, received the $10 offered by the state as first prize, in the college group.

Award of $10, first prize in the state high school group, went to Mary Emma Stewart of Barret's Chapel, who won first prize in the county last year and again this year, receiving $10 from the Shelby County Society and the second state prize of $7.50 was awarded Uriah Carr of Booker T. Washington School, winner of the $10 given as first prize in the city schools by the local society.

The three essays with that of the winner of the Nashville contest will be entered in the contest conducted by the National Tuberculosis Society for college and high school groups.

The Shelby County Society offers $7.50 each to city and county high school students as second prize and $5 as third prize. Leatha Ann Clark of Manassas School won second prize in the city, and Allie Mae McWilliams of Manassas tied for third place with Anna Griffin of Booker T. Washington, each receiving $5.

The second prize in the county group was awarded Josie Bell Metcalf of Woodstock Training School and third prize to Mary Evelyn Flowers of Geeter High School.

GOVERNOR AMAZED BY CHILD PRODIGY

Marlene White Daily World Appears Before 5-31-39 State Executive Ga.

By LUCIUS JONES

Governor E. D. Rivers is the latest addition to petite Marlene White's growing list of admirers of all ages. The four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome White, 54 Ashby St., S. W., won lofty praise from the Georgia executive Monday morning, shortly before noon. when she appeared in his office to recite the Gettysburg address and answer more than thirty difficult historical, political, and scientific questions for his approval.

The amazing little child prodigy "rattled off" Former U. S. President Abraham Lincoln's memorable address in a manner which made it seem that it was merely her method of "warming up".

TOUGH QUESTIONING

After that, her mother, the former Ernestine Williams, who was educated at Booker T. Washington High school and Spelman college, "fired" a barrage of tough questions at her. She answered them without hesitation and did it with such cool casualness that, upon exhausting the list, the expression on her pretty little face seemed to suggest:

"Now, why don't you ask some hard ones?"

Mrs. White also had Loretta, three-year-old sister of Marlene, with her. Baby Barbara Jean, a third daughter now almost two years old, remained at home.

GOVERNOR AMAZED

You can imagine Governor Rivers' amazement Monday morning as the mere slip of a young lady, recently the source of widespread newspaper comment because of her phonemal mentality, correctly answered such questions as.

Who discovered America? Why was the United States forced into the World War? What are the planets? The five continents? The Great Lakes? Who was Pope Pius XI? What is the chemical symbol for water?

MARLENE WHITE

INVITED BY GOVERNOR

Mrs. White went to the Capitol at the invitation of Governor Rivers' personal secretary who had heard about the child prodigy through a recent feature article in a local daily written by Lamar Q. Ball.

Monday evening, June 12, at eight o'clock at Allen Temple A.M.E. church. little Marlene is scheduled to appear in her first formal recital (she plays and sings as well as recites and answers questions). The general public will be extended a cordial welcome.

COLUMBIA COLORED ALUMNI

"COLUMBIA," the alumni journal of Columbia University, contains an interesting record of the part the world's largest university has played in the education of Negroes. A summary of the activities of living Negro graduates of the various schools of this famous university has been compiled by the Rev. John H. Johnson, himself an alumnus of Columbia College and an M.A. from the university.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, who is now vicar of St. Martin's P. E. Church and Protestant chaplain of the New York Police Department, very aptly says that:

"Columbia has made her most valuable contribution to the colored race by training teachers. Many of the leading southern educators hold degrees from Columbia. While the colored undergraduates at the University are largely from northern cities, the great majority of graduate students are from the South. It is gratifying to note that so many of Columbia's "sons" have entered the teaching profession and gone to that section of the country where the needs is greatest, to serve the members of their own race."

Besides the large number who have studied at Teachers' College, there are listed ten who finished the Columbia School of Physicians and Surgeons; 10 who finished the Columbia School of Dentistry; 5 who finished the course in Social Work; 2 from the School of Music; 1 from the Art School; 1 from accountancy; 1 from architecture; and 1 from the School of Pharmacy.

Some outstanding Columbia graduates include: The late Dr. James Weldon Johnson, Paul Robeson, Magistrate Myles Paige and Assemblyman William T. Andrews, who completed courses in the Law School; George Gregory and Ben Johnson, who distinguished themselves in athletics as under-graduates, becoming captains of the basketball and track teams, respectively; the Revs. Adam Clayton Powell, jr., and Shelton Hale Bishop, prominent Harlem ministers; Charles L. Franklin, director of the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Colored Urban Population; Dr. George E. Haynes, the first colored student to take his doctorate at Columbia; Dr. Willis N. Huggins, noted historian, who received his master's degree from Columbia; John Louis Wilson, noted architect; A. Maurice Moore, pharmacist, who is at present chief buyer of drugs and chemicals for the City of New York Department of Purchases; Charles Alston, mural and magazine painter; and Alfred W. Tucker, certified public accountant.

Columbia is not only the greatest university in this country but is also one of the most expensive. But despite this fact, it is gratifying to know that more and more Negroes living in New York and vicinity are taking advantage of the unexcelled educational opportunities that are here afforded..

OUTSTANDING

JENNIE L. CHEATHAM
only Negro elected to the Laureati Society, honor society of West Philadelphia High School, will graduate from the school June 20. On June 22, she will graduate from Apex Beauty College, and will take the Pennsylvania State Board examination in July.

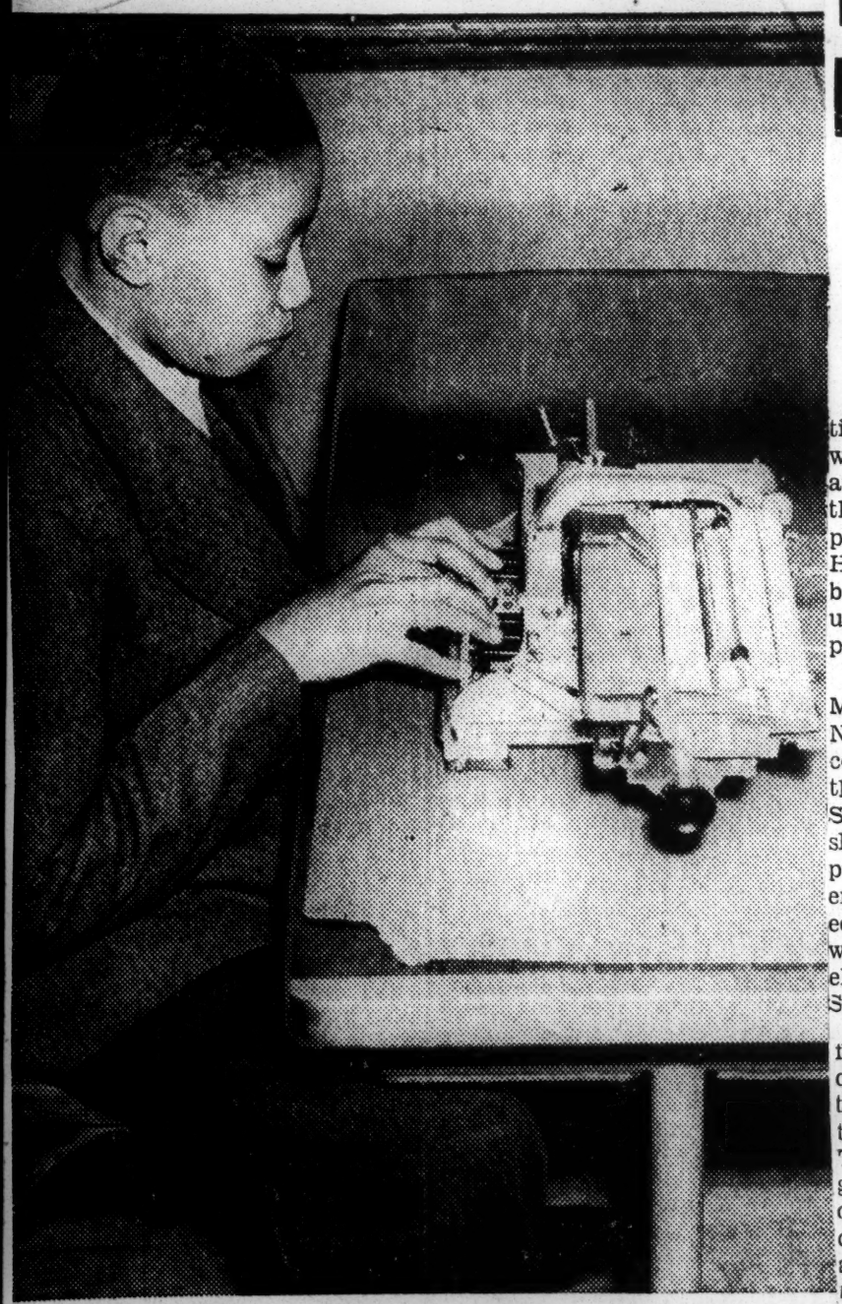
Miss Cheatham is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Cheatham of Battle Creek, Mich. She lives with her sister, Mrs. John Manning of 4523 Kingsessing avenue. Mrs. Manning is a registered nurse.

TRADITION BREAKER

MISS GRACE DOYLE,
outstanding junior at Fisk University last year, who recently broke tradition by becoming the first co-ed elected president of the Student Council. She held a "B" average or above on the dean's list and was active in dramatics.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

BLIND YOUTH WINS AWARD



Defender WILLIAM KING 12-9-39

Blind student at Wendell Phillips high school who was awarded first prize Thursday by the Kiwanis club for an essay on "Americanism." The award, amounting to $25 in cash, was presented to the 19-year-old youth at a luncheon held at the Hotel Sherman where he was the honored guest. Young King lives with his mother, Mrs. Ethel Waddy, at 119 East Forty-third streett. He is shown at his Braille typewriter preparing a copy of his essay, "An Ideal American," for the Chicago Defender.—Photo by Gushiniere.

Negro Girl Named Managing Editor At Hunter College

First of Her Race to Hold Position

Newsweek

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Journalistic history was made here this week when Miss Shirley Simpson, a student in Hunter college, became the first Negro to be elected to the position of managing editor of the Hunter College Bulletin published by the student body of the college under the supervision of the department of journalism.

Miss Simpson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Simpson of New York and is a junior at the college. She has been working on the paper since September, 1938. Serving a six-month apprenticeship, she was promoted to cub reporter in January and a full reporter in March. When the managing editor resigned a temporary officer was selected until the staff held an election. The staff elected Miss Simpson.

Miss Simpson is active in many fields at school, being a member of the Toussaint L'Ouverture club the American Students union, and the YWCA. She also belongs to the Thomas Negro Composers Study group, Harlem Christian Youth council, N. Y. Winni club and is a deep student of Negro history. She also was one of the three colored members of a college group which presented a drama at the college of the City of New York this past week.

Her father is a linotype operator and is employed in a downtown publishing house. Other members of her family include a sister, Ila Simpson, a student of Knoxville college, and a brother Walter, Jr., 10 years old.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 1, 1939

Urban League

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Dorothy B. Fassit, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Ruth G. Hamlin, of Indianapolis, Ind., were named this week by the National Urban League as recipients of fellowships for study in the field of social work.

The former was assigned to study at the New York School of Social Work on a fellowship of $1,200 given annually in memory of Anthony Benezet. She is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1934, and received her B. S. in social service work at Simmons College, Boston, in 1933.

Ruth Hamlin was assigned to the School of Applied Sciences of the University of Pittsburgh on a fellowship of $1,000 maintained jointly by the National and the Pittsburgh Urban Leagues. She is a graduate (magna cum laude) of Butler University, Indianapolis, class of 1932.

90 Fellowships Given.

Since the National Urban League was organized in 1910, it has awarded 90 fellowships to colored students, all of whom are now engaged in some phase of social work among negroes. This year's fellows were selected from a total of more than 100 candidates by the fellowship committee of the league, of which Dorothy Straus, New York city lawyer, is chairman.

For the first time the National Urban League has secured fellowships for two young men to study at the Rochdale Co-operative Institute, located on 12th street, New York city. This institution is incorporated by the Consumers' Co-operative Association and devotes its energies to training its students in the technique and history of the co-operative movement, with the view of increasing the possibilities of developing co-operative societies among the low-income groups in the United States.

Barrington Dunbar, who is a graduate of New York University, and has done 30 hours of work on his doctorate at the same institution, and John L. Harmon, graduate of Howard University and who has had a good deal of experience with co-operative movements, are the two Urban League fellows with this organization.

Five Months' Course.

The scholarship provides for five months' course of study. Three months will be spent in classroom and two months field work with a co-operative organization, such as a restaurant, grocery store or housing unit.

In securing these scholarships, it is the hope of the league movement that through the contacts made and the grade of work done by these two fellows, we might be able to interest persons who appreciate both the possibility and necessity of co-operative societies in the United States and a larger number of colored people will have an opportunity of receiving this type of training, and that some capital can be obtained to make a demonstration in Harlem.

Winner of Tuberculosis Essay Prize

J. VAUGHAN GARY, president of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association, awarding a check for $10. as second prize in an essay contest conducted by the association, to Miss Lucy W. Wood, Norfolkian, of the Virginia Union University, Richmond.

First prize of $15 went to Miss Ruby [illegible], also a student of Virginia Union University, who was not present. A third prize of $5 was won by Miss Lois N. Gee, of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.

The contest was a part of the educational campaign of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association.

Blind Boy Wins Prize For Best Essay On Americanism

CHICAGO —(ANP)— An 18-year old junior at Wendell Phillips High School, who is blind, fatherless and under-privileged even for a Negro, nevertheless feels so deeply about this nation that he has just won a $25 prize for the best essay on Americanism written by any high school pupil in Cook County.

The boy, William King, was guest of honor down town at the Kiwanis Club where several hundred clubmen had gathered. The Kiwanians cheered as the youth was led to the platform and introduced by President Herbert S. Simpson of the club.

"Billy King represents the true American," Simpson said. "It is in such a struggle as [illegible] making, and in such pride he takes in his country that the history of the nation has been written. Somehow I am more stirred than I have been in years when I contemplate that among all the rich and poor, the overprivileged and the underprivileged youth of our high schools the one to write the best essay on Americanism is this boy who battles such handicaps.

"I predict that when those more fortunate than he are writing alibis for their failures he will be creating a record of real success. All honor to him."

Bond Named U.S. Ed. Consultant

FORT VALLEY, Ga., (ANP) —It was announced here this week that Dr. Horace Mann Bond had been appointed special consultant for the American Commission on Teacher Education, a four-year study includes thirty-four leading state, county, and city school systems, with a highly selected number of colleges, teachers colleges, and universities. Tuskegee Institute and Prairie View College are the only Negro institutions selected to participate in the four year program of the Commission, which is designed to help revolutionize methods of teacher education in America.

PA. STUDENT TO GET A $1,200 STUDY AWARD

Fellowship Granted V. C. Duckrey, Pennsylvania University Grad

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 8 —The second of two fellowships of $1200 each for study in the field of social work will go to Vernor C. R. Duckrey, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, the National Urban League announced this week. The fellowship is maintained through a fund established "In memory of Anthony Benezet."

Mr. Duckrey is a native of Philadelphia. He attended State Teachers college, Cheyney, Pa., from 1931 to 1933, and the University of Pennsylvania from 1935 to 1937. Since that time he has taken courses each year in the graduate school of the university. He will be assigned to study at the New York School of Social Work, and will enter in the winter quarter.

Mrs. Dorothy B. Fassit, also of Philadelphia and a University of Pennsylvania graduate, received the first of two Benezet fellowships awarded this year. She entered the New York School of Social Work in September.

South Side Honor Graduates

Tribune 6-18-39 Chicago, Ill

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Howard Johnson. Bowen.
Hortense Wilhelms. Hirsch.
Roslyn Kasselman. Hyde Park.
Jeanne Urbanowicz. Bowen.
Bernadine Williams. Hirsch.
John Kimbel. Bowen.

Helen Macko. Bowen.
Gladys Armstead. Du Sable.
Warren De Bracy. Wendell Phillips.
Sallie Heard. Du Sable.
Alonzo Miller Jr. Du Sable.
Alice E. Carr. Hyde Park.

Glen Highman. Hirsch.
Mary Smith. Wendell Phillips.
Sampson Myles. Wendell Phillips.
Allen Wright. Du Sable.
Doris Becton. Wendell Phillips.
Hugh Story. Tilden Technical.

Fred Stone. Hirsch.
Charles Peller. Tilden Technical.
William Feuerstein. Tilden Technical.
Walter Peterson. Tilden Technical.
Thomas King Jr. Hyde Park.
Arthur Levy. Hyde Park.

VIRGINIA BOY DARTMOUTH'S "MOST INTELLIGENT" STUDENT

HANOVER, N. H., June 15—Following the era of liberalism in education among fashionable Eastern colleges, Dartmouth college seniors kept pace Friday with Harvard undergraduates, who recently admitted a Negro to one of their houses, by voting a member of the Negro race as the "most intelligent" member

of the class of 1939.

He is Charles Twitchell Davis of Hampton, Va. Davis is also the only Negro at Dartmouth to win a coveted senior fellowship, which he was awarded last year.

Davis is one of the most popular young men on the campus, maintaining the respect of both his fellow students and the faculty.

Gets Second Degree From Same School

6-17-39

PINE BLUFF, Ark., June 15—(Special)—Among the outstanding American educators to receive the honorary Doctor's degrees at the annual commencement exercises of Morehouse College last Tuesday was Dr. John B. Watson, president of Arkansas State College. In 1924, Morehouse conferred upon President Watson the Master of Arts degree for outstanding achievement, and it is fitting that this well-known Atlanta institution should, after 15 years, see fit to confer on Dr. Watson the Doctor's degree for still greater success as an educator.

A Texan by birth, Dr. Watson is a man of wide business and educational experience. For twelve years he served on the International Y.M.C.A. committee, organized during the World War the laborers in the shipyards and munition plants, and took over in 1921 the affairs of the then defunct Atlanta State Savings bank. His experience in education has been even wider, for in one capacity or another he has taught the Negro youth for a period of fifty years. At Leland College in Louisiana he served as president for five years, during which time the school made rapid strides forward. In 1928, he resigned the presidency of Leland College to become president of Arkansas' new State College for Negroes.

Unquestionably, Dr. Watson is one of the leading thinkers and educators of his race.

Mullings, S. C., Enterprise
June 1, 1939

Negro Student Gets High Diploma, Age 43

F. A. Thompson in Morning News

Conway. May 22—When one preaches his own baccalaureate sermon—that would seem to be news.

When the graduating class of the Whittmore high school, which is the ig scool for colored students at Conway, assembled on Sunday, May 14th to hear the baccalaureate sermon, Rev. John Charlton occupied the pulpit and he was at the same time a senior who this year received a diploma. His scholastic standing has been excellent thru out the four years of his school work and he graduates second from the top. His age is 43 and, incidentaly, he has a daughter in the high school.

Son of a Methodist preacher, Charlton was born in Summerton and moved from place to place as change in pastorate require. He had received about three years of schooling when he came to Conway some 15 or more years ago where he began work as a fireman on one of the steam boats which at that time plied between Conway and Georgetown. At intervals he also preached.

Recognizing the need of more training, he entered high school four years ago. While keeping up with his classes he supported and educated his family, consisting of a wife and three children by working at night at a local veneer manufacturing plant. He also preached in Marion without salary, furnishing his own transportation to and from that point.

The end is not yet in his education. He is planning to enter a theological school, probably in Atlanta.

Always a respected citizen of Conway, several years ago Charlton was the central figure in an episode which attracted more than local attention. Near Fayetteville, N. C., he extricated two white men from a wrecked and burning automobile, saving their lives at the expense of severe burns to himself.

Shelbyville, Tenn. Times
June 9, 1939

MRS. KATHERINE L. ALLEN, COLORED SCHOOL SUPERVISOR, AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP

Mrs. Katherine L. Allen, who has ably supervised the colored rural schools of Bedford county for nine years, has been awarded a scholarship to study at Hampton Institute for the summer. Knowing of Mrs. Allen's work here her friends feel she is worthy of any honor that may be conferred upon her.

FOURTEEN NAMED AS 'SUPERIOR' TEACHERS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 12—(ANP)—The School Board announced here last week that fourteen colored teachers had been promoted to the "superior" class of teachers, at a salary increase of $100 per annum. Five whites were promoted at the same time.

Resolution Urges Spingarn Medal For Edgar G. Brown

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution recommending Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, Inc., for the Spingarn Medal in 1940 was unanimously passed at a public meeting last Friday.

The resolution stated that Brown was qualified for the award because of unprecedented achievements through Congressional action in guaranteeing the Negro youth equal participation in the Federal government's civil pilot training program.

Back In U.S.

HORACE R. CAYTON

—noted Chicago sociologist, Rosenwald Fellow and director of recent, Federally-sponsored Land Use Survey in Chicago, who has just returned from a trip to Europe suddenly ended by the European war. He was studying social, economic and housing conditions in the British Isles and on the Continent of Europe.—(ANP PHOTO).

Awards Literary Prizes

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first prize of $100 for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History was awarded to Dr. Eric Williams of Howard University, for his unpublished article entitled "The Golden Age of the Slave System." The prize winners were announced by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, president of the Association for the Study of Negro History, Inc., whose annual meeting closes on Friday.

NEGRO WINS WORLD'S FAIR ESSAY PRIZE

Bell-Boy Student of University of Michigan Is Awarded $300

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Last summer when Manhattan's World of Tomorrow was opened to the public, a contest was started, billed as the 8th annual competition of the New History Society, and held in conjunction with the publication of "The Bible of Mankind", compiled and edited by Mirza Ahmad Schrab.

Open to the Fair visitors and to all Americans and Canadians, contestants were to write on the subject: "What Influence Would A Bible of Mankind Exert On The World of Tomorrow."

Last week the award committee handed down its decision, declared that the best essay on the subject had been written by a Negro Cornelius Lacy Golithy (A.B., A.M.), 22 years old, now serving as a bellboy while he pursues graduate study in philosophy at the University of Michigan, Ann Harbor. Golithy, graduate of Talladega college, Ala., received the first prize of $300.

The award was made last Sunday in Gotham's Caravan Hall. Second and third prizes, a special prize and "honorable mention", all went to white contestants. Typical excerpts of Golithy's essay, follow:

"As we read the teachings of the nine Great Religions and compare them with each other, as we may so easily do when they are placed side by side in one fine volume, we are convinced that their foundations are identical. We read in them all the perennial and intrinsically human impulses to maintain and further human values.

"Whether in the New Testament or in the Vedas, whether the words of Confucius or Abdul Baha, we see religion pure and simple directed at human salvation. Minus its organizational creeds and dogmas religion, we find, is not primarily concerned with the adulation of any supernatural or cosmic agency, but with humanity. From the words of the Founders of the Great Religions we begin to fully comprehend that the essential nature of religion is a humanistic Weltanschauung. This conception, based upon our insight into the foundations of all the World Religions, constitutes a new philosophy. That this new way of thinking will play a vital part in the World of Tomorrow there can scarcely be a doubt. For the philosophy made available to all by the Bible of Mankind is confirmed by the findings of the new social sciences."

The New History society, an international organization, has been working for the last 11 years for the promotion of universal peace by offering, as one of its activities, public lectures by prominent educators every Sunday night at the Caravan Hall.

These lectures are followed by a general discussion. It has also supported "The Children's Caravan," which is an educational movement for international correspondence among the children and young people throughout the world

EDUCATION - 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Indiana Ph.D. Goes To Morehouse Teacher

ATLANTA, Ga., June.—Halson V Eagelson, a native of Bloomington, Indiana, and since 1924 a member of the science department at Morehouse College, was awarded the Ph. D. degree in physics by Indiana University.

Major Wright Named 'Ideal' Colored Father

Bank President Honored By 'Southernaires' In Radio Broadcast

MAJOR wright etc 24 pt . . . . fl

John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, "Howard at Atlanta," written by the famous Hoosier poet in tribute to Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Co., was read over an NBC network last Sunday morning by the Southernaires, radio quartet, who devoted their entire program to Father's Day, selecting Major Wright as the father they would present to their nation-wide audience.

Whittier's poem commemorated the visit to the one-room schoolhouse in Georgia, where the Major was a school boy of General O. O. Howard, founder of Howard University, D. C.

Sent Famous Message

The one-armed General, addressing the pupils, asked what message must he take back to the North. Standing up, the Major replied, ::Tell 'em we're rising." Whittier, visualizing the scene, wrote a lengthy, one stanza of which reads:

And he said: "Who hears can never
Fear for or doubt you;
What shall I tell the children
Up North about you?"
Then ran round a whisper, a murmur,
Some answer desiring,
And a little boy stood up, "General
Tell 'em we're rising!"

FAMILY HEAR BROADCAST

Listening to the broadcast were the following members of Major Wright's family:

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who recently arrived from Capetown, South Africa; Dr. Whittier H. Wright, physician-surgeon of CCC camp at Gettysburg; E. C. Wright, cashier, Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co.; Miss Edwina M. Wright, supervisor of Home Economics, St. Louis Public Schools; Mrs. Harriet W. Lemon, teller, Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Co.; and Miss Julia O. Wright. Major Wright is the father of eight children, all of whom are living.

The absentees were: Mrs. C. C. Clayton, of Jacksonville, Florida, and Mrs. L. B. Thompson, of Philadelphia. There are ten grandchildren and one great-great-granddaughter.

Howard Honored in Honoring Henson

EXECUTIVE Secretary Walter White of the NAACP and President W. J. Hale of Tennessee A. and I. College are widely known intellectuals, who have achieved notably in the fields of civil liberties and education, respectively. That their accomplishments are fresh on the minds of college administrators and trustees charged with the selection of persons who have earned the accolade, is to be expected.

Thanks, however, to the insight that characterizes the administration of Howard University, a name, only dimly remembered by those who lived in the era in which it became famous, and almost completely forgotten by younger men and women, was picked out of the list of American pioneers and honored at the 70th Howard commencement recently.

Those who were present at the time that Matthew Henson, Negro explorer, who first set foot on the North Pole, walked acrosss the platform at the Howard finals say that act of bestowing the honorary degree of master of science on this long-forgotten hero was one of the most dramatic moments in the history of the 70-year old university.

Howard is to be congratulated for reaching back into the past and bringing this long overdue honor to the man who set foot on the North Pole 45 minutes before Commander Peary—in command of the expedition that explored the Pole—reached the top of the world.

It was a great day for Matt Henson, resurrected from oblivion to reap some of his just reward. It was an equally great day for Howard University, because the presence of a man who achieved so magnificently in the practical world of affairs will be a never forgotten inspiration to the young intellectuals that Howard graduated this June.

To Study at Labor School

MISS IVORY LEE, active member of the industrial department of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the YWCA in Richmond, and a Virginia Union University student, left this week to attend the Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y. Miss Lee is an interested worker in labor education and will spend seven weeks in this field.

Four Richmond Girls Get 'Y' Scholarships

RICHMOND, Va.—Miss Ivory Lee, a student at Virginia Union and an active member of the industrial department of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA of Richmond, has received a scholarship to attend Hudson Shore Labor School in New York for seven weeks this summer.

She is interested in Workers Education and hopes to take part in the Workers Education Institute being planned by Miss Ida Coker, industrial secretary, and the Industrial Committee of the YWCA for next year.

Workers Education scholarships have also been received by Misses Florence Garnett and Helena Carrington, who are planning to attend the labor school (N. Y.) in the future, and Miss Olga Pemberton who received one to the summer school of Office Workers which meets in Chicago.

The industrial department of the Branch "Y" has been very much concerned with education that will benefit the worker—factory, domestic, laundry, and clerical—on and off the job.

One of the objectives set for this year's program was emphasized on workers' education in relationship to Negro women in industry and white collar jobs.

The granting of the scholarships by the two schools came after conscientious efforts put forth by Miss Coker and the industrial committee led by Mrs. Corinne E. Galvin.

Other members of the committee are: Mrs. Othelia Brown, Mrs. Madeline Chessman, Mrs. Celest Evans, Mrs. Ethel Overby, Mrs. W. L. Ransome, Mrs. Martha Spriggs, Mrs. Lillian T. Jones, and Misses Annie Woltz and Lillian Hill.

Newport News, Va. Press
June 18, 1939

DARTMOUTH GRAD

Charles T. Davis, Negro, of Hampton, was one of 490 members of the Dartmouth graduating class to receive bachelor of arts degrees last night. He was graduated from George P. Phenix high school at Hampton, and has been awarded membership in Phi Beta Kappa scholastic fraternity. He was a senior fellow of Dartmouth, and was secretary of the board of governors of the Junto. He was named one of the two New Hampshire representatives to compete for a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford university, but did not win the scholarship.

Spartanburg S. C., Herald
May 28, 1939

MAN BORN BLIND TO RECEIVE PH. D.

Rev. Sam M. Lawton Spent Six Years on Thesis; Holds 3 Degrees

Greenville, May 27 (AP).—The Rev. Sam M. Lawton, born blind, dean of North Greenville junior college, Tigerville, will on June 2 receive the Ph.D., degree from Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

According to the records of the American Foundation for the Blind only eight persons now blind hold this degree. Of the eight five were not born blind. Records as to the other three are not available.

Mr. Lawton spent six years on his thesis, "Religious Life of Coastal and Sea Island Negroes of South Carolina." During this time he attended more than 250 negro religious services in the coastal region of thes tate. He developed a pocket device for recording data so as not to disturb the subject of an interview or a religious service in progress.

He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Furman university, Greenville; his Master's degree from Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville and his Th. D. degree from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Lawton has served as pastor of churches and missions in Arkansas, Tennessee and South Carolina. He has traveled abroad. His entire life, with the exception of one year, has been spent with people who can see.

That year he attended Cedar Spring School for the Blind at Spartanburg, where he learned to use a typewriter, to read Braille and New York Point and to play some on the violin.

Awarded Ph.D.

MARY LAVERTA HUFF

On June 9 when graduating exercises were held at the University of Minnesota, Miss Mary LaVerta Huff, a former St. Louisan, was granted her degree as Doctor of Philosophy. The award is significant in that it is the first Ph.D to be granted a Negro in the field of Social Work and Miss Huff is the first to receive the award from that institution.

Following her graduation from the Sumner High School, Miss Huff worked as case worker with the St. Louis Relief Administration for two years. She did her college work at the University of Minnesota, from which she graduated Magna Cum Laude, and with the Phi Beta Kappa Key. In 1937 she was appointed to the teaching staff of the Graduate School of Social Work, which marked the first time the school had employed a Negro in such capacity. The appointment was made on the basis of her unusual record maintained as well as the ability demonstrated in getting along with people of all races.

In addition to the regular duties and studies at the University, Miss Huff engaged in active research in the field, and published several articles in various national Social work and Sociological magazines.

The new Ph.D. is a senior member of the American Association of Social Workers, the Family Welfare Association of America and the American Sociological Society, and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

In private life the graduate is Mrs. G. Milton Diggs.

Howard U. Prof. Honored At Illinois U.

URBANA, Ill. Dec.—(ANP) — Ben F. Carruthers, instructor in Romance Languages at Howard university and former associate professor at Tillotson college, Austin, Texas, has just been notified of his election to Sigma Delta Pi, national honorary Spanish society and to Pi Delta, national honorary French society, by the chapters located at the University of Illinois. Carruthers is a General Education Board Fellow, on leave of absence from Howard.

Harvard Senior At Eig

Courier 11-25-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry C. Everett, Member of School's Photography and Rifle Club, Chosen As One of 12 to Continue Work in Aviation—Plans to Enter Medical School Next Year.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22—Harvard senior at eighteen, Henry C. Everett, son of Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Everett of Columbia, S.C., is the quiet but energetic young student who's been winning scholarships since he went to Lincoln university three years ago. and who belongs to the Little Hall dormitory football squad Henry, who is five feet nine at Harvard, is one of six children of the former Dallas, Texas, doctor and his attractive wife, the former Elizabeth Champion of Columbia. Young Everett is majoring in bio-chemical sciences and is working on his thesis for honors in that field.

He belongs to the Harvard Photography club and the Rifle club and was one of twelve, out of one hundred students studying aviation, to be chosen to continue the work. Other activities include social service work done under the supervision of Phillips Brooks House, which includes heading a class in photography at the Robert Gould Shaw House. He's a member of Alpha Phi Alpha and won an Alpha scholarship last year. He has applied for admittance to Harvard Medical school and stands a good chance of being on the list next year.

Young Mr. Everett, who admits to being too small to play football when he attended Lincoln, plays tackle on the Harvard dorm squad, which plays other teams each week in the stadium. His hobby is photography, which he does almost as well as he does his school work.

The Everett family spends summers in New England. Ruth, the elder girl, is a freshman at Bennett college at Greensboro, while Rosa Mae, Theodore and twins, Benji and Percival, are still in the lower schools.

U. Of I. Honors Howard Professor

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 15—Ben Frederic Carruthers, instructor in romance languages at Howard university and former associate professor of romance languages at Tillotson college, in Austin, Texas, has just been notified of his election to Sigma Delta Pi, national honorary Spanish society and Pi Delta Phi national honorary French society, by the chapters located at the University of Illinois.

Carruthers

Mr. Carruthers is the recipient of a General Education Board Fellowship for the current scholastic year and is on leave of absence from Howard. He is specially interested in the contributions of black Cubans to the literature of the Cuban Republic and was guest speaker of the romance language faculties of the University of Illinois on this subject during the month of November.

He will leave the University of Illinois in January to continue study at the University of Havana in this field. Mr. Carruthers is the elder son of the late B. J. Carruthers of St. Louis, and Chicago and D. Frances Carruthers, a teacher in the Chicago public schools. He holds the B.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin and the M.A. degree from the University of Illinois. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Colored Girl President Of N. Y. Language Club

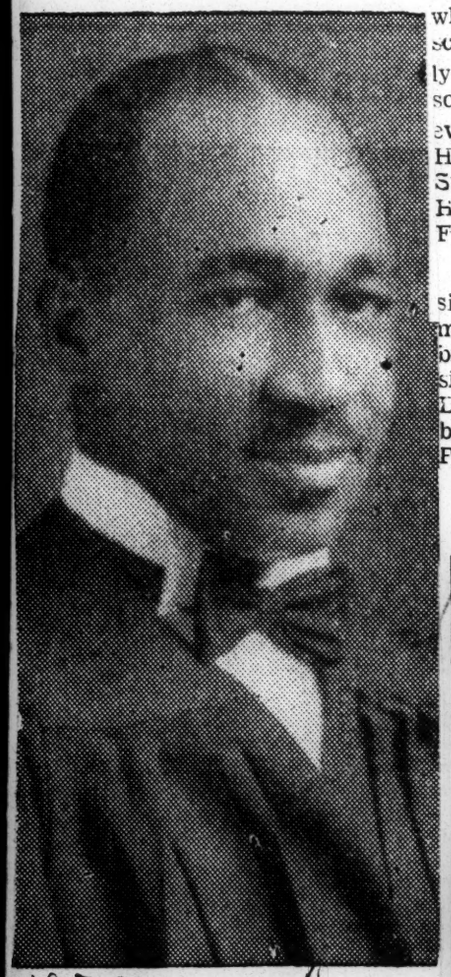
NEW YORK, Dec. (ANP)— Unanimously elected president of the French-American Student league, Miss Doris V. Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Carter of Flushing, L. I., announced this week that she would use her position to increase the interest of Negro students, among high schools of the city, in French speaking countries.

The league of which she is president is composed of individual French student leagues of all high and junior high schools of the boroughs of Queens.

She is also the president of the French Student league of the Jamaica High School.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

Brilliant Graduate



DETROIT, Mich.—(W N S)—Dr. Howard Venable is the only Negro in the history of Wayne university who has received honorable mention award for doing the most autopsies during the school year. Dr. Venable received his Degree in Medicine on Friday, June 16. This year his paper on "Ascites" was selected by the chairman as the best one delivered at the A. M. S. Convention.

This week Dr. Venable was the recipient of a very fine letter from Dr. Allen, Dean of Wayne University, Colloge of Medicine. The letter read in part as follows:

"You have shown in a number of ways that you have qualities of a superior character that should guarantee that you will make a good physician. May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fine work you have done as a student throughout your medical course."

Dr. Venable is also an accomplished musician. Last summer he enjoyed a successful tour of the East with Ethel Waters and Company. He also had an opportunity to travel with the Eva Jessye Choir, which he declined because of school. Dr. Venable is also the only Negro ever to appear as guest soloist at the three biggest social events of the year; namely, The J. Hop, Senior Ball, and Faculty-Student-Alumni Banquet held at Hotels Statler, Book Cadillac and Fort Shelby, respectively.

Dr. Howard Venable is now residing at 4844 Tireman with his mother, Mrs. Agnes Venable; two brothers, William and Allen; and sister-in-law, Mrs. Allen Venable. Dr. Venable leaves Wednesday to begin his internship at Homer-Phillips hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Master's Degree At 19!

Winston Kermit McAllister Graduates from University of Michigan—Finished Talladega As Youngest In History of School.

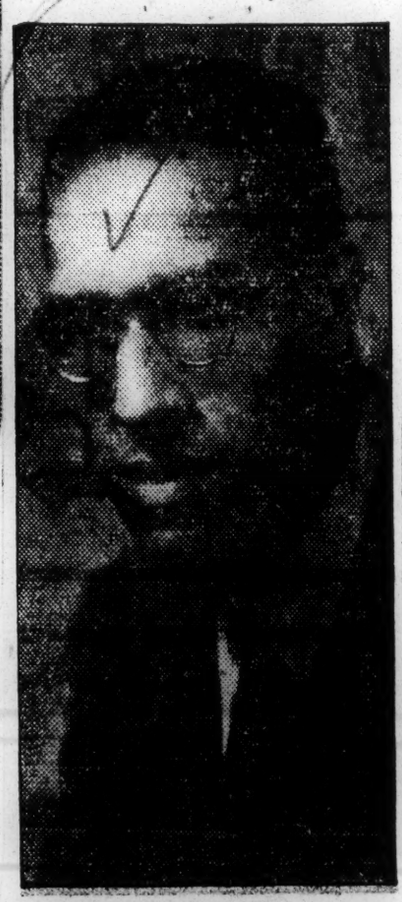
MOBILE, Ala., June 29—(Special)—Members of his family here were advised Monday of the graduation from the University of Michigan with a Master's Degree, of Winston Kermit McAllister, 19-year-old youth, who entered the University as an honor graduate of the Mobile County Training school, and a graduate at the age of 18 from Talladega College, the youngest student ever to complete the course there.

Before returning to the South where he expects to work and make his future home, young McAllister plans to obtain his Ph.D Degree from Michigan State, and has already received credits equivalent to a full Summer's work, toward that goal.

Explorer 6-23-39

studies have been published in the Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science and in the Review of Scientific Instruments.

Awarded Ph.D. Degree

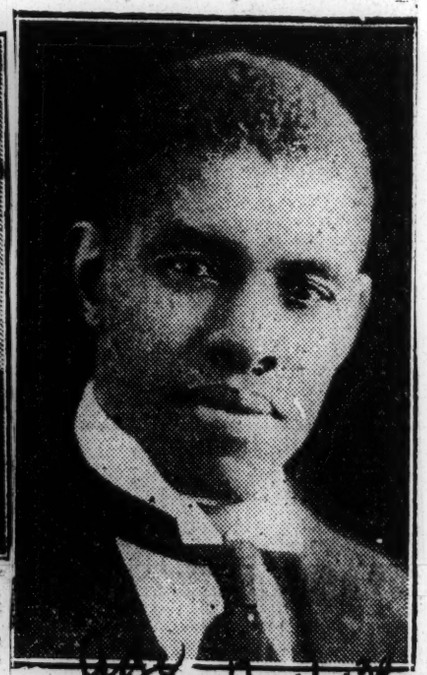


ALSON V. EAGLESON, a native of Bloomington, Indiana, and since 1927 a member of the science department at Morehouse College who was awarded the Ph.D. degree in physics by Indiana University. Dr. Eagleson received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Indiana University. Several of his

MAKES GOOD

DR. D. D. REDDICK, who received his doctor of philosophy degree in history from the June convocation of the University of Chicago, has been named curator of the department of Negro literature and history at the Harlem Branch library, succeeding the late Arthur Schomburg. He is scheduled to take over his new duties around August 1. (ANP)

Gets Honorary Degree



An honorary degree of Doctor of Music was recently conferred upon the distinguished Negro tenor, ROLAND HAYES, at the 95th annual commencement of Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio.

Nashville, Tenn.

MATTHEW S. HENSON, only living American who has been to the North Pole, was awarded a Master of Science Degree by Howard University

Wins Third Award

Guardian

Helen Worthy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Worthy of Boston, has again been awarded a scholarship by the Longy School of Music, Cambridge. This is the third year in succession the young violinist has received this award. She is a pupil of Norbert Lauga of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, head of the violin department of the Longy School.

RACE GIRL GIVEN $1,000 SCHOLARSHIP

MODESTO, Cal., July 13.—Mary Henderson, who was graduated last week from Modesto Junior College, was selected from a class of 286 containing two members of the race as recipient of a $1,000 scholarship to the university of her choice.

First Negro In History To Get $1,600 Simon Muhr Award

John Powell Trent, 18, 2041 Master street, will go down in history as the first Negro to be awarded a $1,600 Simon Muhr scholarship in the 43-year-old history of the trust. He was awarded the scholarship at a meeting of the trustees in the chambers of Judge James Gay Gordon, this last Monday, in City Hall.

Trent, an honor student for seven terms, was chosen as the first valedictorian of the new Benjamin Franklin High School, Broad and Green streets. Trent had the honor of being the only colored valedictorian in the city for 1939 and the first colored one in over a decade.

Trent plans to attend the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He formerly attended Central High School, but when the institution moved to its new quarters, he remained at the old school which was called the Benjamin Franklin. Trent is also well known in the younger social circles.

Another Pitt Ph. D.

Warren M. Banner, Research Director of Urban League, Awarded Degree in Economics.

NEW YORK, July 13. (ANP)—The degree of doctor of philosophy was awarded to Warren M. Banner, director of research, National Urban League, by the University of Pittsburgh at its recent commencement exercises. Mr. Banner's major study was economics. His thesis topic: "The Housing of Negro Families in Greater New York."

A graduate of the Philadelphia Normal school and student at the University of Pennsylvania in the college course for teachers, he received his A.B. from Pennsylvania State college in 1933 and his M. A. from the same institution one year later. As a fellow of the National Urban League, he attended the University of Pittsburgh from 1934-35, and Columbia university graduate school 1936-37. In the interim he attended the University of Pennsylvania graduate school.

A Hard Climb for The Negro Scientist

IF you have ever wondered why there were relatively few renowned Negro scientists, scholarly Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois supplies the answer in an article, "The Negro Scientist," published in the summer edition of the professional periodical, THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR.

The answer is not only interesting but is exceedingly revealing. But it isn't the answer frequently advanced by people with ideas of racial superiority and other pseudo-scientific bunk. Dr. Du Bois quite convincingly and quite thoroughly refutes the argument that the nature of scientific research precludes Negro achievement in that field because the Negro is not possessed with the keenly analytical mind required.

Instead, Dr. Du Bois reveals that the path to Negro scientific attainment is studded with almost impregnable obstacles, some professional and some educational.

To begin with the Negro science student is frequently held back in white universities and more often than not denied scholarships to which he is entitled.

When he graduates, he can seldom get a chance to work in scientific research laboratories, is seldom allowed to teach in the bigger colleges or even in his own alma mater, though he has proven his worth in competition with other students. He is refused every opportunity to exploit the scholarship he has attained in his formal training. In many cases he is not permitted to belong to scientific societies, to study in libraries of the South.

If he is able to get a job in a small college or high school, he is hampered by lack of adequate facilities for research and study and has neither the time, the equipment, or the money for creative work in pure and practical science.

To prove his point, Dr. Du Bois cites the individual case records of many Negro scientists who achieved notably in some of the best colleges and universities in the country, but who, despite eminent preparation and the highest calibre of scholarship, were not permitted to climb as far up the ladder as they might have gone but for the color of their skins.

Dr. Percy Julian, Dr. Ernest Just, and Dr. Gus Hinton, are only a few of these victims of color prejudice in the field of scientific endeavor. But they prove Negroes can be great scientists and that given a chance they will contribute more than their share to scientific progress.

Negro Professor To Scotland for Genetics Confab

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (ANP)—Dr. R. L. Anderson, professor of biology and chairman of the division of mathematics and scienes at Johnson C. Smith university, sails on the Steamship Georgic on August 5 for Edinburgh, Scotland, where he will appear on the program of the International Congress of Genetics.

Dr. Anderson holds the bachelor, master and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pittsburgh. Since receiving his deegres he has done outstanding work at the Marine Biological laboratories, Woods Hole, Mass. In recognition of this work he has been asked to present his findings before this international congress.

In the field of biology, Dr. Anderson has written several articles which have appeared in various scientific magazines. He has also written a number of articles in collaboration with other eminent biologists. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Genetic Society of America and Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific society. Dr. Anderson is the first Negro to appear before this international congress.

While in Europe Dr. Anderson will visit the various biological laboratories in Russia, France, Norway, Sweden, England and Germany.

BLIND BOY WINS FOR BEST ESSAY ON AMERICANISM

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—(ANP)—An 18-year-old junior at Wendell Phillips high school, who is blind, fatherless and under-privileged even for a Negro, nevertheless feels so deeply about this nation that he has just won a $25 prize for the best essay on Americanism written by any high school pupil in Cook county.

The boy, William King, was guest of honor Thursday downtown at the Kiwanis club where several hundred clubmen had gathered. The Kiwanians cheered as the youth was led to the platform and introduced by President Herbert S. Simpson of the club.

"Billy King represents the true America", Simpson said. "It is in such a struggle as he is making and in such pride he takes in his country that the history of the nation has been written. Somehow I am more stirred than I have been in years when I contemplate that among all the rich and poor, the over-privileged and the underprivileged youth of our high schools, the one to write the best essay or Americanism is this boy who battles such handicaps.

"I predict that when those more fortunate than he are writing alibis for their failures he will be creating a record of real success. All honor to him."

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP ANDOTHER DISTINCTIONS

First In Examination

Dr. IRA A. McCOWN

Dr. Ira McCown Is First On N. Y. State Civil Service Exam.

Dr. Ira A. McCown, prominent young physician and surgeon of 1949 Seventh avenue, has received notice from the State Civil Service Commission that he passed a highly competitive examination held on July 23 for the position of Assistant Medical Adviser (Gynecology) at the top of the list with an average of 87.65 per cent. To Dr. McCown goes the distinction of being the first Negro to finish number one on a state civil service examination.

The Civil Service Commission announced that the list was established as of January 30 and it is believed that in a few days Dr. McCown will be appointed to the position of examiner in compensation of the state Labor Department stationed at 80 Centre street, Manhattan. While no salary scale has yet been released, it is believed that it moy range anywhere from $5,000 to $7,500 per year.

The exact nature of Dr. McCown's duties will be to examine women claimants for compensation to determine the extent of their injuries of a gynecological nature and also to give expert testimony in court, if necessary, relative to the injuries sustained.

Loathe to discuss his accomplishments other than to affirm the fact that he had received number one rating, Dr. McCown would only reveal to reporters that the examination had very high clinical and oral parts and that he was the only Negro doctor to take the examination in competition with some of the outstanding specialists in the state. Qualifications for the examination were rigid, applicants being required to have five years experience in industrial medicine and surgery and three years on surgical and gynecologicol staff of a Grade A hospital.

A graduate of Ohio State University where he took both his baccalaureate and medical work, Dr. McCown was the first Negro interne at Harlem Hospital, from 1926 to 1928, afterwards becoming the first Negro resident obstetrician in the hospital. He has specialized in gynecology and surgery since 1928 and at present is assisting attending surgeon on the visiting staff of the hospital.

Dr. McCown was recently honored by Borough President Stanley A. Isaacs by being appointed a member of Local School Board in District 17 for a five-year period.

RECEIVES YALE SCHOLARSHIP

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa, Mar 2 (ANP)—Paul Mosaka, prominen resident here and a native of Pim ville, Johannesburg, who receive his bachelor of arts degree a Fort Hare, has been awarded a bursary (scholarship) at America's Yale university, to prepare a the sis on human relationships. The bursary was recently granted on recommendation of Dr. C. T. Loram, now at Yale, but formerly well known in connection with native affairs in South Africa.

Former St. Louisan Wins Scholarship

AARON WALLACE

Former St. Louisan, as he appeared here this week enroute tostudy in Arizona and six months' Pheonix, Ariz., where he will be-study in Paris. He arrived in St. gin study in voice training at the Louis Sunday afternoon and denoted Verdun School of Music parted Tuesday morning. He was where many motion picture stars the guest of his uncle, William receive training. Hopkins of 4715 W. Labadie Ave.

Mr. Wallace won a $2500 scholarship offered by the Verdun School of Music for six months' He is also related to the Wards of Wellston.

While in St. Louis, Mr. Wallace studied Music under the late Gerald Tyler and Mrs. Ethel Freeman. He graduated from Sumner High School in 1925 and attended the U. of Michigan where he received his B.S. degree. After graduating, he pursued further voice training under Mme. Verdun of the Detroit Institute of Musical Art who saw great possibilities in his rich, tenor voice. When he received the coveted scholarship, he was granted a leave-of-absence from the Southwestern High School of Detroit where he is an instructor in Chemistry.

Mr. Wallace stated that it is his ambition to win a place of prominence on the concert stage. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

BRILLIANT

New York (C)—Bernice Joyce Calvin, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd J. Calvin, the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments, 2815 8th Avenue, graduated from Wilton Senior high school for girls, the Bronx, in exercises at Carnegie hall on Tuesday morning, January 31. Bernice was a member of the Scholarship Circle, and her final marks were all above 90. There were 759 members of Bernice's graduating class. An accomplished pianist, now studying under a tutor at Steinway hall, Miss Calvin plans to enter college early in February.

DR. DUBOIS SPEAKS AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO, Feb. 16. (ANP)—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor of sociology at Atlanta University and former editor of the Crisis magazine, spoke at the regular Sunday morning religious services in Rockefeller Memorial chapel of the University of Chicago. He was the first Negro to address the congregation this year.

LABOR PARTY AWARDS FIRST WEST AFRICAN SCHOLARSHIP

OXFORD, Eng. (ANP)—For the first time in its history Ruskin College, Oxford, which is famous as a centre for training for many Parliamentary Labor Party leaders has awarded a post-graduate scholarship in economics and politics to Bankole Awooner-Renner, a West African student.

Meritorious Award To Go To L. Baker

Witness In Bombing Trial Will Be Honored

Louis Lee Baker, chief witness n the Isadore Londe Bombing rial who lost his right eye when abducted by gangsters and shot in a murder attempt was voted recipient of the annual meritorious award of the Downtown Lions' Club. He will be presented with a plaque at a commemoration of the award at a luncheon ceremony to be held March 8 at Hotel Statler.

In notifying Baker of the award, Alberty Aloe stated that the choice was made because of your outstanding heroism during the last few months.

Baker acknowledged the award and thanked the donors. He also thanked them for their contribution to a fund collected by Congressman Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., which aggregated in excess to $2500.

An operation was made on Baker last week at St. Louis County Hospital to place a glass eye in the place of the eye he lost. A major operation on his jaw to reset it still remains. Despite his injuries Baker expects to be out of the hospital in time to receive the award and to go to work at Homer Phillips Hospital on a watchman's job which he has been promised by Mayor Dickmann as a reward for his courage.

Savannah, Ga., News
January 21, 1939

COLORED LECTURER TO BE HEARD ON MONDAY

Brought Here By Improvement Association

The Savannah Business Men's Improvement Association will bring to Savannah Monday night January 23 one of the race's foremost lecturers, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Dr. DuBois is a graduate of Fisk University, received his master's degree from Harvard and his Ph. D. at the University of Pennsylvania. He has travelled and lectured extensively. His study of racial, social and industrial problems has taken him to Russia, France, China, Japan, Germany, Egypt, South America, England and the West Indies. It was he who prepared the negro exhibit for the Paris Exposition at the instance of the national government.

Aside from being a well-known lecturer Dr. DuBois is the author of a number of books, a contributing journalist and an authority in the field of sociology. He is professor of sociology at the Atlanta University. He was awarded the Spingarn award in 1924 and has been special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Liberia.

His lecture here on Monday night is attracting national attention. Speaking from the subject, "The Negro After the Depression" in Meldrim auditorium at Georgia State College. Dr. DuBois will give Savannah an educational treat. The proceed from this lecture will be given the Woodville Community Center.

TO COLLEGE AT FOURTEEN

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, (C)—Bernice Joyce Calvin became a college freshman at 14 when she was enrolled in the arts course with a major in music by S. N. Kagen, registrar of Brooklyn College, Bedford Avenue and Avenue H, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 14. Miss Calvin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd J. Calvin of the Dunbar Apartments in Harlem, is also a piano pupil of Winfield Abell, conductor of a studio for the advancement of music in Steinway Hall, Manhattan.

WINS FISK SCHOLARSHIP TO ORIENT

Elizabeth Ann McCree of Wabon St. Roxbury, a senior in the college of liberal arts at Fisk University, Nashvile, Tenn., has been awarded a year's study in the Orient, it was learned here today.

The scholarship won by the Roxbury girl is known as the Juliette Derricotte award, named in honor of the late dean of women of the college. It is awarded biannually to two colored college women selected by an American committee of 25 educators headed by Mrs. Sue Bailey, founder, of Washington, D. C. The scholarship the second awarded, will provide for study in India, Turkey and Japan.

Miss McCree as an honor student at the Roxbury Memorial High School with the class of 1935. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. McCree.

Miss McCree will sail for the Orient in May. She will visit in London, Paris, Marseilles and other European cities before entering on her studies.

Armless Wonder

ANADARKA, Okla.—(ANP)—Although Lawrence (Kid) Kuykendall, 18, has no arms, he does not feel that it is a handicap in entering any and all situations of life.

He is a sophomore in high school, captain of the basketball and football team and boasts of having the largest paper route in his territory. Kuykendall's arms were amputated in 1930 when he accidentally touched a live electric wire.

Local Girl to Study Abroad

Miss Margaret Bush, Daughter Of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Bush Awarded Scholarship At Talladega College

Miss Margaret Bush of St. Louis, now a senior student at Talladega College, has been awarded the Thurman Scholarship which will enable her to study one year abroad. She will leave before her graduation and will return to Talladega and graduate next year. Before leaving she will spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Bush, 4200 West Page boulevard. Her father is in the real estate business, and has been successful in opening up Page boulevard and Evans avenue for Colored recently.

While abroad Miss Bush will study at several universities in different countries. She will study in Constantinople, University of Cario, Egypt, Japan and India, but will spend most of her time in India.

Miss Bush, the granddaughter of the late John and Cythenia Casey, pioneer citizens of St. Louis, has made one of the finest records in the history of the college, and was one of two students selected for the honor. She graduated from Sumner High School in June 1935.

Chauffeur Gets 1938 Carnegie Hero Citation

BOSTON, Mass, Feb. 3—(UNP)—Twenty-eight-year-old Marshall McIver, chauffeur who rescued another chauffeur from drowning on July 11, was awarded the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission's medal, it was disclosed here this week.

According to accounts of the incident related earlier, Jack Beatty, 29, called for help while swimming in water 10 feet deep and 365 feet from the bank on July 11.

McIver, a chauffeur, heard his call and swam to his aid and after knocking him in the forehead, pulled Beatty 140 feet toward the shore when a motor-boat arrived and brought them to shallow water.

COLORED HERO WINS MEDAL

White Man Also Rewarded For Saving Life Of Negro

PITTSBURGH.— (ANP)— At the 35th annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission held last Wednesday in the Oliver building, 17 acts of heroism were recognized, a bronze medal being awarded in each case. Five of the heroes lost their lives; and to their dependents pensions aggregating $2,940 a year were granted.

Among the medal winners was a colored man who saved the life of another man, and a white miner who saved the life of a colored mine worker.

Marshall McIver, Boston, 28, a colored chauffeur, saved Jack Beatty, colored, 29, chauffeur, from drowning at Ossining, N. Y., July 11, 1937. While swimming in the Hudson river, Beatty called for help in water 10 feet deep 365 feet from the bank. McIver swam 70 feet to Beatty and took hold of his bathing suit. Beatty took hold of McIver's bathing suit, and they were submerged briefly. Failing in an attempt to break Beatty's hold, McIver released him and struck him on the forehead with his fist; and Beatty released his hold and was almost helpless. Again taking hold of Beatty's bathing suit, McIver swam pushing Beatty 140 feet toward the bank dipping under the surface several times in his effort to support Beatty, who was unconscious, and also to try to touch bottom. He touched in water seven feet deep and repeatedly pushed himself upward. A motorboat then arrived, and McIver and Beatty were taken by it to the water three feet deep. Beatty was revived.

Oliver Bushby of Wylam, Ala., white mine foreman, saved Coleman Burrell, colored, 25, trackman's helper, from bleeding and a cave-in in a mine, Birmingham, March 28, 1938. When runaway mine cars in a coal mine collided with standing cars, Burrell was knocked to his knees between the ends of two cars, the cars coming to a stop after one of them had dislodged two roof supports. The roof began slowly to sag above Burrell. Burrell's leg was caught under a car and was fractured; and an artery was severed from which blood spurted. Busby crawled under the sagging roof to Burrell. Lying on his side in a confined space on the floor, he pressed the artery, stopping the flow of blood almost entirely. He was thus engaged for 10 minutes, all the time regarding the sagging roof with apprehension. The car was then raised and Burrell was carried to safety. A very short time later roof timbers came to rest on the car alongside of which Busby had lain; and a large rock slid down on it, followed by a fall of small rock. Burrell's leg later was amputated.

YOUTH ONE OF 17 WHO WIN '38 AWARDS

Swims 140 Feet to Save Man's Life

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2—(ANP)—At the 35th annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission held last Wednesday in the Oliver building, 17 acts of heroism were recognized, a bronze medal being awarded in each case. Five of the heroes lost their lives, and to their dependents pensions aggregating $2,940 a year were granted.

In two cases awards aggregating $1,000 were made for educational purposes, and in seven cases awards aggregating $4,500 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the wards have been approved by the commission.

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It is reported that a total of 17 acts of heroism in a dozen states and Canada have been recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, and all of the heroes were awarded bronze medals. Marshall McIver is the first Negro who has been so honored.

Chaffeur A Hero

Failing in an attempt to break Beatty's hold, McIver released him and struck him on the forehead with his fist; and Beatty released his hold and was almost helpless. Again taking hold of Beatty's bathing suit, McIver swam pushing Beatty 140 feet toward the bank, dipping under the surface several times in his efforts to support Beatty, who was unconscious, and also to try to touch bottom.

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Miner Saves Negro's Life

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car was then raised and Burrell was carried to safety. A very short time later roof timbers came to rest on the car alongside of which Busby had lain; and a large rock slid down on it, followed by a fall of small rock. Burrell's leg was amputated.

Statistics: Awards made prior to this meeting, 3,069; awards made at this meeting, 17; awards made to date, 3,086; cases refused to date, $34,813; cases pending, 185; total cases reported to date, 38,084.

Pensions in force as of this date, $150,724 annually, supporting 220 widows, 132 children, 6 other dependents and 7 injured heroes.

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

LEE BAKER AND CARNEGIE HERO FUND

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

One of the most appealing benefactions of the late Andrew Carnegie was the establishment in 1904 of the Carnegie Hero Fund, with an endowment of $5,000,000. Yesterday at Pittsburgh 17 persons or their surviving kin received from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission medals or financial reward, or both, for heroic deeds.

St. Louis has a man worthy of an award for heroism in the person of Lee Baker, Negro witness in the Isadore Londe bombing case. Baker, spirited by two gangsters from the farm where he was awaiting the trial, was shot twice and left for dead in an abandoned house. One of the shots was fired through his neck. Another cost him an eye.

Baker crawled out of the old house just in time to escape his attackers, who had evidently come back to bury him. Summoning his reserves of physical strength, he walked several miles for help and was taken to the hospital. Some weeks later, when the Londe trial took place, Baker took his place on the witness stand and boldly identified the dangerous criminal Londe as the man he saw bombing a cleaning shop. His testimony played a vital part in Londe's conviction.

Throughout his ordeal, Baker displayed superlative mental and moral courage. Never did he flinch from the duty at hand, though he had been cruelly maimed and had reason to fear for his very life. The people of St. Louis, as a token of admiration and gratitude, raised a fund for Baker and the mayor offered him a job when he is able to take one.

It appears, however, that under the terms of the Carnegie awards, limiting them to "heroic effort to save human life," Baker would not be eligible. The commission, if it has the discretion, would be wise to broaden the narrow provision, for this case and others. High courage for the public welfare may involve even greater risks than life-saving, and Andrew Carnegie doubtless would agree in endorsing such heroes for reward.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
April 25, 1939

Elderly Negro Cherishes Carnegie Heroism Award

Jim Brice Is Old and Feeble Now But He Carries On As Heroes Should

By MRS. LUCIUS FULLER
(Telegraph State Correspondent)

CULLODEN, April 24.—"Greater Love Hath No Man Than this," are the words in bold relief on the bronze Carnegie Hero Medal awarded James W. Brice Sr., Negro of Culloden for his heroic efforts in saving James Jones from suffocation at the bottom of a well.

Brice was by trade a well digger, and a good one, until one day he "went back" on a shot of dynamite and the explosion of the delayed shot resulted in the loss of one hand and the sight from both eyes.

After months of suffering Jim was well again, but with a physical handicap that would have defeated lesser men and left them helpless charges upon society. Jim, though, was destined to be a hero; and heroes are made of sterner stuff. He could no longer see to follow his trade alone, so he teamed up with his brother. The brother furnished the eyes, and Jim the experience and the aid of his one good arm. Thus he plied his trade until the death of his brother.

Not content with idle time on his hands he became adept at sawing stovewood for the neighborhood, earning a little this way. He was a carrier of The Macon Telegraph for six years. He learned by feeling to distinguish between weeds and vegetables and hiring himself out as a gardener, did his work so efficiently that he was always in demand. He would not allow himself to be pitied and never sought charity. In fact his many white friends could not get him on relief nor on the pauper list because he wouldn't quit working.

On the T. M. Haygood place was a well, known to well diggers as a "Jonah" well because of peculiar circumstances: an anvil weighing 200 pounds used to tap down dynamite had been blown out of the well to about 40 feet in the air and in falling crashed through the room of the newly built house and buried itself in the basement; cave-ins had frequently obstructed work and a rattlesnake had chosen his hole to raise a brood. Work on the well was abandoned for a few years then the owner decided to make another effort to complete it. James Jones descended into the well and was soon overcome by poisonous gas. No one would volunteer to go down and fasten a rope about Jones so that he might be hoisted out; until someone thought of Jim Brice. When Jim was summoned, though blind and crippled, he unhesitatingly went down in the well, found that Jones was still alive, fastened a rope about him and signalled for him to be hoisted out.

For this act of bravery Jim was on October 20, 1914, awarded the Carnegie medal for bravery.

Twenty-five years have passed and Jim now 75 years of age is old, feeble and not able to work much, but is still cultivating his little corn patch, dragging a home-made plow fashioned out of a discarded mattock with a pine pole for a handle.

Saved Another' Life, Awarded Carnegie Medal

Atlanta World - Atlanta Inq.
1-29-39

PITTSBURGH—(ANP) — At the 35th annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission held here in the Oliver building, 17 acts of heroism were recognized, a bronze medal being awarded in each case. Five of the heroes lost their lives; and to their dependents pensions aggregating $2,940 a year were granted.

In two cases awards aggregating $1,000 were made for educational purposes; and in seven cases awards aggregating $4,500 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the commission.

Five of 17 Heroes Lost Their Lives

ONE COLORED

Among the medal winners was a colored man who saved the life of another man, and a white miner who saved the life of a colored mine worker.

Marshall McIver, Boston, 28, a colored chauffeur, saved Jack Beatty, colored, 29, chauffeur, from drowning at Ossining, N. Y., July 11, 1937. While swimming in the Hudson river, Beatty called for help in water 10 feet deep 365 feet from the bank. McIver swam 70 feet to Beatty and took hold of his bathing suit. Beatty took hold of McIver's bathing suit, and they were submerged briefly.

Failing in an attempt to break Beatty's hold, McIver released him and struck him on the forehead with his fist; and Beatty released his hold and was almost helpless. Again taking hold of Beatty's bathing suit, McIver swam, pushing Beatty 140 feet toward the bank, dipping under the surface several times in his effort to support Beatty who was unconscious, and also to try to touch the bottom.

He touched in water seven feet deep and repeatedly pushed himself upward. A motorboat then arrived, and McIver and Beatty were taken by it to the water three feet deep. Beatty was revived.

WHITE SAVES NEGRO

Oliver Busby of Wylm, Alabama, white mine foreman, saved Coleman Burrell, colored, 25, trackman's helper, from bleeding and a cave-in in a mine, Birmingham, March 23, 1938. When runaway mine cars in a coal mine collided with standing cars, Burrell was knocked to his knees between the ends of two cars, the cars coming to a stop after one of them had dislodged two roof supports. The roof began slowly to sag above Burrell.

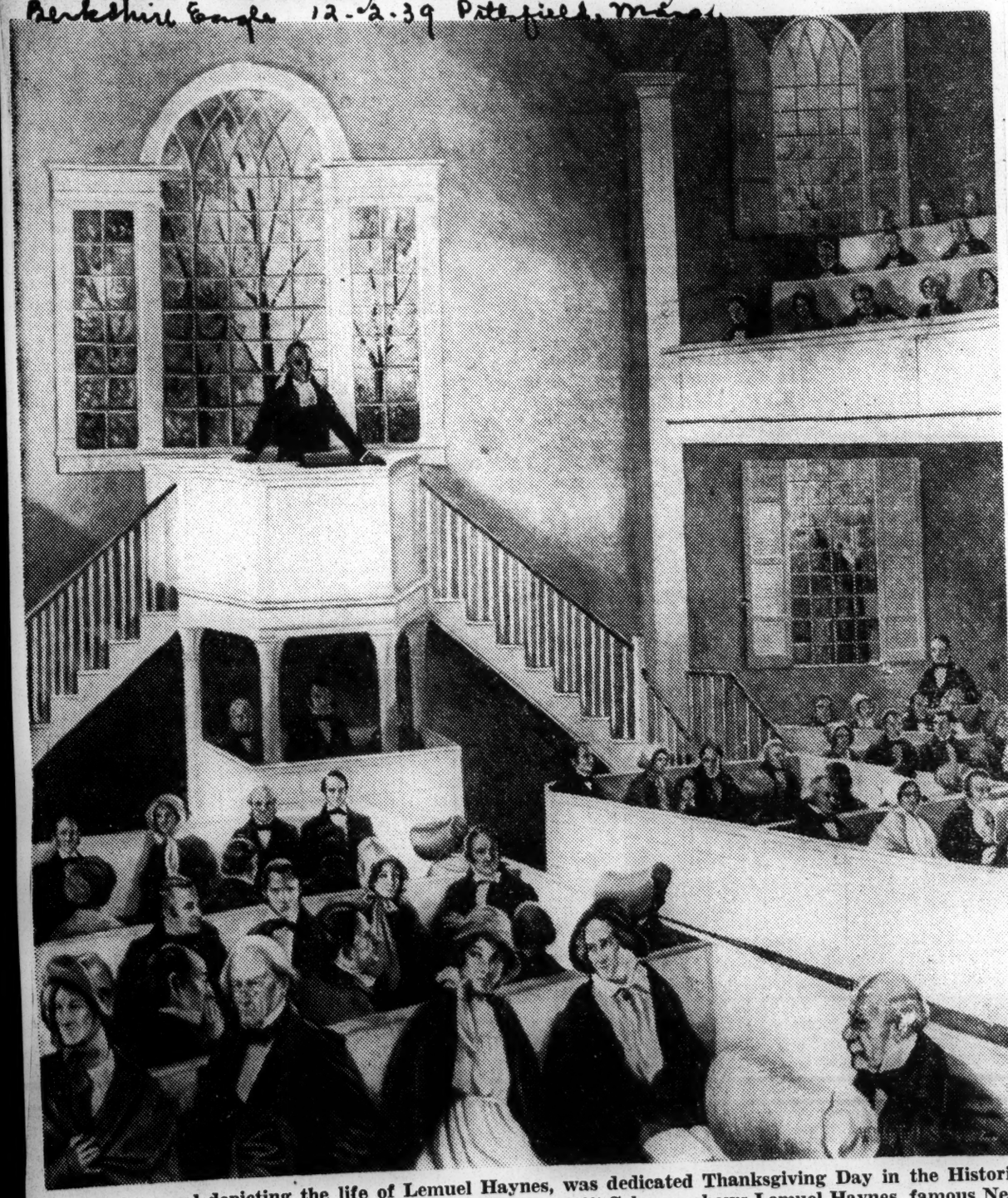
Burrell's leg was caught under a car and was fractured; and an artery was severed from which blood spurted. Busby crawled under the sagging roof to Burrell. Lying on his side in a confined space on the floor, he pressed the artery, stopping the flow of blood almost entirely. He was thus engaged for 10 minutes, all the time regarding the sagging roof with apprehension. The car was then raised and Burrell was carried to safety.

A very short time later roof timbers came to rest on the car alongside of which Busby had lain; and a large rock slid down on it, followed by a fall of small rock. Burrell's leg later was amputated.

STATISTICS: Awards made prior to this meeting, 3,069; awards made at this meeting, 17; awards made to date, 3,086; cases refused to date, 34,813; cases pending, 185; total cases reported to date, 38,084.

Vermont History Recalled by Mural

Berkshire Eagle 12-2-39 Pittsfield, Mass.
Pittsfield, Mass. 12.2.39



The historic mural depicting the life of Lemuel Haynes, was dedicated Thanksgiving Day in the Historical Museum at Bennington, Vt. The painting by William Tefft Schwarz shows Lemuel Haynes, famous Negro preacher, conducting a service in the Bennington meeting house at the beginning of the 19th century.

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Dedicatory exercises for a mural of great historical interest took place at the Historical Museum here, Thanksgiving Day, Thursday. Among those taking part were John Spargo, president and director of the museum; Lieut.-Gov. William H. Wills, Henry B. Walbridge, assistant director of the museum; Mrs. Robert M. Parmelee, chairman of the woman's committee of the museum, and Mr. and Mrs. James S. Dennis, members of the museum's board of trustees and woman's committee, respectively. Berkshire

The mural, painted by William Tefft Schwarz of Sandgate, Vt., and Merion, Pa., depicts a scene in the life of Lemuel Haynes, a Negro minister and Revolutionary soldier who, during the closing years of the 18th and the first quarter of the 19th centuries, was a commanding figure in the life of Vermont and enjoyed an international reputation.

Is Now a Shrine

In the painting, which is six by eight feet, "Father" Haynes as he was often called is shown preaching in the historic meeting house in Bennington which was restored to its original form two years ago and is now a shrine visited each year by thousands of persons from all over the country. In the congregation are depicted more than 50 persons who lived in Bennington during the days when Father Haynes occasionally preached here and whose likenesses were found by the artist in old portraits and daguerreotypes still in the possession of their descendants.

Interesting features of the painting are the bright autumn foliage which shows through the Palladian window at the rear of the high pulpit, the three elders of the church who sit in an enclosed space beneath the pulpit, and the old-fashioned box pews locked by the ushers when the congregation was assembled and so arranged that half of their occupants had their backs to the preacher.

Story Is Incredible

The story of Lemuel Haynes, the chief figure in the mural, is an almost incredible one. His father, a full-blooded Negro, and his mother a white woman, he was born in West Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1753. The name he bore throughout his life is said to be neither that of his father nor mother. When he was five months old he was "bound out" to a farmer, David Rose, and was thus made a bond servant until he was 21. Farmer Rose lived at Granville and brought up the boy to read to his master and mistress after the day's work was done—chapters from the Bible, occasional newspapers, sermons, and similar reading matter of the sort available to pious citizens in those times.

Soon after he attained his freedom, Revolutionary events claimed the interest of Lemuel Haynes. In October, 1775, he went with a company of volunteers to the relief of Fort Ticonderoga. Soon after he returned from Ticonderoga, Haynes began to preach, or to "exhort" as the preaching of unordained ministers was called. He began to study for the ministry under Rev. Daniel Farrand of Canaan, Conn. On Nov. 20, 1780, he was licensed to preach, and on Nov. 9, 1785, he was formally ordained minister of the Congregational Church.

Becomes Vermont Pastor

Because of his color the congregation at Torrington, Conn., where he had preached for two years refused to have him as regular minister although he had an enviable reputation for pulpit eloquence. Persons in the new State of Vermont, which was not yet a state of the Union but a rather anomalous sort of republic, however, were less prejudiced, and so Haynes was sent into Vermont as a missionary preacher. He preached in this way at most of the settlements in Vermont—Bennington, Dorset, Clarendon, Brandon, Pawlet, Tinmouth, Rutland, and Hartland, among others.

This missionary occupation, in the course of which he rode many thousands of miles on horseback over lonely mountain roads, he followed until 1788 when he was invited to become the pastor of a church at West Rutland, Vt. For almost 30 years he remained there, pastor of a parish wholly comprised of white people.

During this time Lemuel Haynes was one of the recognized leaders of the state and was much in demand as a preacher upon special occasions all over Vermont. His eloquence as a preacher is continually noted in diaries of the time, and he was respected as a theological disputant. His printed sermons had considerable vogue even in London and went through many editions. Middlebury College conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts, the customary honor accorded great preachers and theologians of that time.

Later Years Were Tragic

The later years in his life were tragic. He was dismissed from his pastorate at West Rutland in 1817 when he was nearly 65 and after he had occupied the pulpit there for nearly 30 years. For nearly four years thereafter he was pastor at Manchester, Vt. In 1822 he moved to Granville, N. Y., where he died in 1833.

The portrait of Lemuel Haynes in the mural follows a portrait of the Negro preacher which was painted during his life and an engraved copy of which was printed in the "Memoirs" of Haynes published in 1837.

The Julius Rosenwald Fellowships

The fellowships awarded annually to Southerners by the Julius Rosenwald Fund constitute an increasingly important factor in the encouragement of advanced study in various fields.

The third series of fellowships for white Southerners has just been announced, and included on the list are representatives of a wide variety of vocations. The substantial awards will make it possible for the recipients to devote all their full energies for a year to the work of their choice.

It is interesting to note that the current series includes a number of individuals who intend to study in South America, indicating that the foundation believes the South can profit by closer collaboration and understanding with our neighbors. Chess Abernathy, Jr., editor of The Cobb County Times, Marietta, Ga.; Albert Edwin Carter, Sunday editor of The Chattanooga Times, and T. Lynn Smith, professor at Louisiana State University, will conduct various studies in Central and South America.

Two Alabamians are included on the list. Claude Shannon, young artist of Montgomery who has attracted attention with his portrayals of Negro life and who was awarded a fellowship by the fund last year, will receive another for the coming year. Shelby Southard, a graduate of Birmingham-Southern College and at present connected with the WPA writers' project in Birmingham, will devote a year to creative writing.

Paula Snelling and Lillian Smith, of The North Georgia Review, were awarded a joint fellowship to be devoted to a study of Southern literature. About four years ago these young women undertook to publish a small four-page literary quarterly which they named Pseudopodia. They have continude this sprightly journal, and the fellowship they are to receive is a fitting recognition of their efforts.

Others included on the list are: John N. Lyle, Atlanta, Ga., a study of British banking; Marcus Bartlett, of radio station WSB, Atlanta, study of radio in education; Melvin E. Thompson, of the Georgia Department of Education; Prof. Walter E. Sewell, of Georgia Tech, and Prof. R. E. Yates, of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., studies in educational reorganization; the Rev. Wiley C. Newman, Indianola, Miss., sociology; Puryear Mims, Nashville, Tenn., sculpture; Prof. R. C. Cotner, of Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., research for a history of Florida industry; E. P. Dryer, assistant state director of federal writers' project in Louisiana, studies in American literature; J. E. Fleming, of the University of Georgia, sociology; A. B. Hill, of Vanderbilt University, economics; R. M. Hodges, editor of The Daily Times-News, Burlington, N. C., creative writing; May Justus Tracy, Tracy City, Tenn., Southern mountain folklore; J. W. Kendrick, of the University of North Carolina, economics and sociology; Dorothy H. Tisdale, of the University of North Carolina, a study of Southern youth; Dan R. Vining, University of Arkansas, economics, and John D. Black, University of Arkansas, zoology.

The above list illustrates the range of activities covered by the awards. The purpose for which the Rosenwald Fund has made the fellowships available is the encouragement of advanced study in the social and natural sciences and also the encouragement of literature and the arts. Through these awards, and through a similar series to Negroes which has been offered for a number of years, the fund is helping to make the South a better place in which to live.—Birmingham News.

Rosenwald Fellowships Announced

Race Teachers Given Majority Of Awards

CHICAGO—(ANP)—One hundred thousand dollars is being spent this year by the Julius Rosenwald fund for its 1939 program of fellowships, the majority of awards going to Negroes of demonstrated original ability, and the remainder to white southerners, it was announced last week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

Varied fields of interest, and a wide range of personalities and talents are represented among the Negro fellows. Although a large number of these are to be engaged in better preparing themselves for academic work, the non-academic group offers great promise for future influence in their various fields and communities. Included in the fellows named are a number of people engaged in such pursuits as labor, politics, cooperative organizations, musical composition, and drama.

One of the most interesting fellows selected is Jacob L. Reddix, at present a teacher of mathematics in the Roosevelt High school of Gary, Ind. He was born in Vancleave, Miss., educated in Chicago, and has been teaching in Gary since 1927. Mr. Reddix is the founder of the very successful cooperative society among Negroes in Gary, and he has carried this work out along with his teaching. Mr. Reddix will spend his year studying the possibilities of cooperative societies among Negroes, and will work with authorities at the University of Chicago. Mr. Reddix is married and has one child.

Edwin B. Jourdain, a practical and successful politician, was awarded a fellowship to do special studies in politics at Northwestern university. Mr. Jourdain is a leading member of the Evanston City council, and has held office for the past eight years. His studies at Northwestern will not be of a formal or impractical nature, but will tie up with his work as an alderman in seeking the extension of governmental functions in behalf of the people he represents. Mr. Jourdain will go into the problem of techniques of affecting social questions through politicalaction and organization. Mr. Jourdain was born in Bedford, Mass., is married, and has three children. He is a graduate of Harvard university and has had experience as a newspaper man as well as a salesmen and politician.

CREATIVE MUSIC

In the field of creative music an award has been made to William Grant Still, noted composer who has already received wide recognition for his work. He has received two awards from the Guggenheim foundation. Some of his compositions are to be used in the music at the New York World's Fair, and one of his symphonies has been conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Other works have been performed both in the United States and in Europe. Mr. Still was born in Woodville, Miss., is married and has four children. He holds an honorary degree of master of music at Wilberforce university, and has studied at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music as well as with other distinguished teachers.

An interesting application was that received from George Francis McCray who was awarded a fellowship to prepare himself to be more effective in the labor movement. His particular study will be the handling of interracial conflicts in the labor movement. Mr. McCray has come up through the labor movement, is a member of a union, and has had experience as a labor organizer and in workers schools. Mr. McCray was born in Biloxi, Miss., is married and has two children. He has studied labor problems at the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin.

DAVIS AT HARVARD

One of the leading young anthropologists of the country is Allison Davis, who will continue his studies in anthropology at the universities of Chicago and Harvard Mr. Davis was born in Washington D. C., and is married. He holds an A. B. from Williams college and A. M. from Harvard university and has spent a year studying at the London School of Economics and the Biometrical Institute. He has held fellowships from Harvard, the Social Science Research Coundil and the Rosenwald Fund. He is now professor of anthropology at Dillard university, New Orleans. Mr. Davis has collaborated in making a number of important studies with several other distinguished scholars.

In the field of economics and economic history two interesting awards were made, one to William Henry Dean, Jr., to continue his studies in economic history with authorities in France and in the Scandinavian countries. Mr. Dean is married and has one child. He holds an A. B. from Bowdoin college, and an M. A., and a Ph. D. from Harvard university. He has held fellowships from Harvard, the General Education board and the Julius Rosenwald fund.

YOUNG ECONOMIST

In the field of institutional economics a fellowship was awarded to Professor Abram L. Harris, head of the Economics department of Howard university. Mr. Harris is recognized as one of the most distinguished younger economists of the country. During the tenure of his fellowship he will work on a book which he has already begun, dealing with the ideals of Karl Marx and Thorstein Veblen. He is co-author with Sterling D. Spero of "The Black Worker: A Study of the Negro in the American Labor Movement," and has also written "The Negro as Capitalist: A Study of Banking and Business among American Negroes," and numerous articles in professional journals. He was held an Urban league fellowship, a joint fellowship with Mr. Spero from the Columbia Council for Research in the Social Sciences, from the Social Science Research Council, the Guggenheim fund, and the Rosenwald fund.

Miss Merze Tate, a distinguished scholar in international relations, was awarded a fellowship to continue her writing on the movement for disarmament 1888 to 1914. Miss Tate has studied at Columbia university, Oxford university, and Harvard university, as well as at the Geneva School of International Study, in Berlin, and at the Sorbonne. She has been awarded a number of fellowships among them the Alpha Kappa Alpha Foreign fellowship, a Phelps Stokes grant, and one from the Society of Oxford Home Students. She has written a number of articles for professional journals and is regarded by authorities at Harvard as one of the distinguished students in her chosen field. Miss Tate was born in Blanchard, Mich.

JUDICIAL STUDY

An interesting study will be made on a fellowship this year by Albert Louis Turner, at present connected with Tuskegee institute. Mr Turner's special study will be research on legislation and judicial interpretations affecting Negroes His work will include active field studies in the South relating to his subject. He will do his work under authorities at the University of Michigan. Mr. Turner was born in New Orleans, is married and has three children. He holds an A. B and a bachelor of law degree from Western Reserve university, and an M. A. from the University of Michigan. He has held a General Education Board fellowship.

ABOUT 60 IN ALL

This year's fellows, around 60 in all, were chosen from a field of 530 applicants of whom 350 were Negroes. The awards to white fellows were restricted to those making their careers in the South, and who propose to work in problems with a distinct bearing upon that region. Aside from these limitations however, the fellows are permitted to work with fullest freedom Awards to Negroes are not limited geographically or as regards fields of interest.

George M. Reynolds is director of fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald fund. Awards are made once a year by a committee consisting of Dr. Will W. Alexander director of the Farm Security administration; Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk university; Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation; Raymond M. Paty, president of Birmingham Southern college Birmingham Edwin R. Embree president of the fund and Mr. Reynolds.

OTHER FELLOWS

Other Negro fellows for 1939 include: Lowell H. Bennett for studies in public administration and administrative law at University of Chicago. Born 1913, Charleston, S C, Fisk university, A. B. 1935. Field secretary, Fisk U.

Alfred R. Brooks for study of English literature with particular reference to the drama, at University of Edinburgh. Born 1906 Montgomery, Ala. Morehouse college, A. B. 1930; University of Wisconsin, M. A. 1934. Head of English department, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical college Greensboro.

Alonzo J. Davis for studies in psychology at University of Minnesota. Born 1909. Washington, D. C. Howard university, B. S. 1931. M. S. 1932. Head of psychology department, Tuskegee institute.

Charles R. Lawrence for studies in sociology at Columbia university Born 1915, Boston. Morehouse college. A. B. 1936; Atlanta university. M. A. 1938. Teacher David T. Howard Junior High School, Atlanta.

Hylan G. Lewis for studies of Negro social problems at University of Chicago. Born 1911, Washington, D. C. Virginia Union university, A. B. 1932; University of Chicago, M. A. 1936. Instructor in sociology, Howard university.

Robert E. Martin, for studies in political economy and government at University of Chicago. Born 1914, Hartford, Conn., Howard university, A. B. 1936, M. A., 1938. Research assistant, Federal Writers' project, WPA, Washington.

Edward N. Palmer for study of effects of unionization and mechanization upon the Negro automobile worker and his community organization, at University of Michigan. Born 1917. Wilberforce, Talladega college, A. B. 1936, University of Michigan, M. A. 1937. Student, University of Michigan.

Youra T. Qualls for studies in English literature at Radcliffe col-

lege. Born 1910, Clarksville, Tex. Fisk university, A. B. 1937. Teaching assistant in English department, Fisk U.

Lawrence D. Reddick for historical studies, especially of news and opinion relative to the Negro which appeared in the ante bellum press of New Orleans and Cuba. Born 1910 Jacksonville, Fla. Fisk university, A. B. 1932, M. A. 1933 University of Chicago; Ph. D., March 1939. Graduate student, University of Chicago.

Hugh M. Smythe: for studies in sociology at the University of Chicago. Born 1913, Pittsburgh. Virginia State college, A. B., 1936; Atlanta university. M. A. 1937. Research assistant, department of social science, Fisk.

Lorenze D. Turner for studies in phonetics and linguistics at Yale university and in Bahia and Pernambuco, Braziel. Box 1895, Elizabeth City, N. C Howard university A. B., 1914; Harvard university. M. A., 1917; University of Chicago Ph. D. 1926 .School of Oriental Studies, University of London 1936-1937. Head of department of English, Fisk. Award period of 18 months.

Benita Valien for a study of the Negro worker in domestic and personal service at University of Wisconsin. Born 1914, Fort Worth, Texas. Prairie View State college, A. B., 1935; Atlanta university, M. A., 1936. Graduate assistant, Fisk U.

Preston Valien for a study of Negro labor problems at University of Wisconsin. Born 1914, Beaumont Texas. Prairie View State college, A. B., 1934. University of Wisconsin, Ph. M., 1935. Graduate assistant, Fisk.

Renewals of Fellowships include: Fred W. Alsup for continuation of zoological studies at University of Penn. Born 1914, Nashville. Fisk University, A. B., 1934, M. A. 1936. Head of science department at Morristown college, Morristown, Tenn.

Fannin S. Belcher to continue work toward Ph. D. in drama at Yale university Born 1908, Savannah, Ga. Lincoln university, Penna., A. B. 1928; University of Penna., M. A. 1930. Assistant professor of English and director of dramatics, West Virginia State college.

Anna M. Cooke to continue work toward Ph. D. in drama at Yale university. Born 1907, Washington, D. C. Oberlin college, A. B. 1928. Director of dramatics, Spelman college and director of Atlanta University Summer theatre.

John A. Davis for continuation of the study of the Negro in politics in New York, at Columbia university. Born 1912, Washington, D. C. Williams college, A.B. 1933, University of Wisconsin, A. M., 1934. Assistant professor of political science, Lincoln university, Pa.

William Henry Dean for continuation of study of economic history and human geography at University of Paris and in Sweden. Born 1910, Lynchburg, Va. Bowdoin college, A. B., 1930; Harvard university, M. A., 1932, Ph. D., 1938. Instructor in economics, Atlanta university.

Shirley Graham to continue studies in drama and music at Yale university. Born 1904, Indianapolis, Indiana. Oberlin college, A. B. 1934, A. M. 1935. Supervisor of Negro unit of the Chicago Federal theatre.

Leila S. Green for continuation of studies in organic chemistry at Radcliffe college. Born 1915, Canton, Ohio. Howard university, N. S. 1936, M. S. 1918.

Birtill A. Lloyd to continue work for Ph. D. at University of Illinois, in the field of physical chemistry. Born 1905, Jamaica, B.W.I. university of Illinois, B. S., 1930; University of Toronto M. A. 1934. Professor of mathematics and physics, Philander Smith college, Little Rock.

James E. LuValle to continue work for Ph. D. at California Institute of Technology in the field of physical chemistry. Born 1912, San Antonio, University of California, B. A, 1936, M. A. 1937. Graduate assistant, California Institute of Technology.

Ruth M. Smith for studies an anatomy and endocrinology at Western Reserve university. Born 1917 Washington, D. C. Mt. Holyoke college, A. B., 1937; Howard university, M. A. 1938.

Myron B. Towns for continuation of studies in physical chemistry at University of Michigan. Born 1910, Atlanta. Atlanta university, A. B. 1930; University of Michigan, A. M. 1935. Professor of chemistry and chairman of the department North Carolina Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro.

Race Gets Majority Of Awards

Varied Fields of Interest Noted In Representation

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60 AWARDS

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AWARDS LIST

One of the selected in Jacob L. Reddix, teacher of Gary, Ind. Mr. Reddix founded the successful co-operative society among Negroes in Gary. He will study cooperative societies among Negroes.

Edwin B. Jourdain was awarded a fellowship to do special studies in politics at Northwestern University. He is a member of the Evanston, Ill., city council, and has held office for the past eight years.

In the field of creative music an award has been made to William Grant Still, composer. He has received two awards from the Guggenheim Foundation. Some of his compositions are to be used at the New York World's Fair, and one of his symphonies has been conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

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DAVIS SELECTED

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OTHERS CHOSEN

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Albert Louis Turner, at present connected with Tuskegee Institute, will do research on legislation and judicial interpretations affecting Negroes.

VIRGINIAN IN GROUP

Other Negro fellows for 1939 include: Lowell H. Bennett, field secretary, Fisk University; Alfred R. Brooks, head English department, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Alonzo J. Davis, head, psychology department, Tuskegee Institute; Charles R. Lawrence, teacher, Atlanta; Hylan G. Lewis, instructor, Howard University; Robert E. Martin, Washington; Edward N. Palmer, Newport News, Va., now a graduate student at Michigan University; Youra T. Qualls, graduate student, University of Chicago; Hugh M. Smythe, research assistant; Fisk University; Lawrence D. Reddick graduate student, University of Chicago; Lorenzo D. Turner, head. department of English, Fisk University; Bonita Valien, graduate assistant, Fisk University.

Renewals of fellowships were made for: Fred W. Alsup, Morristown College, Tennessee; Fannie S. Belcher, West Virginia State College; Anna M. Cook, Spelman College; John A. Davis, Lincoln University, Pa.; William Henry Dean, Atlanta University; Shirley Graham, Chicago; Lelia S Green, Canton, Ohio; Birtill A. Lloyd Philander Smith College, Little Rock Ark.; James E. LuValle, graduate assistant, California Institute of Technology; Ruth M. Smith, Washington D. C.; Myron B. Towns, chairman, department of chemistry, A. and T. College.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

SPINGARN AWARD

PRAISES SINGER FOR ENJOYABLE, USEFUL TALENT

By WILLIAM FORSYTHE
(Staff Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va., July 6.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wife of the President of the United States, presented the famous Spingarn Medal award to Marian Anderson in Richmond's spacious Mosque as five thousand persons inside the building almost an equal number outside witnessed the ceremony that marked the closing of the most successful meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its thirty-year history.

Mrs. Roosevelt said, 'Preservation of Democracy depends on educational reform, and these rudiments have been lacking for some of our people. All the education possible is necessary for the development of good citizens upon which our nation depends."

Upon presenting the award to Miss Anderson, she said, "For the perfection of her art and because she brought to the nation not only enjoyment but much usefulness."

Not only was Mrs. Roosevelt's speech broadcast over both the CBS and NBC but a public address system carried the message to thousands who lined the streets outside of the immense auditorium.

MRS. LAMPKIN PRESIDES

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Pa., presided over this most impressive assembly, and Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered a stirring address outlining the aims and objectives of the campaign being waged by the organization.

The opening address of the afternoon was made by the Hon. James H. Price, governor of the state of Virginia.

Approximately 1,000 delegates, representing 30 states, were here for the epochal conference.

From the keynote speech of Judge William Hastie and the welcoming address of Mayor J. Fulmer Bright of Richmond, to the closing session when Miss Anderson received her award, the entire program was epoch-making.

SOLOMON PRESENT

Celebrated Negro leaders from many parts of the nation took part in the meetings and panel discussions. Notable among them were Samuel B. Solomon, the colorful leader of the people who defied Miami, Florida's Klan outlaws and voted in the primaries of that city, and Charles Houston, brilliant legal light of the N. A. A. C. P. There were Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York City, one of the leading physicians of the country, Judge William H. Hastie of Washington, D. C., former district judge of the Puerto Rican Republic; Dr. William Lloyd Imes of New York City and William Townsend of Chicago, government officials. Nathan Straus of the U. S. Housing Authority and S. H. Dykstra of the Department of Labor were speakers during the early sessions.

Philadelphia was selected as the site of the 1940 meeting after very close balloting. Houston, Texas ran a close second, with Los Angeles third.

PRESIDENT, OTHERS SEND GREETINGS

President Roosevelt sent his greetings to the conference on the opening day. Messages of goodwill and greeting were received from Professor Albert Einstein, Governor Lehman of New York, William Green, head of the A. F. L., Attorney General Frank Murphy, Prosecuting Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Mayor LaGuardia.

The resolutions adopted by the conference were important because of their wide scope. The resolution concerning the Wagner Labor Relations Act elicited an unprecedented interchange of comment.

The final enactment was the adoption of a resolution advocating a "little Wagner Act" which would contain non-discriminatory clauses. This proposal was offered by Attorney Thurgood Marshall of New York City.

RESOLUTIONS COVER MANY ILLS

Other resolutions adopted by the conference were: elimination of discrimination in low cost housing projects, dispelling of discriminatory practices in obtaining loans through the U. S. Housing Authority, inclusion of all agricultural and domestic workers under social security, opposition to cuts in WPA and NYA funds. Additional resolutions were: opposition to any entangling foreign alliances, urging Negroes to display full voting strength at all times, particularly in the South, adoption of non-partisan policy in politics, and endorsement of the anti-lynching bill.

The conference also voted to urge President Roosevelt to appoint more Negroes to responsible government positions and demanded equality in the Army and Navy.

The delegates approved a determined fight against restricted covenants, complete freedom for the remainder of the Scottsboro boys, enfranchisement for the District of Columbia and removal of the discrimination practiced in public places, equal educational opportunities for all and a continuance of the Gaines Case procedure.

EQUALITY IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

They want equal medical agencies, a ban on Civil Service discrimination and unstinted support for the awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Matt Henson, the famous Arctic explorer.

Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. was honored at a birthday luncheon in honor of his 21 years of valuable service to the organization. Dr. J. M. Tinsley of the Richmond branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was the recipient of the Merit Medal. Life membership "five hundred dollar" medals were presented to Duke Ellington, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander of New York, Marshall Field and Dr. John L. Reeves.

Youth sessions were an important part of the conference. Youth night was held last Friday at the Fifth street Baptist church. Gloster Current of Detroit presided over the Youth Night mass meetings.

The history making meeting marked the third time the Association has had a conference below the Mason-Dixon line. The first meeting in the South was held in Atlanta, Georgia in 1920. The second was in Oklahoma City in 1934.

GOVERNOR AIDS

Southern hospitality was very evident, and everyone from the governor of the state to the man in the street offered his unstinted cooperation in making this one of the greatest conferences in the history of the organization. All this was testimony to the greatness of the body which claims the respect of leaders of national and international repute.

Atlanta Ga Journal
August 5, 1939

Joel E. Spingarn

JOEL E. SPINGARN was a man of exceptional and varied attainments, so that his death constitutes a multiple loss. In his passing America is deprived of a great humanitarian, belles-lettres lose a rare critic and the Negro loses a wise and true friend. To the general public Mr. Spingarn was known chiefly as the donor of the Spingarn Medal given annually to an American Negro for distinguished and useful achievement, but establishment of this award was only one of many generous activities.

A resident of the North, the man was known throughout the South by virtue of his good deeds. The success of his work to encourage creative effort among Negroes has been attested by such men as Dr. John Hope, the late president of Atlanta University, and Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Hope served as a member of the Spingarn Medal committee, while the scientist received the Spingarn award in 1923.

Mr. Spingarn, son of a New York merchant, first achieved distinction as a literary critic. His first published work, "A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance," was translated into Italian and carried an introduction by the philosopher, Benedetto Croce. He edited collections of critical essays, published two volumes of poems, contributed to various dictionaries and reviews, and wrote authoritative works on horticulture and landscape gardening. For a number of years he lent distinction to the faculty of Columbia University, serving as head of the department of comparative literature until he severed relations with the school as the result of an academic quarrel in which he raised the issue of free speech.

At the outbreak of the World War Mr. Spingarn enrolled in an officers' training camp and later saw service overseas. He was a delegate to the convention that founded the American Legion, and was the first commander of the Legion post at Amenia, N. Y. His entire life was a fight for the higher things of human existence, and his death will be widely mourned.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
August 13, 1939

WILL PERPETUATES NEGROES' MEDAL

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—(AP)—The will of the late Joel E. Spingarn, filed for probate Friday, revealed establishment of a $20,000 trust fund to perpetuate the Spingarn Medal awarded annually for outstanding achievement by American Negroes.

The medal this year was won by Marian Anderson, famed Negro singer. Spingarn, educator and art and literary critic, died at 65, at Amenia, N. Y., July 26.

The bulk of the estate, whose value was not estimated, goes to his widow.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

SPINGARN AWARD

THE SPINGARN MEDAL AWARD

IN LAST WEEK'S EDITION of this paper appeared a news item announcing that nominations are now open for the Spingarn Gold Medal Award for 1938. The award committee meets at the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, New York City, the latter part of the month.

For some time past there has been general criticism of the fact that this award has gone so often to officers and friends of the N. A. A. C. P. This has been due we believe largely to the lack of interest on the part of independent organizations and individuals and the comparatively few nominations sent into the committee.

The medal is awarded annually by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P. 'to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of endeavor."

Send in your nomination to the committee supported by records. Your nominee may be the one selected for the year. Such men as Federal Judge Hastie for his work in the Virgin Islands, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell for his fight against railroad jim crow, Editor Robert L. Vann for his political independence and Joe Louis or Henry Armstrong for achievements in the athletic world during 1938 are some of the names that come to mind.

Who is your choice for the Spingarn Medal Award?

24th Spingarn Medal Goes To Philly Singer

Miss Marian Anderson Honored For Musical Contributions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marian Anderson, world famous contralto, has been named to receive the Spingarn Medal for 1938 awarded annually by J. E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

The formal statement of the committee declared:

"Marian Anderson has been chosen for her special achievement in the field of music. Equally with that achievement, which has won her world-wide fame as one of the greatest singers of our time, is her magnificent dignity as a human being. Her unassuming manner, which has not been changed by her phenomenal success, has added to the esteem not only of Marian Anderson as an individual but of the race to which she belongs."

Miss Anderson, who is the twenty-fourth recipient of the gold medal award since it was institutied in 1914 by Mr. Spingarn, will receive it formally on July 2 during the thirtieth annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P., which will be held in Richmond, Va.

Accepting the award in a telegram from Grand Forks, North Dakota where she appeared in a concert, Miss Anderson said:

"I deeply appreciate the significance of the act of the Spingarn medal committee in selecting me as medalist. It is my plan to remain in America this summer and I would be honored to come to Richmond July 2 for the presentation."

DESERVES AWARD

MARIAN ANDERSON

Marion Anderson To Get 1938 Spingarn Medal From NAACP

Marian Anderson, world famous contralto, has been named to receive the Spingarn Medal for 1938 awarded annually by J. E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

The formal statement of the committee declared:

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Plans To Remain Here

"I deeply appreciate the significance of the act of the Spingarn medal committee in selecting me as medalist. It is my plan to remain in America this summer and I would be honored to come to Richmond July 2 for the presentation."

Other recipients of the annual Spingarn Award in chronological order since 1915 include: E. E. Just, Col. Charles Young, Harry T. Burleigh, William Stanley Braithwaite, Archibald H. Grimke, William E. B. DuBois, Charles S. Gilpin, Mary B. Talbert, Dr. George W. Carver, Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson, Carter G. Woodson, Anthony Overton, Charles W. Chestnutt, Mordecai W. Johnson, Henry A. Hunt, Richard B. Harrison, Robert R. Moton, Max Yergan, William T. B. Williams, Mary McLeod Bethune, John Hope, and Walter White.

Members of the spingarn award committee include: Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild; William Stuart Nelson, president of Dillard University; Olive T. Dargan, United States Attorney General Frank Murphy; Dr. William Allan Nielson, president of Smith College; Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Miss Marion Cuthbert, of the National Y. W. C. A.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARDED SINGER

Marian Anderson Picked For Achievement In Field Of Music

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Marian Anderson, world famous contralto, has been named to receive the Spingarn Medal for 1938 awarded annually by J. E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

The formal statement of the committee declared:

"Marian Anderson has been chosen for her special achievement in the field of music. Equally with that achievement, which has won her worldwide fame as one of the greatest singers of our time, is her magnificent dignity as a human being. Her unassuming manner, which has not been changed by her phenomenal success, has added to the esteem not only of Marian Anderson as an individual but of the race to which she belongs."

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Members of the Spingarn Award committee include Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild; William Stuart Nelson, president of Dillard University, Olive T. Dargan; United States Atty. Gen. Frank Murphy; Dr. William Allan Nielson, president of Smith College; Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Col. Theodore Roosevelt; A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Miss Marion Cuthbert, of the National Y. W. C. A.

1938 MEDALIST

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week the selection of Marian Anderson—one of the world's greatest singers,—as the winner of the 1938 Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a member of the Race "for the highest and noblest achievement during the preceding year or years".

Comment that the selection is excellent is needless. Miss Anderson is the twenty-fourth recipient of the gold medal award since it was instituted in 1911. There is of course universal commendation of the awarding committee's choice.

Of the twenty-four Spingarn medalists there are two other women besides Miss Anderson. They are Mrs Mary B. Talbert and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. Because of the narrower fields in which women occupy themselves the ratio of women winners of the award is notable and especially encouraging. The emergence of women in the authorship of novels, writers such as Zara Neal Thurston, Mercedes Gilbert and others will likely furnish candidates to be considered for the award.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO PRESENT SPINGARN MEDAL TO CONTRALTO

NEW YORK, May 4—It was formally announced here today that Mrs. Roosevelt will present the 24th Spingarn medal to Marian Anderson at the closing session of the 30th annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. on July 2 at Richmond, Va. The ceremonies will be held in the famous Mosque, largest and most beautiful of Richmond's auditoriums. It is probable that one or more of the radio chains will broadcast the presentation.

Publication of a rumor that Mrs. Roosevelt would make the presentation has inunduated the N. A. A. C. P. with requests for tickets of admission. Although the ceremony is more than two months away, individuals and groups from as far north as Boston and as far south as Atlanta have already signified their intention of going to Richmond for the occasion.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Speech On Marian Anderson Will Be Broadcast Over Two Radio Networks

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's speech in which she will make the presentation of the Spingarn gold medal award to Marian Anderson at the thirtieth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Richmond, Va., July 2, will be broadcast over both the National Broadcasting system's blue network and the Columbia chain.

This was the announcement made here Saturday by officials of the Association. The National Broadcasting Company will devote half an hour to the broadcast, from 5 to 5:30 p. m., Eastern daylight time it was said. The Columbia chain was believed to have settled upon a half-hour broadcast also.

The medal, which the noted singer will receive at the hands of the First Lady, is awarded annually by J. E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., to the American of African descent, who has accomplished most during the previous year.

A caravan of more than twelve cars, loaded with delegates from the Oklahoma branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will descend on the Association's convention which will be held in Richmond, Va., June 27-July 2, officials of the organization disclosed.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

SPINGARN AWARD

Rev. Settle Is Candidate For Spingarn Medal

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21 (ANP)—Rev. Glenn T. Settle of Cleveland, founder and director of the radio program, "Wings Over Jordan," was boosted as a candidate for the 1939 Spingarn medal in a letter sent to Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, chairman of the award committee, by the Frontier club of this city. A. P. Bentley is president, and J. S. Hines Jr., secretary of the local group.

In supporting Rev. Settle's nomination, the local club points out: " 'Wings over Jordan' is one of the three most popular radio features in the nation today, and is broadcast by short wave to Europe and South America. A faithful and sympathetic interpretation of Negro life enters many homes each week. Eminent Negro leaders, skillfully interpreted Negro music and many sound facts are presented weekly to millions of listeners. There is abundant evidence to show that this program is educating millions, is softening racial prejudices, and has gained unprecedented respect and tolerance for Negro Americans in all quarters."

EDUCATION- 1939

SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

SPINGARN AWARD

Mrs. Roosevelt Gives Medal To Singer Denied D.A.R. Hall

RICHMOND, VA., July 2.—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented the Spingarn medal today to Marian Anderson, negro contralto, and told the singer "your achievement far transcends any race or creed."

The medal is given annually by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to the American negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."

Mrs. Roosevelt told a crowd of 5,000 persons in persenting the medal at the annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. that Marian Anderson "had the courage to meet many difficulties" and that "her modesty and her great gift are well known." The negro singer appeared on a musical program for King George and Queen Elizabeth at the White House during the Washington visit of the British rulers.

In accepting the award the singer said she realized the "significance it carries" and declared she felt it "a signal honor" to have received it "from the hands of our first lady, who is not only a first lady in name, but in every deed."

The ceremony recalled the incident of last Spring when the Daughters of the American Revolution denied Marian Anderson the use of their Constitution Hall in Washington for a concert April 9, and Mrs. Roosevelt's subsequent resignation from the D. A. R.

Shortly after the incident the President's wife, although refusing to name the group, said she was resigning from "an organization" because she could not actively fight an action by it which she disapproved.

Frederick Hand, Constitution Hall manager, said the hall had been booked almost a year before by the National Symphony Orchestra for the afternoon of April 9. Sponsors of the Anderson concert sought the hall for that night. Hand said that when the hall was booked for one event it was not given to another organization on the same date.

In a brief address preceding the medal presentation the first lady asserted that "people cannot grow up good citizens unless we provide good environment for all the people.

"In the end, the price we pay for people not fit to be citizens," she declared, "is far greater than the sacrafice we must make to provide decent enviroment."

NOTED SINGER IS AWARDED MEDAL

First Lady Pays Tribute To Marian Anderson In Richmond Talk

RICHMOND, Va.—(AP)— Paying tribute to Marian Anderson's "Modesty and Great Gift," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday presented the Negro contralto the Spingarn medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The singer "had the courage to meet many difficulties" and her "modesty and her great gift are well known," the first lady said in presenting the award, given annually by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., to the American Negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."

Miss Anderson said she felt it "a signal honor" to have received the medal "from the hands of our first lady, who is not only a first lady in name, but in every deed." Some 5,000 persons witnessed the ceremony, which took place at a mass meeting concluding the N. A. A. C. P.'s weeklong conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt told Miss Anderson, "your achievement far transcends any race or creed. My thanks and good wishes to you, Miss Anderson."

The president's wife made no mention of her resignation last Spring from the Daughters of the American Revolution after that organization denied Miss Anderson the use of Constitution Hall in Washington for a concert, April 9.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Anderson Make History

President's Wife Pays High Tribute To Singer In Presenting Her With Medal at Meeting In Virginia Capital

By P. BERNARD YOUNG, Jr.

RICHMOND, Va.—Two great and gracious women, one white and one black, met here Sunday afternoon in the greatest auditorium of the capital of the old Confederacy and made history.

One was Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the other was Miss Marian Anderson. The occasion was the formal presentation to the celebrated contralto of the Spingarn Medal and the climax meeting of the 30th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Inside the massive hall was jammed to its capacity of 5,000 and outside an equally huge throng alternately listened and cheered as the proceedings came to them over loudspeakers.

FIRST LADY'S TRIBUTE

The magnificent Mrs. Roosevelt, her voice ringing with sincerity, spoke simply: "I am happy to have the opportunity to present this medal to Miss Anderson. Her marvelous voice is a gift, but she proved herself worthy of that great gift. She has rare courage, great dignity, and fine modesty."

Miss Anderson, speaking with a voice that was as thrilling in its delicate modulations and nuaces of emphasis as is her singing voice, responded in kind: "It is a signal honor to receive this medal from the hands of our First Lady, who is not only a First Lady in name but in every noble deed."

EVENT BROADCAST

The audience, augmented by perhaps millions who listened in over coast-to-coast networks of the two major radio chains, thundered its ovation in acknowledgement of the liberality and democracy of Mrs. Roosevelt and the strikingly modest acceptance by Miss Anderson of this latest token of her greatness.

The air was pregnant with drama and one could tell that the tremendous meaning of that brief hour was felt by the massed thousands present.

Movie cameras whirred as floodlights were trained on the principals of the occasion and the hundreds of notables occupying platform seats, photographers' bulbs flashed as literally hundreds of still pictures for newspapers were being made, and at the press table newsmen of both races scribbled avidly each word said and noted each incident.

GOVERNOR PRESENT

The audience included Governor and Mrs. James H. Price and his staff, the rich and the poor, the fortunate and the forgotten—all there because two great women, beloved and respected, were there.

The thousands outside were not satisfied with the necessarily brief appearance of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Anderson on a balcony following the program, and beseiged Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Anderson, and her attorney, Tax Commissioner Hubert T. Delany of New York City, when they left by the stage door.

BESIEGED BY CROWD

When Miss Anderson, delayed by autograph seekers on the stage, got outside Mrs. Roosevelt had been driven away and apparently most of the policemen either had left with her or gone to unsnarl traffic.

The three or four still at the stage door were almost helpless and it was at least ten minutes before Miss Anderson and Commissioner Delany could go the short distance from the door to her car. Minutes after she finally got into her sedan, it was still surrounded fifty deep on all sides and unable to move away.

MEDAL TO MISS ANDERSON

PRESENTED BY 'FIRST LADY' AT RICHMOND

Call 7-7-39

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Singer's Achievement Transcends Any Race

Kansas City Call

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—Highlighted by a message of greeting at the opening session from President Roosevelt and the award on the closing day of the Spingarn medal to famed Contralto Marian Anderson by the gracious First Lady of the Land, the thirtieth annual convention of the N. A. A. C. P. ended its six-day session here Sunday, July 2, before 5,000 persons at the great Moxque auditorium, showplace of Richmond.

Five Thousand Watch

Mrs. Roosevelt presented the Spingarn medal to Miss Anderson at the final session of the convention Sunday afternoon.

Standing upon the stage of the famous Richmond Mosque with 5,000 spectators looking on in rapt attention, while 4,000 or 5,000 gathered in Monroe park outside listened through loud speakers and countless thousands heard the program over the radios; these two women, one white and the other dark, presented a focal point in race relations for the moment.

In the background of every auditor's consciousness was the recent ban on Miss Anderson's singing in Constitution hall in Washington owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution; an action which led to the resignation of Mrs. Roosevelt from the body.

On Sunday, in a southern city and with the world looking on the "first lady" gave America a true lesson in real democracy as she appeared publicly to do honor to this black woman.

"Glad to Present Award"

"I am glad to have been chosen to present this award," Mrs. Roosevelt told Miss Anderson. "Your achievement transcends race or color. A marvelous voice is peraps not personal achievement, because it is a gift, but you have been worthy of it, have worked to improve it, and have surrounded it with great dignity and modesty. This award is given in recognition of your perfection of that art. You have brought to the country as a whole not only much enjoyment but great beauty."

The "first lady" told the audience that Miss Anderson "had the courage to meet many difficulties" and that "her modesty and her great gift are well known."

Miss Anderson accepted the award, and as she turned toward Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I consider it a great honor to accept or rather to receive the Spingarn medal. I appreciate the significance of it, and feel it a special honor to receive it from the hands of one who has contributed so much that is worthwhile to achievement in this country."

Call

Congratulating the N.A.A.C.P. upon its accomplishment during its convention, of which this was one of the closing sessions, and praising the choir, Miss Anderson asked the entire congregation to join her in singing the spiritual, "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder." It was not the voice of the great diva which swelled out upon the air, but the lusty voice of a bronzed American, filled with unchecked emotions and justifiable pride which poured forth from thousands of microphones.

"Every round goes higher and higher," she sang. "Soldier of the Cross."

7-7-39

The presentation of the medal by Mrs. Roosevelt was more significant because of the D. A. R. controversy last spring when the singer was barred from Constitution hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nation-wide protest followed and the incident was climaxed by an out-of-door concert on Easter Sunday.

Still another feature, but not on the convention program, was the excitement Wednesday night at conference headquarters, Fifth Street Baptist church, over the Louis-Galento fight in New York.

Without general knowledge, someone installed a radio and loud speaker in the church auditorium, and suddenly as a panel discussion was taking place and delegates were properly absorbed in the interesting topic—the fight was tuned in and soon cries for "Joe Louis" were heard on every side.

A few who probably thought the broadcast ill-timed went outside, but most of the big audience seemed delighted and remained as the ringside description of the short battle came over the air.

Some said that those who left the hall kept an anxious ear cocked at partly-opened doors, completely lost their indifference when Galento floored Louis in the hectic third round. All was forgiven when Joe was announced the winner by a TKO, and the prankster who installed the radio was given an unofficial vote of thanks.

Ample accomodations for the more than 600 delegates attending the big conference had been arranged by the committee in charge and all business details of the meetings were handled with ease and facility. The programs of the various sessions were smooth-running and not boresome, and speeches by celebrities and nationally-known N.A.A.C.P. officials were for the most part restricted to 30 minutes. Fifth Street church, commodious and inviting, has all facilities for large conventions and numerous small rooms for conferences and discussions.

500 Delegates Attend

At one session there was serious discussion of whether or not commissions should be paid to workers in membership campaigns. The opinions expressed, endorsed prizes and honor awards, frowned on cash prizes, many declaring: "This noble work should be done without expectation of personal reward."

S. H. Dykstra of the U. S. Department of Labor made an interesting talk at the Wednesday morning session, telling frankly of the Negro workers' handicaps in private and government work. He told one of Dean Pickens' stories: How American whites are more disturbed at seeing a Negro in a dining room "eating his own soup," than they are about the Negro coming from the kitchen "with his thumb in their soup."

The panel discussion on "Economic Security" by Attorneys Charles Houston, James Tyson and others, was interesting. Atty. Tyson argued strongly that the only security for the Negro must be under federal management of projects and of security administration. His idea seemed to impress the delegates.

Leaders Speak

Of the others on the regular program, Eugene Davidson, of Washington, D. C., active head of the New Negro alliance, which is trying to enforce these laws, made a convincing speech.

Dean William Pickens, N.A.A.C.P. director of branches, presided at the Friday morning business session which considered at length the many problems attendant on the establishment of local branches throughout the country.

Climax of the conference came on Sunday at the Mosque when with Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, presiding, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt presented the Spingarn award to Marian Anderson. A featured speaker on this occasion was Walter White, nationally famous executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
July 5, 1939

MRS. ROOSEVELT HONORS SINGER

B&P

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president, is shown presenting the Spingarm medal to Marian Anderson, negro contralto, at the meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in Richmond, Va. "Your achievement far transcends any race or creed," said Mrs. Roosevelt in bestowing the medal which is given annually to the American negro with the highest achievement in any "honorable" field of endeavor.

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

WINS 1938 MEDAL

MARIAN ANDERSON, internationally known artist, third woman to win the NAACP medal for greatest achievement.

MARIAN ANDERSON SPINGARN MEDALIST

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Marian Anderson, world famous contralto, has been named to receive the Spingarn Medal for 1938 awarded annually by J. E. Spingarn president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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SPINGARN AWARD

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MARIAN ANDERSON

The Spingarn Medal Award Committee has wrought well in giving the Spingarn Medal for 1938 to Marian Anderson, the world-famous contralto. This selection will go far to make up for some of the less happy selections in recent years for which there seemed little reason.

It would be trite to say that Miss Anderson deserves the award when her triumphs and achievements are common knowledge wherever people read or patronize the arts. There would have been great difficulty in selecting a more appropriate Spingarn Medalist.

It is to be hoped, however, that in the future the Committee will make more varied selections. Artists and educators aplenty have received the gold medal, but so far the Committee has found no physician, dentist, publisher or clergyman, only two scientists and only one business man whose achievements were considered high or noble.

This seems very strange to those who have kept abreast of Negro progress since the awards began in 1915.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. AGE-HERALD
JAN. 25, 1939 J27

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARDED SINGER

Marian Anderson Picked For Achievement In Field Of Music

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Marian Anderson, world famous contralto, has been named to receive the Spingarn Medal for 1938 awarded annually by J. E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

The formal statement of the committee declared:

"Marian Anderson has been chosen for her special achievement in the field of music. Equally with that achievement, which has won her worldwide fame as one of the greatest singers of our time, is her magnificent dignity as a human being. Her unassuming manner which has not been changed by her phenomenal success, has added to the esteem not only of Marian Anderson as an individual but of the race to which she belongs."

Other recipients of the annual Spingarn Award in chronological order since 1915 include E. E. Just, Charles Young, Harry T. Burleigh, William Stanley Braithwaite, Archibald H. Grimke, William E. B. DuBois, Charles S. Gilpin, Mary B. Talbert, Dr. George W. Carver, Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson, Carter G. Woodson, Anthony Overton, Charles W. Chestnutt, Mordecai W. Johnson, Henry A. Hunt, Richard B. Harrison, Robert R. Moton, Max Yergan, William T. B. Williams, Mary McLeod Bethune, John Hope and Walter White.

Members of the Spingarn Award committee include Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild; William Stuart Nelson, president of Dillard University, Olive T. Dargan; United States Atty. Gen. Frank Murphy; Dr. William Allan Nielson, president of Smith College; Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Col. Theodore Roosevelt; A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Miss Marion Cuthbert, of the National Y. W. C. A.

MEDAL WINNER: The highest praises of the music critics have already been lavished upon Marian Anderson, and the public has endorsed the verdict by crowding even the standing room at her concerts. Last week the deep-voiced contralto, who usually sings Negro spirituals as encores after a repertoire of Bach, Schubert and other classics, was awarded one of the highest honors of her race. It was the Spingarn Medal for 1938, given by President J. E. Spingarn of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for "the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro."

Miss Anderson was born in Philadelphia, and there she used to sing in the Junior Choir of the neighborhood church. The unusual quality and range of her voice attracted attention; she became soloist with the Philadelphia Philharmonic Symphony Society and later, after winning a competition against 300 other singers, with the New York Philharmonic. A triumphant tour of Europe followed, bringing the ultimate in praise from Arturo Toscanini: "A voice like hers occurs once in a hundred years."

MARIAN ANDERSON WINNER

Spingarn Medal for 1938 Is Awarded to Negro Contralto

The Spingarn Medal for 1938 has been awarded to Miss Marian Anderson, contralto, according to an announcement yesterday. The medal, the annual gift of J. E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is given for "the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

"Marian Anderson has been chosen for her special achievement in the field of music," the announcement said. "Equally with that achievement, which has won her world-wide fame as one of the greatest singers of our time, is her magnificent dignity as a human being."

The medal will be presented July 2 at the association's convention at Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Present Medal To Marian Anderson At Convention

New York — It was formally announced here today that Mrs. Roosevelt will present the 24th Spingarn medal to Marian Anderson at the closing session of the 30th annual conference of the N. A.A.C.P. on July 2 at Richmond.

The ceremonies will be held in the famous Mosque, largest and most beautiful of Richmond's auditoriums. It is probable that one or more of the radio chains will broadcast the presentation.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
June 9, 1939

Marian Anderson To Get Spingarn Medal This Year

Marian Anderson, world famous Negro contralto, has been awarded the Spingarn Medal which will be presented to her in Richmond, Va., on July 2, the last day of the one week's conference of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Miss Anderson will be the 24th recipient for this medal which is awarded each year for the most outstanding achievement. She is one of the supreme masters of music and although her achievement extends beyond her own race it seemed fitting on this occasion to give the public an opportunity to envisage other contributions made by her race. So, during the week of the conference beginning the 27th of June an exhibition of 150 Negro composers will be displayed. They will range from the 18th century to the present time.

The earliest work shown will be that of a Chevelier Saint Gorges. a native of Guadaloupe, who was famous in the second half of the 18th century in France both as a violinist and the greatest swordsman of his day. On display will be an opera of Antonio Carlos Gomez, a Brazilian, whose operas have been played at La Scala in Milan and the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Included also is a work of Joseph White, a Cuban musician, who was a concert master at the court of Empress Eugenie.

Other exhibits will be works of such recent composers as Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, Harry T. Burleigh, William L. Dawson, R. Nathaniel Dett, Carl Diton, Harry Lawrence Freeman, J. Rosemond Johnson, Edward H. Margetson, Florence Bond Price, William Grant Still, Clarence Cameron White; a number of composers whose works are a common American heritage such as James Bland's "Carry Me Back to Old Virginnny," Samuel Lucas' "Grandfather's Clock," and other similar works. The jazz, rag and blues, all Negro creations, will be represented by such composers as W. C. Handy, Ford Dabney, Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway and others

This is the 30th annual convention of the association and will be widely attended by leaders of both races. About 1,000 delegates from local branches, youth councils and college chapters are expected to be in attendance. The program has many headline speakers, experts in various fields including employment, health, housing, political action, legal defense work, education and branch administration problems.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
July 4, 1939

The First Lady Presents a Medal

Four weeks ago hostess to Great Britain's King and Queen, Mrs. Roosevelt turned up in Richmond Sunday to present the Spingarn medal to Marian Anderson, famed Negro contralto. The occasion for the presentation was the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which has just concluded its sessions at the Richmond Mosque.

The medal is awarded annually to the American Negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor." It went this year to one whose achievement in an honorable field of human endeavor, as Mrs. Roosevelt observed, "far transcends any race or creed," and to one who, as an incident of that achievement, became, earlier this year, the innocent center of a deplorable controversy.

The Constitution Hall incident need not at this time be reviewed, but it is in point to observe how Time and Justice have once more rectified the balance in favor of the artist spurned. From great bronze doors slammed in her face, Marian Anderson stepped to the knees of the dead Lincoln and sang in the open air to a hushed multitude. Perhaps because of the affront, as much as because of her great gift of song, she was invited to contribute to the evening of American music that the White House arranged for the royal visitors from Great Britain. Undoubtedly because of the affront, Mrs. Roosevelt agreed to come to Richmond to present her with the Spingarn medal.

The actual presentation was simple—not the slightest allusion on either side to the late unpleasantness, no speech-making. Just a gracious tribute to a fine artist and a modest few words of gratitude for the honor received. But the simplicity of the episode belied its high drama. It was another chapter, and a finely significant one, in the long story of human error and redress, of human weakness and strength—in this particular installment, the story of a great artist and her "courage to meet many difficulties," and of a courageous, indomitable First Lady of the Land who would not allow the arbitrary aggravation of those difficulties to pass without rebuke.

Ft. Myers, Fla., News Press
July 3, 1939

Medal Presented By Mrs. Roosevelt

Negro Singer Praised at Richmond Meeting for Achievements

RICHMOND, Va., July 2—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented the Spingarn medal today to Marion Anderson, negro contralto, and told the singer "your achievement far transcends any race or creed." The medal is given annually by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to the American negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."

Mrs. Roosevelt told a crowd of 5,000 persons in presenting the medal at the annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P that Miss Anderson "had the courage to meet many difficulties" and that "her modesty and her great gift are well known." The negro singer appeared on a musical program for King George and Queen Elizabeth at the White House during the Washington visit of the British rulers.

In accepting the award the singer said she realized the "significance it carries" and declared she felt it "a signal honor" to have received it "from the hands of our first lady, who is not only a first lady in name, but in every deed."

The ceremony recalled the incident of last spring when the Daughters of the American Revolution denied Miss Anderson the use of their Constitution hall in Washington for a concert April 9, and Mrs. Roosevelt's subsequent resignation from the D.A.R.

Shortly after the incident the president's wife, although refusing to name the group, said she was resigning from "an organization" because she could not actively fight an action by it which she disapproved.

Frederick Hand, Constitution hall manager, said the hall had been booked almost a year before by the national symphony orchestra for the afternoon of April 9. Sponsors of the Anderson concert sought the hall for that night. Hand said that when the hall was booked for one event it was not given to another organization on the same date.

MARIAN ANDERSON IS AWARDED MEDAL

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

RICHMOND, Va., July 2—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented the Spingarn Medal Sunday to Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, and told the singer "Your achievement far transcends any race or creed."

The medal is given by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to the American Negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."

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Jackson, Miss., News
July 3, 1939

MRS. FDR PRESENTS AWARD TO NEGRESS

RICHMOND, Va. — (AP)—Paying tribute to Marian Anderson's "modesty and great gift," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, presented the negro contralto the Spingarn medal of the National Association for the Advancemen of Colored People. The singer "had the courage to meet many difficulties," and her "modesty and her great gift are well known," the First Lady said in presenting the award, given annually by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., to the American negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."

EDUCATION- 1939
SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

STAMP TO HONOR BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

To Be Honored By Government

THE POST OFFICE Department has anonunced that it will issue 35 postage stamps honoring famous Americans including Booker T. Washington, above, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

It will mark the first time a colored person has been so honored, officials said.

Stamp To Honor Booker T.

Farley Praises R. R. Wright, Sr. Stamp Sponsor

PHILADELPHIA—Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, last week was commended by Postmaster General James A. Farley and Third Assistant Postmaster General Ramsey S. Black for his interest as one of the sponsors for the issuance of the Booker T. Washington postage stamp.

Major Wright

Dr. Washington is the first member of his race to be honored by the government by placing his picture in a series of stamps honoring famous Americans.

Following a telegram from Major Wright thanking him for selecting Dr. Washington, Mr. Farley wrote Major Wright on July 20 as follows:

"I want you to know how much I appreciate your telegram of today with reference to my authorization of the issuance of a Booker T. Washington postage stamp.

"From the time this series of Famous American postage stamps was first under consideration, I felt that Booker T. Washington should by all means be included and it is my belief that, by thus honoring him, we will bring to the attention of everyone in the country, in a most significant way, one of the eminent educators in the history of this country and one who has reflected outstanding credit upon the colored race."

BLACK WRITES

Mr. Black, who has charge of the issuance of the stamps wrote Major Wright as follows:

"I, too, am glad that your efforts to secure a stamp for your race have been crowned with success. My deputy, Mr. North, has told me of your interest over a period of years and I have also seen your correspondence on the subject.

"You have every reason to feel jubilant and I regret that it was not possible for me to be in Philadelphia, to take part in your celebration last night."

Postmaster-General Farley Proud To Issue Stamp In Honor Of "Booker T"

Cabinet Member Sends Word To Dr. Henry Allen Boyd Praising Maj. R. R. Wright For Sponsoring National Tribute To Renowned Educator

There will be a Booker T. Washington postal stamp issued by the United States Postal Authorities in the near future. The information reached Nashville this week in a special communication sent to Henry Allen Boyd, vice president of the National Negro Bankers Association, Secretary of the National Negro Press Association, Secretary of the Sunday School Congress and the Publishing Board. The communication came directly from Philadelphia and reports the successful work of Major R. R. Wright, who was one of the sponsors of the stamp and of the committee headed by Rev. W. C. Willaims as chairman. Postmaster General Farley's communication to the committee under date of July 20th said, "I want you to know how much I appreciate your telegram of today with reference to my authorization of the issuance of a Booker T. Washington postage stamp. From the time this series of Famous American postage stamps was first under consideration, I felt that Booker T. Washington should by all means be included and it is my belief that, by thus honoring him, we will bring to the attention of everyone in the country, in a most significant way, one of the eminent educators in the history of this country and one who has reflected outstanding credit upon the colored race."

Many have been the favorable comments since the information got out that there would be a Booker T. Washington postal stamp and every indication here in this city points to the fact that ther first sale will be, just to the the race members alone, more than ten million, a tremendous income and revenue for the Postal Department and yet practically every one of the first issue will be used, said the Rev. Mr. Boyd, as souvenirs and keepsakes to hand down to unborn generations.

Washington First of Race With Picture On Stamp

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The first Negro to be honored by the United States government by having his picture on a postage stamp will be Booker T. Washington, regarded by many as the greatest educator the race has produced.

In a national survey, the name of Dr. Washington was one of the ranking participants, and accordingly Postmaster General Farley has designated Dr. Washington as one whose picture will go on a new issue of stamps.

William Bray, secretary to Mr. Farley, could not say definitely just what denomination stamp would bear the Washington likeness, but in all probability it will be one of the smaller denominations.

That this long deferred recognition of the distinguished talents of Dr. Washington is a justification of his educational theories is the belief of many and proves that his influence has been felt through the years and by hundreds of thousands of persons.

Upon his return from Europe, Postmaster General Farley will pass upon the designs submitted to this postage stamp and issue orders for the printing.

To Honor Booker T. Washington In New Issue Of Postage Stamps

Founder of Tuskegee Listed Among Nation's Great Educators—Farley to Name Price of Stamp Upon Return From Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 21. (ANP)—The first Negro to be honored by the United States Government by having his picture on a postage stamp, will be Booker T. Washington, regarded by many as the greatest educator the Negro race has produced.

In a national survey, the name of Dr. Washington was one of the ranking participants, and accordigly Postmaster General Farley has designated Dr. Washington as one whose picture will go on a new issue of stamps.

William Bray, secretary to Mr. Farley, could not say definitely just what denomination stamp would bear the Washington likeness, but in all probability it will be one of the smaller and more popular denominations.

This long deferred recognition of the distinguished talents of Dr. Washington is a justification of his educational theories is the belief of many, and proves that his influence has been felt through the years and by hundreds of thousands of persons.

A similar movement to obtain recognition and honor for some outstanding Negro was begun several years ago, but there was nothing more than an idea impressed upon the minds of the postal authorities.

Upon his return from Europe, Postmaster General Farley will pass upon the designs submitted to this postage stamp and issue orders for the printing.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 19, 1939

Negro Teachers Hold Institute

Problems In Child Training Discussed By City Association

Teachers of the city negro schools, members of the City Teachers Association, held an institute recently at the Industrial High School and discussed problems encountered in relation to child character development.

The Rev. Haley Carter of Stillman Institute spoke on facts brought out in recent social research relating to negroes in this community, their earning power civic participation and general health conditions. Prof. Charles Orr, principal at Industrial High spoke on teaching and said the uni system proved most effective.

Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, principal of Martin Luther Institute, le a panel discussion assisted by Sup ervisor Mattie Busch, Dean G Weaver of Stillman Institute an Prof. C. Murphy. Wide use of th clinic at Stillman Institute wa urged. Plans for a milk fund fo underprivileged children were dis cussed.

The Rev. A. Martinez of the A M. E. Zion Church urged united efforts and loyalty. Supervisor Jimmy Smith in charge of adult education was introduced. Departmental meetings were held. Prof James T. McInge, president of th association, was elected delegate t the state convention. Prof. Ruth Simpkins of Stillman was directo of activities.

Ala. State Teachers College Has Record Enrollment of 2100

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery with its branch summer schools at Memphis and Mobile had again run up a peak enrollment of 2100 at the close of the third week of the sixty day summer quarter. Of this total, 545 were at Birmingham, 195 at Mobile and the remaining 1350 at Montgomery.

Assisting President H. Council Trenholm in the administration at Montgomery are Deans J. H. Taylor and C. Johnson Dunn, Registrar J. T. Brooks, Extension Director J. H. Gilchrist and Business Officials Willease S. Clayton and F. W. Taylor. In charge at Birmingham are Associate Directors John Garrick Hardy and E. Luther Brooks. At Mobile is Dean O. H. Johnson who is also in charge during the winter months of the all-year branch junior college offered at Mobile.

Visiting faculty members included: Principal Robert C. Hatch of Gadsden; Miss Nancy E. Brandon, Miss Vivian Hood of St. Philip's Junior College; W. Laurence James of Spelman College; Miss Dorothy Stephens of Jarvis Christian College; Maurice Stokes of Fisk University; Miss Georgia Beasley of the Cincinnati Schools; John H. Brown of Tuskegee Institute; Carol W. Hayes, Supervisor of Negro Schools in Birmingham; James T. Henry of Wilberforce University; Maurice W. Strider of Lexington (Ky.) Schools, and Miss Vernona Pierce, Elisha James and W. R. Wood of the Birmingham City Schools.

EDUCATION- 1939
SUPERVISORS

FEDERAL

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER HEARD IN ADDRESS AT PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Education Specialist Stresses Preference of Character Building to Training Intellect

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Dr. A. W. Caliver, [illegible] representative of Negro Education in the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., who before his appointment under President Hoover's administration was Dean of Fisk University, addressed the Faculty and Student Body of Arkansas State College at the regular Vesper Service Hour taking for his subject "Old Challenges for a New Day."

Dr. Caliver pointed out that "old demands must be re-interpreted and trails -- a re-directing of funds from various philanthropic foundations---all are presenting a challenge to youth to be ready to fill their places." The speaker urged the Student relative to the acquisition of "knowledge' and "skill"---a sense of precision and accurateness needed to cope with an age that thinks minutely.

"We need youthful leaders with imagination," said Dr. Caliver. "Numberless resources exist in our immediate environment sufficiently to enrich our lives both materially and spiritually---Imagination is needed to explore the possibilities of these commonplace things about us. It rests with youth today to construct---to build---to dream---Get hold of the people with whom you mingle and let your influence be for their betterment. One can not be a talking leader and pull the people upward---one must be a "doing" leader. One must become "mature" intellectually and socially and be a possessor of character. Discover those values that will serve as ballasts and be a good follower."

In concluding the speaker charged the Student Body to "Remember as pursuing studies here that these old virtues need revitalizing to be able to meet the demands of the job which looms ahead."

FARM LIFE CALLED BEST FOR NEGROES

Constitution

Student-Teacher at Log Cabin School Hear President

7-26-39

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

MAYFIELD, Ga., July 26.—The second session of the Georgia State College summer school at Log Cabin Community Center has ended one week of operation. Over 100 teachers have been enrolled, which represents an increase over previous years.

Counties represented are Appling, Bibb, Brooks, Bullock, Butts, Chatham, Coffee, Colquit, Cook, Coweta, Decatur, Echols, Emmanuel, Floyd, Fulton, Glynn, Greene, Hancock, Lanier, Lowden, Marion, Murray, Muscogee, McDuffie, Newton, Pearl, Pike, Randolph, Richmond, Screven, Stewart, Taliaferro, Walker, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wilcox.

President B. F. Hubert spoke to a group of student-teachers, community citizens and faculty members at the first regular vesper service. He stated that farm life, correctly and intelligently planned, is the best way by which independence can be gained by the masses of negroes in Georgia.

Activities started will tie the community with the school, and related educational theories to actual community problems. A rural demonstration school under the direction of the department of education has been established.

Summer students will observe how a one-teacher school can be efectively operated, using the resources of the immediate environment to teach health, worthy home membership, citizenship, problems of earning a living and the effective use of leisure time.

The department of rural education, home economics, art and music are co-operating as a unit to organize the members of this community in a "Rural Institute," to make rural life more attractive.

The Log Cabin Community is a unique experiment. The Georgia State College Summer school, located in this setting, plans to utilize the resources and experiences of this community to carry out its objectives.

LCUISIANA

Donaldsonville, La. Chief
June 24, 1939

L.S.U. Will Hold White and Colored Summer Schools

University, La., June 20.—Louisiana will hold seventeen white and four colored Folk Schools during the 1939 summer season, announces Miss Mary Mims, community organizer, Louisiana State university agricultural extension division, and organizer of the schools. The first Folk School will be held June 29-30 at Leesville, Vernon parish, and the concluding one will be in Washington parish on August 4-5 at Franklinton.

Louisiana inaugurated the Folk Schools some eleven years ago when Miss Mims returned from a study of community work in Denmark and established a community school in Rayville in 1938. Since that time many parishes have held folk schools under the guidance of their farm and home demonstration agents and other individuals in allied fields.

"The purpose of the folk school, says Miss Mims, is to awaken hearts and minds of individuals to the desire of becoming intelligent participants in building their community, their parish, their state and their nation. Through these schools we can acquaint the people with the opportunities offered them by the services of workers connected with the Farm Bureau, Extension, AAA, Farm Security Administration, Library Service and other such agencies that have for their purpose the betterment of rural life.

When folk schools were first begun the workers in charge of them outlined and planned the programs. They decided on the subjects which they thought the people should be interested in. There has been a reversal in form throughout the decade of the existence of folk schools in Louisiana. Now the people back in the parishes suggests the subjects to be taught. Miss Mims says it is very gratifying the way the people have shown the initiative and interest to assist with drawing up program plans.

The schedule of schools follows: Leesville, Vernon parish, June 29-30; Jonesboro, Jackson parish, July 5, 6, 7; Winnfield, Winn parish, July 6-7; Shreveport, Caddo parish, July 6-7; (1 white; 3 colored); Coushatta, Red River parish, July 12-13; Oak Grove, West Carroll parish, July 12-13; Monticello, East Carroll parish, July 13-14; Many, Sabine parish, July 13-14; Colfax, Grant parish, July 13-14, (1 white and 1 colored); Benton, Bossier parish, July 18-19-20; Ruston, Lincoln parish, July 20-21; Columbia, Caldwell parish, July 20-21; Jena, LaSalle parish, August 2-3; Minden, Webster parish, August 3-4; Natchitoches, Natchitoches parish, August 3-4; Franklinton, Washington parish, August 4.

Holly Springs, Miss. Reporter
June 22, 1939

NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL HERE SHOWS INCREASE

Hattiesburg School Discontinued—Dormitories At Rust Filled—Others Coming

It is the policy of the State Department of Education to discontinue Negro summer schools where the attendance steadily diminishes. Last year 1938 the summer school at Hattiesburg continued to fall off in attendance and as a consequence has been discontinued for 1939. On the other hand Holly Springs which had an enrollment of 400 in 1937 had an enrollment of 500 in 1938. Not only is the summer school for Negroes continued at Holly Springs but the increased enrollment at the first session which has increased 50 per cent over last year indicates an enrollment this year of more than 600. Already the dormitories at Rust College are full and many private families are called in to help take care of the incoming teachers.

The applications for the second session are coming in so rapidly that it will require the full capacities of dormitories of both Rust College and M. I. College to care for them. The leadership conference at the M. I. College closes July 24th after which the spacious dormitories of M. I. will be available.

Dean J. R. Reynolds of Rust College and Prof. T. H. Jones of M. I. College associate director are making a strenuous canvass to arouse teachers who have never been to summer school before to be sure to attend the first state summer school under the new plan of certification to acquaint themselves with the many advantages under this new law.

The merchants and business men of Holly Springs are responding heartily to the advertising campaign to awaken the teachers in the nearby counties to the necessity of preparing themselves to be better teachers to meet the more stringt requirements of the new order.

Greenville, S. C. News
June 1, 1939

REGISTRATION OF NEGROES FOR SUMMER TERM SLATED

School To Be Held For Five-Week Period Beginning June 12

Registration of all negroes who are planning to attend the city summer school session for negroes June 12 through July 15 will be held at Union school on Markley street Monday and Tuesday from 9 a. m. to noon.

This registration will apply to all grades from the second through the seventh, officials said.

Classes will assemble for instruction and work Monday morning, June 12, at 9 o'clock at Union school. The daily sessions will continue from 8 a. m. beginning June 12 and closing July 15. The school week will consist of six days and there will be one holiday on July 4.

Pupils failing in more than two subjects will not be allowed to matriculate and no delinquent pupil will be enrolled whose principal does not sanction such request and recommend those courses desired by the pupil.

Those pupils who do not register by 5 p. m. Tuesday will have to fit into the schedule already made or they will not be allowed to matriculate.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
June 3, 1939

Plan Teacher Study Course

Several Hundred Negro Instructors Expected For Vacation Term

Several hundred negro teachers from at least nine upper state counties are expected to enroll at the opening of a summer school term Wednesday at Sterling negro high school, Education Superintendent James F. Whatley of Greenville county said today.

Counties expected to be represented are Greenville, Spartanburg, Laurens, Greenwood, Abbeville, Anderson, Oconee, Pickens and Newberry and possibly others. The session will continue through July 12 under the direction of R. L. Hickson, principal of Sterling school.

The school will be held in two sections, the practice division in the Parker district and the regular session in the Sterling school building. An activities program which seeks to vitalize subject matter will be carried on in both sections, rural home and farm life will be stressed, and subjects to be offered include both primary and elementary education.

EDUCATION- 1939
SUPERVISORS

ALABAMA

Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid to Conduct School of Instructions

3-4-39

S. C. CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS SPECIAL FEATURE

Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, native South Carolinian who is now assistant state agent of Negro schools in Alabama and is also president of the Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will conduct a School of Instructions. Because of her superior training, rich experience, and sincere interest in humanity Mrs. McDavid is able to bring to us wonderful instruction and much enthusiasm. You can't afford to miss this wonderful treat.

EDUCATION- 1939
SUPERVISORS

FEDERAL

Jackson, Miss., News
Juune 10, 1939

FEDERAL TEACHER AT NEGRO COLLEGE

Miss Ata Lee, federal agent for special groups with the U. S. Office of Education., Washington, will arrive in Jackson Sunday to begin a series of classes in the summer session at Alcorn A. and M. College, starting Monday, Miss Ruth Wallace, home economics supervisor in the state department of education, diclosed Friday.

Miss Wallace will accompany Miss Lee to the negro college, where around 40 negro home economics teachers will enter summer school Monday.

Caliver To Make Studies In Texas

Defender
10-28-39

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 27—Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the department of education at Washington is to make two distinctive studies pertaining to members of the Race in Texas.

One study will deal with the state department of education as it relates to members of the Race and the other will be a survey of higher education in the state with a view toward exploring the possibilities of co-operation with the various institutions.

25 To 30 Jeanes Supervisors In Each of Southern States

IN EACH of the Southern states there are from twenty to thirty-five Jeanes supervisors whose functions are such that they are practically assistant county superintendents of education in charge of Negro schools. These highly trained women exercise a high degree of authority in selecting teachers and in curricula making. All of the afore-mentioned workers have care for carrying on their work, for which they receive upkeep wholly or in part and their status gives them both prestige and influence in their county and state.

Passing from the official group to the opportunities which are open as private operators many examples are convincing that hard, conscientious work with an objective has its reward. Of the 654,000 Negro farm operators in the cotton states, 122,000 are owners of 10,533,682 acres of land valued at $207,932,597. These farms vary in size from two or three acres to as much as 4,000. Most of the owners made small down cash payments or else began as tenants or renters.

What these men have done, others can and are doing. Some years ago, a farmer in Texas started with less than $100.00 and when he died three years ago he left his daughter, who is a Wiley graduate, to manage the 4,000-acre farm and she, with the aid of her mother, is doing an excellent job.

Contrast this with an offer which was made to a couple of graduates in agriculture to become managers of a large farm on a basis which assured them a larger share of the returns. They said they "didn't care to leave the city." There are many opportunities for strong, well-trained college men to organize farmers into marketing cooperatives as well as to become managers on a share basis with work stock, implements, etc., provided.

Through the AAA, the government is helping the Southern farmer to increase income and yield through three types of payments and that alone gives an edge to the farmer over that which was available six years ago. Aside from the fact that there is great need for finding new employment outlets another reason of equal importance is expressed in the recent report of National Emergency Council to President Roosevelt on economic conditions in the South. The report says:

"As long as the agricultural worker cannot gain assurance of a continuing existence on the farm, he remains a threat to the job, the wages, and the working conditions of the industrial worker." The urgent need to help the farmer towards that "assurance" is trained leadership and many of our colleges and universities are properly equipped to help supply that need.

The annual conference of Teachers of Vocational Agriculture was held last weekend at Virginia State College, Petersburg in the midst of the annual three weeks' short course. The National Organization of New Farmers of America will hold its fifth annual convention at Bordentown, N. J. August 5-9. Members of the Virginia Branch of the N.E.A. are sending a poultry judging and demonstrating team to the Seventh World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, August 3-5.

* * * *

THE PASSING of the blacksmith shop in many farm communities has made it necessary for farmers themselves to do much of the repair and maintenance work on their machinery. Many of them have sought practical instruction from their county agent or other workers in the Federal and State extension service. Some communities have held machinery repair schools.

Farmers in 30,000 communities last year sought assistance along this line and in the field of agricultural engineering. County agents report the subjects of most importance to farmers are those of machinery repair, irrigation, terracing, and farm building.

Almost 80,000 farmers reported that they followed Extension Service recommendations in constructing new buildings, while 85,000 were assisted by county agents and engineers in planning repairs and remodeling.

County extension agents gave information or assistance on installation of 8,800 sewage systems, 15,000 water systems, and 101,300 lighting systems, principally in farm homes. Work of this type is a part of the broad extension program to improve rural health and living conditions.

H. L. Trigg Is Heard at Forum

DURHAM, N.C. — "We must adjust ourselves to the economic order in this country," H. L. Trigg, supervisor of colored high schools in North Carolina, told a group of North Carolina employees and officials at the weekly forum last week.

Speaking on the subject, "The Negro and Economic Survival," Mr. Trigg said:

H. L. TRIGG

Outside Economic Equation

"The Negro is hardly in the economic order of this country. There is no large scale planning in the economic system for him," he declared. In his only reference to education, the speaker said: "Education must articulate with a life of activity, if it is to be effective."

Painting a picture of the economic condition of colored citizens, Mr. Trigg said:

"If the Negro is to be secure he must be able to support and control. These are the first two principles in the economic life of any group of people. He pointed out that the ownership and control of business and industrial enterprises, which will create more jobs for the unemployed thousands, is the only solution to the problems we face."

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 15, 1939

Booker Washington Addition Named For Negro Supervisor

The new PWA-city school financed gymnasium under construction at Booker Washington school was named the "C. A. Johnson school center" by the school board at its February meeting yesterday afternoon at the schools administration building, 1311 Marion street.

"At the urgent request of the students at the Booker Washington high school, the board named the building," A. C. Flora, city schools superintendent, said today.

The building will be used as a general activities center for the negro schools of the city, its principal use other than for sports being as an auditorium. Collapsable seats will be arranged to convert the building into an auditorium for school exercises plays, and other purposes. Only Carver among the negro schools now has an auditorium.

C. A. Johnson, after whom the gymnasium has been named, is supervisor of the negro schools in the city, a post he has held for several years.

It was intended to leave the gymnasium unnamed, as a part of the Booker Washington high school plant, but the petition of the students at the school to honor their supervisor decided the board to name the building.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
April 7, 1939

STATE LEADERS OBSERVE SCHOOL

40 Negro Leaders And State Supervisors Visit Reed Street School Here

J. B. Felton, of Columbia, state agent of negro schools; and W A. Schiffley, of Orangeburg, assistant state agent, held a conference in Anderson this week at the Reed street high school with 40 presidents, deans and teachers in the negro schools of South Carolina for the purpose of studying the progress being made in the activity of negro education in Anderson county.

The Anderson county schools were selected as representative of the superior type of work being accomplished, one of the best schools being studied in contrast with one of the less progressive, from the standpoint of teacher preparation equipment and results.

The County Superintendent of Education J. C. Holler was present and commended the schools on the progress being made in this county.

The visiting delegates were introduced by Alice Anderson and by S. C. Perry of the local schools, who gave reports on the physical and the educational set-up of schools throughout the state.

At the noon hour members of the home economics department of the Reed street school served a meal which they had prepared. 5

Clarksville, Tenn., Star
March 8, 1939

State Agent Inspects County Negro Schools

Dudley Tanner, state agent in charge of grading Negro schools, was here yesterday examining four Montgomery county grammar schools. Included in his tour of inspection, on which he was accompanied by Susie Brown, supervisor of county Negro schools ,were Rocky Hill, Rives, New Providence, and Pisgah schools. All except Pisgah are seeking "C" classification. Pisgah hopes to make "B."

The schools were approved for classification last year.

Negro Rights Upheld At Teachers' Conclave

By JOHN LOVELL, Jr.

BUFFALO, N. Y., —(ANP)— The principle of the Gaines case fight, the struggle to destroy differentials in teachers' salaries throughout the states based on race, the whole body of discrimination which resulted in the Marian Anderson incident, and the unremitting push toward an anti-lynching bill were all enthusiastically endorsed by the American Federation of Teachers in their annual convention at the Hotel Buffalo here, Aug. 21 to 25. Thirty-three thousand American teachers of trade union and liberal persuasion comprise the federation. Professor George S. Counts, noted educator of Columbia University Teachers college, was named national president for 1939-40.

Doxey A. Wilkerson, professor at Howard university, was re-elected national vice president-at-large by an overwhelming majority over Miss Layle Lane of New York. The convention greatly applauded Professor Wilkerson's plea for federal aid, especially for Negroes. Following its slogan, "Education for Democracy—Democracy in Education," it agreed with him that a breakdown in opportunities for Negro education meant a complete breakdown in American democracy. It also endorsed the plan submitted by Miss Goldie Ervin of Philadelphia for more insenitive work among administrators, parents and children to the end of cooperative thinking and cooperative living. Miss Ervin reported to the convention the steps taken by her local, containing a majority of white teachers, in successfully forestalling an attempt by reactionary groups to unseat Allen Freelon as art supervisor in Philadelphia schools purely because of his race.

White southerners were free in their emphasis upon the need for building up the Negro communities to an equality with all others, if any program of democratic education is to succeed. George Googe, representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that thousands of Negroes were being organized into closed shop unions by the A. F. of L., and that Negroes were more and more assuming positions of leadership in the federation.

Mrs. Nancy Smith of Chattanooga, Tenn., spoke of the shameful neglect of Negro education all over the South, and made recommendation for specific improvements.

Concerning the fight against lynching, Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman of Philadelphia, national legislative representative, said in her annual report:

Just before congress adjourned, a group of hard-working progressive people, including representatives of the A. F. T., climaxed a long drive by getting the 218th signature on a discharge petition to bring the Gavagan anti-lynching bill to the floor of the house of representatives .. The fact that lynchings are again increasing, and mob spirit of a fascistic tone everywhere rising, will not deter a reactionary bloc from attempting to bury this bill. Filibusters will once more develop, especially in the senate. We recommend that members of the A. F. T. urge their congressmen to support the bill to the last nitch, and to vote cloture if necessary, to remove from America the stigma of protecting the most barbaric of modern crimes."

The following Negro delegates attended the convention: from Washington, Miss Portia Bullock, Mrs. Mary Mason Jones, John Lovell, Jr., Mrs. Maude G. Stratton, Miss Ida Taylor, Doxey A. Wilkerson; from New York: Mrs. Louise Johnson, Miss Layle Lane; from Chicago: Mrs. Lydia Sayre Lewis, McKineley Lewis; from Philadelphia: Miss Goldie Ervin, Martin Fields; from Cincinnati: Silas Rhodes; from Nashville: Mark H. Watkins.

PROMISE FIGHT IN GAINES CASE, LYNCHING BILL

Outline Federation Stand On National Issues At Buffalo Session

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1— The principle of the Gaines case fight; the struggle to destroy differentials in teachers' salaries throughout the states, based on race; the whole body of discrimination which resulted in the Marian Anderson incident, and the unremitting push toward an anti-lynching bill were all enthusiastically endorsed by the American Federation of Teachers in their annual convention at the Hotel Buffalo here, August 21 to 25.

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Doxey A. Wilkerson, professor at Howard university, was re-elected national vice president-at-large by an overwhelming majority over Miss Layle Lane of New York. The convention greatly applauded Professor Wilkerson's plea for federal aid for members of the Race.

Discuss Education

Following its slogan, "Education for Democracy—Democracy for Education," it agreed with him that a breakdown in opportunities for the education of Race members meant a complete breakdown in American democracy. It also endorsed the plan submitted by Miss Goldie Ervin of Philadelphia for more intensive work among administrators, parents and children to the end of cooperative thinking and cooperative living. Miss Ervin reported to the convention the steps taken by her local, containing a majority of white teachers, in successfully forestalling an attempt by reactionary groups to unseat Allen Freelon as art supervisor in Philadelphia schools purely because of his race.

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Fight Lynching

Concerning the fight against lynching, Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman of Philadelphia, national legislative representative, said in her annual report:

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"We recommend that members of the A.F.T. urge their Congressmen to support the bill to the last ditch, and to vote cloture, if necessary, to remove from America the stigma of protecting the most barbaric of modern crimes."

EDUCATION - 1939
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

TO TEACHERS MEET

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 4—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, left the campus last week for Atlantic City, N. J., to attend the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Teachers Association.

Teachers' Group Plans Economies

Measures Adopted to Meet Income Slump

Teachers' Group Plans Economies

By MERYL TONEE

ATLANTIC CITY—An economy program, special plans to increase its membership and retention of its ten cents per member affiliation with the NAACP featured the legislative procedure of the annual session of the American Teachers' Association, which closed here Friday.

Chief among the economy measures was the adoption of a recommendation presented in President Carrington L. Davis's annual report, that the financial hookup with the National Educational Outlook, teacher journal, be suspended.

Cuts $1259 from Budget

During the past fiscal year, the association subsidized the magazine to the amount of $1259. The body voted to continue paying 10 per cent of its membership dues to the NAACP. President Davis had suggested that, in lieu of this, each member join the national or some local organization.

The association also voted against a suggestion that the annual dues of $1.50 be reduced to $1, for individual memberships, and 50 cents for club memberships.

Receipts Drop

In his annual report as secretary, Howard W. Long called attention to a drop of $219.91 in membership dues under the previous fiscal year. Total receipts for the current year were $3,227.08.

With an expenditure of $3,086.14, according to the treasurer's report, the association had a balance of $485.46 in the bank on July 25.

Unpaid obligations to date, however, showed a deficit of about $1100, it was reported, and the body voted to seek a $1500 loan with which to liquidate all obligations.

Maryland Leads

The report also showed that of the six States to make the largest contributions in membership fees, Maryland led with a total of $772. The District of Columbia came next with $630.50. West Virginia contributed $474; Alabama $336.50; Kentucky, $123; North Carolina, $79.50; Ohio, $54.50, and Florida, $50.50.

Other States which contributed more than $25 were: South Carolina, $39; Oklahoma, $37.50; Arkansas, $29.50; and Delaware, $28.50.

Officers

The president is Carrington L. Davis, principal of the Dunbar High School in Baltimore; vice-president, Miss Mary L. Williams, Charleston, W.Va.; executive secretary, H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers' College.

T. Montgomery Gregory of Atlantic City, and Dr. F. D. Patterson were elected members of the executive committee.

A special committee, appointed by President Davis, to study the condition of the association consists of the following:

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, chairman, District of Columbia; Dr. Howard H. Long, D.C.; H. Councill Trenholm, Alabama; Miss Mary L. Williams, West Virginia; George B. Murphy, Maryland; and Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, D.C.

The two persons appointed as consultants are J. H. B. Evans, West Virginia, and Dr. Ambrose J. Caliver, D.C.

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama State A. and M. Institute, was elected chairman of the college division, after Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State, resigned.

RECOMMENDATIONS ENDORSED BY GROUP WITH ENTHUSIASM

Doxey A. Wilkerson Reelected National Vice-President-at-Large; Applaud His Plea for Federal Aid

By JOHN LOVELL JR.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(ANP) — The principle of the Gaines case fight, the struggle to destroy differentials in teachers' salaries throughout the states based on race, the whole body of discrimination which resulted in the Marian Anderson incident, and the unremitting push toward an anti-lynching bill were all enthusiastically endorsed by the American Federation of Teachers in their annual convention at the Hotel Buffalo here, August 21 to 25.

Thirty-three thousand American teachers of trade union and liberal persuasion comprise the federation. Prof. George S. Counts, noted educator of Columbia University Teachers college, was named national president for 1939-40.

Doxey A. Wilkerson, professor at Howard university, was re-elected national vice president-at-large by an overwhelming majority over Miss Layle Lane of New York. The convention greatly applauded Prof. Wilkerson's plea for federal aid, especially for Negroes.

Following its slogan, "Education for Democracy—Democracy in Education," it agreed with him that a breakdown in opportunities for Negro education meant a complete breakdown in American democracy. It also endorsed the plan submitted by Miss Goldie Ervin of Philadelphia, for more intensive work among administrators, parents and children to the end of cooperative thinking and cooperative living.

Miss Ervin reported to the convention the steps taken by her local, containing a majority of white teachers, in successfully forestalling an attempt by reactionary groups to unseat Allan Freelon as art supervisor in Philadelphia schools purely because of his race.

White southerners were free in their emphasis upon the need for building up the Negro communities to an equality with all others, if any program of democratic education is to succeed. George Googe, represenetative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that thousands of Negroes were being organized into closed shop unions by the A.F. of L., and that Negroes were more and more assuming positions of leadership in the federation. Mrs Nancy Smith of Chattanooga, Tenn., spoke of the shameful neglect of Negro education all over the South, and made recommendation for specific improvements.

Concerning the fight against lynching, Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman of Philadelphia, national legislative representative, said in her annual report:

"Just before congress adjourned, a group of hard-working progressive people, including representatives of the A.F.T., climaxed a long drive by getting the 218th signature on a discharge petition to bring the Gavagan Anti-Lynching bill ot the floor of the house of representatives...The fact that lynchings are again increasing and mob spirit of a fascistic tone everyhwere rising, will not deter a reactionary bloc from attempting to bury this bill. Filibusters will once more develop, especially in the senate. We recommend that members of the A.F.T. urge their congressmen to support the bill to the last nitch, and to vote cloture if necessary, to remove from America the stigma of protecting the most barbaric of modern crimes."

The following Negro delegates attended the convention: from Washington, Miss Portia Bullock, Mrs. Mary Mason Jones, John Lovell Jr., Mrs. Maude G. Stratton, Miss Ida Taylor, Doxey A. Wilkerson; from New York: Mrs. Louise Johnson, Miss Layle Lane; from Chicago: Mrs. Lydia Sayre Lewis, McKineley Lewis; from Philadelphia: Miss Goldie Ervin, Martin Fields; from Cincinnati: Silas Rhodes; from Nashville: Mark H. Watkins.

Federation Of Teachers Endorses Gaines Decision

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8—The Gaines case, the Marian Anderson affair, and the anti-lynching bill were all favorably voted upon at the American Federation of Teachers' annual convention held here at the Buffalo hotel last week.

The delegates unanimously endorsed the Gaines fight for the right to attend state-supported schools, the fight against discrimination in Washington's public buildings as brought out by the Easter Sunday concert of Marian Anderson on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, and the passage of an anti-lynching bill.

A total of 33,000 teachers of both races comprise the federation. Prof. George S. Counts, noted educator of Columbia University Teachers' college was elected president.

Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, of Howard university, was reelected national vice president-at-large by an overwhelming majority over Miss Layle Lane of New York City.

The convention vigorously applauded Dr. Wilkerson's plea for federal aid to education, especially for Race students. The delegates agreed with him that a breakdown in opportunities for Race education meant a breakdown of American democracy.

Race Organized

White southern delegates emphasized the need for building up the Race communities to an equality with all others, if any program of democratic education is to succeed.

George Googe, representative of the A. F. of L., told the delegates that thousands of Race workers were being ogranized into closed shop unions by the A. F. of L. and that more of them were assuming positions of leadership in the organization.

Urge Lynch Fight

Concerning the fight against lynching, Mrs. Mary Foley Groosman of Philadelphia, national legislative representative, said in her annual report:

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"The fact that lynchings are again increasing, and mob spirit of a fascistic tone everywhere rising, will not deter a reactionary block from attempting to bury this bill. Filibusters will once more develop, especially in the Senate. We recommend that members of the A. F. T. urge their Congressmen to support the bill to the last ditch, and to vote cloture, if necessary, to remove from America the stigma of protecting the most barbaric of modern crimes."

Race Delegates

Race delegates attending the convention were: from Washington—Miss Portia Bullock, Mrs. Mary Mason Jones, John Lovell Jr., Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, Mrs. Maude G. Stratton, and Miss Ida Taylor; from New York—Mrs. Louise Johnson and Miss Lane; from Chicago—Mrs. Lydia S. Lewis, McKinley Lewis; from Philadelphia—Miss Goldie Ervin, Martin Fields; from Cincinnati—Silas Rhodes; from Nashville—Mark H. Watkins.

Teachers To Meet In Pine Bluff In '40

Executive Board Holds Meeting In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The selection of the Arkansas State A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., as the place, and July 23-26 as the date for the 1940 session of the American Teachers' Association, was decided by the executive committee in its meeting held Saturday at the Franklin School at the call of President Carrington L. Davis.

The decision to go west of the Mississippi for the first time since 1926 when the association met at Hot Springs National Park, followed an invitation extended by President John B. Watson of Arkansas A. M. and N. College, by President J. W. Coggs of the Arkansas State Teachers Association, and by State Teanes Supervisor A. M. P. Strong who is also a member of the board of trustees of the association.

This invitation was supported by messages from T. H. Alford, state commissioner of educatoin; Ed. McCuistion, state supervisor of colored schools; Executive Secretary Willia A. Lawson of the Arkansas Educational Association ;Dr. John Eve of Hot Springs National Park; President I. T. Gilliam of the Little Rock Principals Study Club; the presidents of the Arkansas Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, and of the Little Rock County Teachers Association.

The executive committee heard an encouraging report from Executive Secretary H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College, on the activities and service of the association during the past three months.

First Assistant Superintendent Garnet C. Wilkinson of the District of Columbia made a report on the work of the core committee of the National Educational Association which had been set up as the customary committee of cooperation with the American Teachers Association. A core committee of five members from the American Teachers Association was named by President Davis to function for the rest of this association year. Attention was given to the several approaches already made by the special subcommittee of the core committee in securing more extended presentation of the issues of Negro education in the programs dealing with education in this country.

Authorization was given for the revival of The Bulletin as the official organ of the association with four quarterly issues this year. Plans for the program of the 1940 session at Pine Bluff were outlined for further consideration at a second meeting of the executive committee to be held late in January.

In attendance at the meeting were President Carrington L. Davis, of Baltimore; Executive Secretary H. Council Trenholm of Montgomery; Treasurer Howard H. Long, of Washington; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee; Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, and Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson of Washington; President Cato C. Anderson of the Maryland Association of Teachers, and George B. Murphy of Baltimore.

Teachers to Hold Meet In Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22. (A. N. P.) — The American Teachers' association, formerly the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, will hold its 36th annual convention here July 25-26. They will be guests of the Atlantic City Study center, the Atlantic City Board of Trade and the New Jersey Organization of Teachers of Colored Children.

This is the second time this convention has been held in the North and many guests will travel hundreds of miles to pay their first visit to this state. Many social affairs are being planned by the local authorities for the entertainment of the visitors.

Officers in charge are Miss Frederica Mundy, president, Atlantic City Study center, official hostess; Miss Julia Goens, member of Phi Delta Kappa sorority assistant hostess; William A. Dart president, Atlantic City Board of Tride; T. Montgomery Gregory president, New Jersey Organization of Teachers of Colored Children, and Mrs. Hannah P. Lowe general chairman of the convention committee.

TEACHERS GROUP SHIFTS LOCALE

Capital Gets Headquarters Of Negro Association

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama, in the Deep South, where the bulk of the Negro children and Negro school teachers are, again became headquarters for the American Teachers Association when the secretarial files and records were transferred this week from Charleston, W. Va., to Montgomery, where President H. Councill Trenholm, of Alabama State Teachers College, will handle the work of the executive secretaryship for the association this year.

The American Teachers Association was started in 1904 by President J. R. E. Lee, of Florida A. & M. College, who then was academic director at Tuskegee Institute. For most of the period up to 1929, secretarial headquarters were at Tuskegee Institute, where C. J. Calloway served several years as active secretary.

Ten years ago, in 1929, at Jackson, Miss., William W. Sanders, of Charleston, W. Va., took over the work and has continued his service over a decade. At his request in Atlantic City in July, he was relieved of the responsibilities of the office and President Trenholm agreed to serve as his successor.

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASS'N TO HOLD '40 MEET IN PINE BLUFF

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2[illegible] —The selection of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, as the place and July 23-26 as the date for the 1940 session of the American Teachers association was one of the items of business dispatched by the executive committee of that association in its meeting held on Dec. 9 at the Franklin School building at the call of President Carrington L. Davis, principal of the Dunbar high school of Baltimore.

The decision to go west of the Mississippi river for the first time since 1926 when the association (then known as the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools) met at Hot Springs National Park, was taken on the basis of the strong invitation extended by President John B. Watson of Arkansas A. M. & N. college, by President T. W. Coggs of the Arkansas State Teachers' association and by State Jeanes Supervisor A. N. P. Strong who is also a member of the board of trustees of the American Teachers' association.

This invitation was strongly supported by messages from T. H. Alford, state commissioner of education; from Ed McCuistion state supervisor of colored schools from Executive Secretary Willia A. Lawson of the Arkansas Educational Association, from Dr. John Eve of Hot Springs National Park; from President I. T. Gilliam of the Little Rock Principals Study Club; from the presidents of the Arkansas Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers and of the Little Rock County Teachers' association and from several other school and lay groups. The relatively new attractive campus of the Arkansas State A. M. & N. college will be the scene of the meetings with a possible program at one of the adjoining cities.

The executive committee heard a rather extended and encouraging report from its executive secretary—President H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers' college—on the activities and service of the association during the past three month. First Assistant Superintendent Garnet C. Wilkinson of the District of Columbia made extended report on the work of the Core Committee of the National Educational association which had been set up as the customary committee of cooperation with the American Teachers association. A Core Committee of five members from the American Teachers association was named by President Carrington L. Davis to function for the rest of this association year.

Report was made on the American Education Week Radio program presented on November 9 over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting company. Attention was given to the several approaches already made by the special subcommittee of the Core Committee in the direction of securing more extended presentation of the issues of Negro education in the programs dealing with education in this country. Authorization was given for the revival of THE BULLETIN as the official organ of the association with four quarterly issues this year as a result of the cooperation of several colleges. Proposal for a study of association techniques and for the initiation of a program of closer articulation of the several state and national organizations of Negro teachers were considered. Plans for the program of the 1940 session at Pine Bluff were outlined for further consideration at a second meeting of the executive committee scheduled to be held late in January.

In attendance at the meeting were President Carrington L. Davis of Baltimore, Executive Secretary H. Councill Trenholm of Montgomery, Treasurer Howard H. Long of Washington, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee, Mrs. Willa Carter Burch and Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson of Washington, President Cato C. Anderson of Maryland Association of Teachers and Mr. George B. Murphy of Baltimore.

Entire Official Family Of ASTA Swept Back Into Office At Meet

Atlanta World 4-1-39

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(SNS)— Except for an overlong battle over a hotly debated section of the proposed modernized constitution which threatened to prolong the meeting indeterminably, the Saturday business session of the end-up meeting of the ASTA was mild

There was no contests over the office of president with the election coming around four o'clock in the afternoon following the spirited arguments defending an attacking the "delegate assembly" plan which would distribute representation over the state on the basis of one voting member for every 10 or fraction of paid members. The plan is devised to remove the heavy voting advantage available to resident cities of the ASTA.

By an acclamation vote empowering the secretary to cast an unanimous vote, the incumbent staff of the association was reelected to office. The office of vice-president was vacated when the reelected Miss Zelia V. Stephens, Jeanes supervisor of Shelby county stepped up to the presidency when W. M. Menchan relinquished the position to accept an out-of-state job, was filled by Felix L. Paul, of Birmingham on an acclamated vote, as he ran unopposed.

Other officers reelected are:

Bert A. Hudson, program secretary, Birmingham; E. J. O'Neal, treasurer, Waugh; Cleve L. Abbott, recreational secretary, Tuskegee; H. Councill Trenholm, statistical secretary, Montgomery; W. H. Payne, financial secretary, Tuskegee; Robert C. Hatch, recording secretary, Gadsden; Wilbur H. Hollins, chaplain, Birmingham; C. W. Carnes, auditor, Birmingham; B. F. Baker, auditor, Mobile; Miss M. E. Morris, auditor, Birmingham

Braced up by the whole solid sentiment of the Alabama teachers, the campaign for salary equalization, the NAACP, chairman; Dr. F. D. Thompson, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church; James E. Kelly, Grand Secretary of the Elks; Damon Lee, Jr., manager of the Lee Coal Company (Homewood); S. J. Bennett, manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Mrs. Dovie Smith Brooks, social worker; Dr. J. W. Dowdell, president of the Bessemer Civic League.

This committee is to serve as the "public relations group" for the education commission which is composed of the following outstanding Alabama educators:

Dr. J. W. Nicholson, chairman, Talladega; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee; Miss Rebecca Davis, Mr. P. D. Jackson, Birmingham; Mr. E. J. Oliver; Atty. A. D. Shores, Birmingham; Dr. J. H Taylor, Birmingham.

It is understood that the groundwork for the campaign will be laid in Birmingham which is considered most favorable of any of the other spots in Alabama for beginning the "legal" campaign for "equal pay for equal work."

The unused portion of the money (nearly $600) that was appropriated "to study and formulate a procedure for the campaign" for salary justice was voted to be transferred to the bonded treasurer.

The vote commission was voted to continue, although it is likely to be reorganized and spurred to do more work as the ally of the Education Commission.

The hang-up fireworks on the proposal for delegated assembly came because it was claimed that it would deprive the members of their right to vote. It was defended on the ground "it will remove the present unfair advantage which those have who reside in the particular locality in which the association happens to meet."

The idea failed to carry with it a plan, although its theory is that each "local association" will be allotted a number of delegates based upon the number of paid membership." That is, for every ten paid membership an accredited delegate can be elected with "voting"....restricted to the members of the delegate assembly but the privilege of speaking may be extended to any member of the association."

On a direct vote this particular section was adopted by a vote of 91 to 25 in the face of the vigorous charges made that it would endanger the association by discouraging teachers to buy membership where they were not guaranteed a right of "voice" by vote.

A division of opposition led by Dr. I. A. Derbigny of Tuskegee, arguing for "more time to study" in the end found support in the division of opposition led by Dr. J. W. Nicholson of Talladega, who would rewrite this controversial section to give every member a "right to vote"...the two combined their strength as they picked up other help and voted to postpone further consideration of the argument during the 1939 session. The vote carried 101 to 1 and thus the debate ended In the preface of Dr. Nicholson, who made the motion, contended that consideration of the constitution could not be finished in time to dispose of the other business to come before the body, as the numbers were constantly thinning out.

The constitution committee is as follows: H. Councill Trenholm, chairman, Montgomery; Miss Mary W. Weeks, Mobile; Prof. Carol W. Hayes, Birmingham; Miss Emma O. Wyatt, Birmingham. Mr. Barnett F. Smith, Montgomery.

Oldtimers who had attended as many of more than 25 ASTA annual sessions declared that the Saturday meeting was the best they had ever witnessed despite its tiring length. One observation was made to manifest interest in the constitution when there was a mad grabbing for additional memographed copies which were brought to the meeting

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
MAR 22, 1939 M24

Negro Parents And Teachers Here For Annual Convention

The 25th annual session of the Alabama branch National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers convened at the local State Teachers College yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock with an executive board meeting presided over by Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, president.

Following this session of the executive board, the delegates assembled for the first general meeting of the Congress' "Silver Jubilee Session."

The keynote address was delivered by J. S. Lambert, State director of negro education and special guest speaker. Director Lambert pointed out the close relationship between education, truth, life and religion.

Reports by delegates indicated that the more than 900 State organizations had completed a most successful and attractive program of activities in cooperation with the State and national organization.

Funds Raised

Typical of the more outstanding reports was that of Montgomery County given by Supervisor Thelma Smiley Morris, who reported that the 47 P.-T. A. units with 560 members in Montgomery County in the past year raised $1,700 out of which 75 acres of land for building schools, one piano and playground equipment for 75 per cent of the county schools were purchased. In addition, $50 was donated for the Virginia-Randolph fund. The association sponsors year-round gardens as a nucleus for carrying out the State P.-T. A. health program.

At the afternoon general session Dr. Rosa Walston, academic adviser of women students, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, and chairman of the relationship committee of the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers and of this organization, was presented in an address. Dr. Walston stressed needs and methods for developing the following qualities in the lives and character of Alabama youth: (a) respect; (b) ability to enjoy little things; (c) objectivity; (d) sensitivity; (e) friendship.

At the evening session welcome greetings for local clubs and organizations were extended to the delegates. The State Teachers College and Tuskegee Institute music department rendered musical selections. The guest speaker for this session was Miss Shellie Northcutt, special Jeanes teacher, Washington, D. C.

Of particular note is the fact that the Alabama branch of Colored Parents and Teachers have maintained the first rate ranking in the national organization by virtue of its membership of 10,015 members, the largest for any State. President McDavid said the membership goal for the year 1938-39 was 15,000.

The housing bureau for the Alabama State Teachers Association has been busy for several days in the placement of applicants for rooms and predicts unprecedented attendance at the association's 57th annual session which convenes at 10 a.m. Tullibody auditorium.

Ready For Teachers

President H. Councill Trenholm, of the local State Teachers College, and chairman of the local reception committee, announces that the host institution and local teachers association were in full readiness for the annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

On Thursday and Friday more than 4,000 colored teachers from throughout the State are expected to be in attendance at this meeting.

President Zelia V. Stephens has arrived and announced that more than 1,000 teachers had already registered by payment of membership fees. President Stephens officially urged a full attendance on the part of Alabama teachers.

Further, the president is calling upon all teachers to be present at the opening session at 10 a.m. Thursday at which time reports of the constitutional, educational, and citizenship committees will be made.

The keynote address for this session will be made by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Other outstanding speakers for the session will include President B. G. Gallagher, Talladega College; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, department of education, Fisk University, Nashville; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Nathaniel Calloway, professor of chemistry, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Attorney Thirgood Marshall, assistant counsel for N. A. A. C. P., New York City; and Zelia V. Stephens, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

Parent-Teacher Associations Strong In Ala.

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—Alabama is blessed by having the office of the president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at Montgomery and Birmingham is blessed by having the office of the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers on the Magic City.

Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, state supervisor of Jeanes teachers and former president of the State P-TA is national P-TA head while Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Jeanes supervisor in Jefferon county, is president of the State P-TA. She was elected last year primarily upon the outstanding record she made in Birmingham as county organizer of P-TA's. Jefferson county stood a hundred per cent in units and turned in more money than any other single county. They stood on top almost everywhere there were any listings.

Standing among the proudest achievements of the State P-TA is the large membership built over the past seven years which stretches over 15,000.

During the current year the Alabama P-TA units are placing emphasis upon the theme of the child. They have a well planned program gauged to this end.

A remarkable special program undertaken by the white State P-TA is that of sponsoring "Citizenship Day" all over Alabama December 14. This program has for its objective turning the youth coming into their twenty-ones into voters, or real citizens.

Athough it is general knowledge that many of the colored P-TA programs are but swallow-ups of those of the white group, the leadership of the colored P-TA has reached the decision not to tag along on the citizenship program because they see greater need of building the "morale" of the school.

Not until the question of the P-TA sponsoring a similar "citizenship" progam to that of the white P-TA was put to the leadership of the colored group did anyone hear anything about building the "morale" of the school. And furthermore, stress is supposed to be placed upon the "child." The white group seeks to follow the child into votehood while the colored group apparently takes sight of the child to pursue an ambiguous program of "morale."

It is next to impossible to believe that such a decision could have been made by the P-TA head in face of so many persuasive factors. First is the fact that the Negro element is all but cut from the enjoyment of suffrage rights over the state and therefore needs new mechanism working for his release from the bondage of disfranchisement.

A second big factor is that the president of the State P-TA is from a climate charged with the spirit of Negro suffrage. In all the school systems in Birmingham there have been going on both open and underground campaigns to get teachers registered to vote. One of the major planks in the program of the Alabama State Teachers Association, of which the State P-TA head was once vice-president, is that of winning the unrestricted rights of teachers as state citizens to regiter and vote freely.

A third factor is that the past summer the Birmingham NAACP worked out a formula which was fairly successful in increasing the number o Negro voters in Birmingham. Their emphasis was upon young people who were not weighted down by poll tax arrearage.

It resolves itsef into a mystery as to why the P-TA head put aside this bright idea of a "citizenship" day program giving Negro youth over the whole state of Alabama encouragement in the direction of manhood suffrage. The idea has the indorsement of Gov. Dixon and other progresive leaders

EDUCATION-1939
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE

ALABAMA

TEACHERS OF ALABAMA GATHER FOR SESSIONS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22—(AP)—The classroom was pictured as the "battlefield of democracy" Wednesday night, as thousands of school teachers from throughout the state gathered here for the convening Thursday of the annual convention of the Alabama Education Association.

The extra-session Legislature recessed Wednesday, to make available their hotel accommodations for the 5,000 expected for the convention.

First general session speakers Thursday will be Gov. Dixon; E. A. McBride, of Talladega, A. E. A. president, and Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education. Their addresses will swing the convention immediately into contemplation of the operating problems of Alabama schools.

In a convention-eve address on Wednesday night, before more than 200 school administrators, Dr. Newton Edwards, professor of education, University of Chicago, asserted, "The schools and colleges of this country are the symbols of our faith that we may solve the problems of human living through trained intelligence and not through the barbarism of brute force." The Chicago speaker added:

Battle for Democracy Cited

"It is no figure of speach to say that the battlefield of democracy is in the classrooms of the nation. It is here that we must forge the weapons that will insure victory. These weapons of democracy will be trained intelligence, social understanding, a will to act, and a morality that will not yield to expediency."

The general convention session will met at 2 p.m. Thursday.

Four subordinate departments held preliminary meetins Wednesday. They were the department of secondary school principles; the conference of attendance workers; the elementary school supervisors, and the school administrators.

Throughout Friday 26 departments of the association will hold meetings in downtown Montgomery, at which distinguished educators within and without Alabama will lead discussions of special problems.

Dr. Edwards, a specialist on social conditions as they effect education, also will address a general session of the association Thursday night, with his subpect "Population Changes and Educational adjustment in the South."

Speaking on the same program with him Thursday, Commander Edward Ellsberg, U. S. N., retired, will discuss "Neutrality—Can America Maintain It?"

In his address Wednesday night, Dr. Edwards told the school administrators:

"It begins to appear that the alternatives of political drift are, on the one hand, social initiative and invention, and on the other, a return to centralized and arbitrary power. And it is not to be assumed that the forms of political organization have been exhausted, that the choice lies between Fascism, Communism, and laissez faire democracy. The democratic state can survive in the modern world, but if it does so, it will be forced to cultivate the spirit of political experiment, invention, and contrivance. Nor is the need for experiment and invention any less in the area of economics than in the area of politics. In the whole area of social relations, whether of government economy or ethics, we are forced with the necessity of adaptation and adjustment.

Rural Load Heavy

"The educational load rests relatively light on the urban population of Alabama and it grows progressively heavier as the size of the community grows smaller.

"It is the farmers of Alabama 65 per cent of whom are tenants or croppers, who are supplying the population reserves of the state. In the rural areas where the birth rates are high and the educational load disproportionatly heavy, income is the least and the plane of living the lowest. And I suspect, although I do not have the data to show it. That in these areas educational opportunity is most restricted and cultural resources the most limitde.

"It is not to be inferred, however, that the people of Alabama are indifferent to their educational responsibility. As a matter of fact, in terms of their ability to support education, they put forth greater effort than the national average. The people in this state face the difficult problem of improving economic conditions, and in very large measure this means doing something to improve the economic status of rural communities. Alabama is essentially a rural state, and like other rural states it suffers from the drawing off of income produced in it to the great centers of industrial concentration.

Contributions Cited

"Rural America makes substantial economic contributions to these areas of industrial concentration. It constitutes what may be considered a vast colonial hinterland to the great industrial cities. It supplies them with raw materials to be fabricated, it rears and sends forth a constant stream of young adults to keep the ranks of labor filled, and it consumes a large part of the output of industry. When industrial development takes place in this rural hinterland, it is likely to be financed by outside capital and a large part of the profits, if any, are drawn off to the communities in which the capital is owned. If we are to introduce balance and equity into our economy, if those who really earn the national income are to share more equitably in its distribution, we shall have to rely in large measure on the wise leadership and the co-operative action of the people living in those states which are chiefly rural in their population."

California Teachers to Hear Dr. Heningburg

DURHAM, N. C.—When Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, assistant to the president of North Carolina College, Durham, addresses the California Teachers' Association in Sacramento on November 20, it will be the first time that such an honor has been extended a member of the race.

Dr. Heningburg will deliver the dinner address to elementary and secondary school principals on "The South at the Cross-roads." This message will point out the social and economic problems facing the South with reference to problems relating to the race.

DR. A. HENINGBURG

TWO MORE ADDRESSES

On November 22, Dr. Heningburg will address the entire association on "The Negro in the New Order." This discourse is designed to point out the extent of the youth's contribution to the arts and sciences of the country.

The association meets in two sections. Sacramento is entertaining the northern division and Watsonville, Cal., is host to the central division.

Dr. Heningburg will address the central division on "Can the American Negro Survive?" In this address, the speaker will point out some of the facts to which the race must heed if it is to find its place in the contry's economic life.

Pensacola Fla. News
March 29, 1939

COLORED P.-T.A. TO MEET HERE

State Sessions To Open In City Thursday

The State Congress of Parent-Teacher association, a branch of the national congress, will open a two-day convention in Pensacola at the Washington (colored) high school at 2 p. m. Thursday.

Executive committee will meet at 9 a.m. Thursday to discuss matters to be presented to the convention.

The evening session will be held at 7:30 p.m. Mayor L. C. Hagler will welcome the delegates on behalf of the city and Supt. J. H. Varnum will speak on behalf of the school board. School trustees have been invited to attend.

To permit colored teachers to attend the convention the school board designated Thursday and Friday half holidays in all the colored schools. A large number of delegates are expected to attend the meeting, which will be first one of its kind ever held in West Florida.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE

GEORGIA

Adel, Ga., News
January 5, 1939

COLORED TEACHERS MEET

The first annual meeting of the New Year of the Cook County Colored teachers was held January second at the County Line School, L. L. Lawrence, principal.

Truly the day was grand. Out among the quiet of the pines, away from the noise and bustle of the city, the teachers had time to breathe freely of God's pure air. They had time to relax and appreciate nature. The good patrons of County Line entertained the meeting in grand style. Their hospitalty and naive sincerity were keenly felt.

During the morning session a profitable discussion of "The New Meaning of the Curriculum" was held. A report of the booklet, "The Natural Resources of Georgia" was made.

Saturday January the seventh will be the occasion of a county wide P.-T. A. meeting. The meeting will take place at the Cook County Training School at 3 p. m. All patrons are cordially urged to be present.

Plans were begun for the "First Annual School and Community Day" which will be March 10, 1939.

A new week in a new year has just begun. We are very proud to make known that a new teacher has been added to the faculty at the Cook County Training School, Frances B. Starnes. She is a graduate of Spelman College with the A. B. degree and a graduate of Atlanta U. with the A. M. degree in Education. We have new hopes, new aspirations, new anticipations. May God help us to carry out our plans successfully. May we join in with Him who has said:

"I must work the works of Him that hath sent me,
While it is yet day;
For the night cometh, when no man can work."

REBA E. ROBERTS,
Reporter.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer Sun
February 12, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOL HEADS ELECT

Reynolds Is Designated As 1940 Meeting Place for Columbus District.

The Columbus district negro teachers association, at the final session of a two days convention at Chipley yesterday afternoon elected Professor B. F. Moseley, of Columbus as president and designated Reynolds as the 1940 meeting place on February 9 and 10.

Other officers were elected as follows:

Professor V. C. Randolph, vice-president; N. D. Jolly, secretary; A. E. Clarke, assistant secretary; Professor J. T. Little, treasurer and Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr., reporter. Following the election the new officers were installed by Professor F. R. Lampkin.

The district P.-T.A. meeting will be held at the same time and place. Both organizations were in session at Chipley Friday and Saturday. The meeting was reported as one of the most interesting and beneficial in the history of the associations.

Among the principal features of the Saturday session of the district teachers meeting which was held at the Chipley junior high school were inspirational and informative addresses delivered by Professor F. R. Lampkin, principal of the Spencer high school, Columbus, and D. D. Moody, executive secretary of the Ninth street branch Y.M.C.A.

Savannah, Ga. News
February 10, 1939

COMMITTEES NAMED FOR STATE MEETING

Colored Educators Meet at College In April

A committee of teachers, including principals of schools, directors of extension work, and business people, met at the Georgia State College on yesterday at 4 o'clock to make plans for the entertainment of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association which will be held here from April 12 to 15.

This committee, after full and frank discussion of suggested plans for the entertainment of the association, decided to appoint various subcommittees to take care of the various items discussed, as follows:

State exhibit committee, P. H. Stone, Camille Weems, A. Orsot, L. Brown, F. D. Thorpe, A. B. Dixon, S. Pollard, E. M. Washington, M. G. Haynes, R. W. Gadsden, J. W. Hubert, Emma Quinney, J. H. Benjamin, Mabel Robinson, Veronica Taylor, Sophronia Tompkins, B. F. Hubert.

Entertainment, H. D. Simmons, chairman, Rosalie Mayes, Carrie Adams, Susan Pollard, Veronica Taylor, W. G. Dixon, and others that will be added from each public school in the city.

Housing, G. J. Hopkins, chairman Benjamin Adams, co-chairman, C. F. Flipper, Fannie Deveaux, John Law, W. G. Dixon, and others to be added from the various schools of the city.

Outings, L. J. Brooks, chairman Mr. Brooks, president of the Savannah Business Improvement Association will act as chairman of this committee to work with other members of the association in sponsoring outings for the visiting teachers.

Auditorium, J. G. Lemon, chairman, J. Brooks and G. J. Hopkins.

Program for opening night, John Law, P. H. Stone, J. H. Benjamin, Camilla Weems, Veronica Taylor, J. H. Gadson, J. W. Hubert, Ophelia McIver, Emma Quinney, Sophronia Tompkins, M. G. Haynes, J. G. Lemon, W. K. Payne, Mabel Robinson, R. W. Gadsden and B. F. Hubert.

Badges, Gladys Holsey, Annie M. Hall, B. F. Hubert.

Publicity, J. G. Lemon and Dorothy Lampkin.

Music, Jeanie B. Horne, L. M. Watson, M. G. Haynes, and others to be added.

It is expected that at this annual meeting there will be several thousand teachers present. Authorities in the various fields of education will be asked to address the Association.

Present at this meeting of the committee on arrangements were: Glayds Holsey, Hattie Reese, Julia Bryant, Annie M. Hall, John Law, H. D. Simmons, J. H. Benjamin, J. G. Lemon, L. J. Brooks, G. J. Hopkins, Alice Ellis, Helen Ellis, Fannie Deveax, Carrie Adams, Benjamin Adams, P. H. Stone, Susan Pollard, Rosalie Mayes, Veronica Taylor, Camilla Weems, Janie Lester, L. E. Hendrickson, B. F. Hubert. Others added to this committee are: Ophelia McIver, M. G. Haynes, Mary Jones, F. M. Staley, W. K. Payne, A. H. Gordon, W. E. Griffin, R. W. Gadsden Mabel Robinson, Emma Quinney.

Savannah, Ga., News
February 14, 1939

COLORED TEACHERS MEETING AT RICEBORO

District Assembly of Education Association

The Savannah District Convention of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association and the district Parent-Teacher Association will hold its next meeting at the Liberty County Training School, Riceboro, on Saturday morning, February 18, at 10 o'clock.

The convention has chosen "The Community as a Source of Material of Instruction" as its general theme. Delegates representing the various schools in the district, will address the assembly on various phases of the theme as it applies to the present trend of education.

Professor J. R. Jenkins, president of the Savannah district of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association is calling attention to the coming state meeting which convenes in Savannah early in April. At the meeting Saturday reports will be heard from the nominating and resolution committee. District officers will be elected.

A large delegation of school teachers, parents and principals will be in attendances. Opening at 10 a. m. a local program will be presented by the committee in charge.

Prof. E. B. Cooper, principal of the Liberty County Training School will deliver the welcome address.

The response will be delivered by Professor S. D. Tarver, principal of the Ludowici High School.

At 10:30 the report of the regent will be read. A musical program will then be rendered by the Liberty County Training School chorus.

From 11 to 1, the delegation will have a panel discussion on the theme of the association, "The Community as a Source of Material of Instruction."

Principal R. W. Gasden of the East Broad Street School, Savannah, will discuss "Technique of Community Study."

Prof. C. V. Troup, principal of the Brunswick High School will deliver an address on "Earning a Living." Principal Martin G. Haynes of Savannah principal of the West Broad Street School will discuss "Citizenship." Hattie C. Hurse of the Liberty County Training School, Riceboro, will speak on "Natural Environment for Individual or Social Needs." "Receiving and Transmitting Ideas," will be the subject of a speech by Velma Hamilton. Prof. G. W. Dixon will discuss "Health and Mental Hygiene." "Esthetics and Spiritual Impulses as They Affect Education Today" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mildred Turner.

The home economics department of the Liberty County Training School will serve the delegation dinner at 1 o'clock. The officers of the association are: J. R. Jenkins, president; Emma A. Quinney, vice president; E. L. Terry, secretary and E. B. Cooper, treasurer.

Savannah, Ga., News
February 9, 1939

COLORED TEACHERS TO MEET IN SAVANNAH

Local Committee Meeting Is This Afternoon

The Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association will hold its annual convention in Savannah early in April.

President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State College, president of the organization, is calling a special meeting of the local school principals, supervisors, and other interested citizens this afternoon at the Georgia State College.

General plans are to be made for the convention and to select a committee for the entertainment of the delegates. The local program presented on the opening night will also be discussed.

Several state officers will be in attendance at this afternoon's session Hattie Reese of Albany, state president of the Georgia State Parent-Teacher Association, will represent Dougherty county. J. P. Bryant of Statesboro, supervisor of Bulloch county, will also be in attendance. Others are Gladys Holsey, Jeanes fund supervisor of Thomas county and Annie Hall, supervisor of Newton county. Fully 1,500 teachers, supervisors and delegates will come to the city during the three-day session which this year includes election of state officers.

Savannah Ga News
February 24, 1939

HUBERT TO ADDRESS COLORED TEACHERS

Meeting Slated at Boys Club Saturday

The Chatham county colored WPA teachers will have as their guest speaker Professor B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College at their regular monthly meeting Saturday morning, February 25, at 9 a. m., at the Savannah Boys' Club Auditorium.

Professor Hubert as president of Georgia State College and president of the Georgia Education and Teachers' Association will discuss the cooperation of the agencies he represents with the colored WPA teachers in reducing negro illiteracy in Southeast Georgia.

During the past summer approximately 250 colored WPA teachers from all sections of Georgia were in training at Georgia State College with Professor Hubert as their host. These teachers represented a varied educational training from such leading institutions as Allen University, Atlanta University, University of Cincinnati, Clark University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Georgia State College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Ohio State University, Paine College, New York University, South Carolina State College, Spelman College, Tennessee State Industrial College, Tuskegee Institute, Virginia Union College, Wilberforce University and Yale University. Many of the teachers had previous teaching experience in the public school systems of Georgia and other states.

Savannah Ga Press
April 11, 1939

COLORED PARENTS, TEACHERS MEETING

INTERESTING TOPICS DISCUSSED AT STATE SESSION HERE

The Georgia Congress of Colored Parents-Teachers resumed its conference sessions at Second Baptist Church, President and Houston streets, today after a fine opening session last night at which the principal address was delivered by B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College. Approximately 75 out-of-town delegates sat in the meeting at the morning session today, besides delegations of parents and teachers from the Chatham county colored schools. Several of the local principals were also in attendance.

An hour was given today, following devotions, to reports by delegates of various parents- teachers units over the state, principally from the larger cities. Some of the best of these were made by delegates from Athens, Macon, Atlanta, Waycross, Columbus, Savannah, Brunswick, Albany, Americus and Augusta. These reports developed that a variety of valuable services were being rendered by the local units in their respective communities and that their scope of work and aid was enlarging and becoming more effective.

President H. M. Reese of Albany, long one of the foremost teachers in Georgia, is presiding. Exhibits at the sessions include half a dozen impressive posters showing how the work of the parents-teachers bodies may be stimulated and built up and providing various plans for promoting and making more effective the various phases of association work. Laura N. Parks, president of the Chatham County Council of Parents-Teachers, announced the details of local arrangements for the delegates and visitors.

Outstanding feature of the morning program was an address by Miss Nina Pape, local school administrator, who came to represent the Georgia Board of the State Association of Parents-Teachers. Miss Pape delivered a comprehensive and inspiring review of the original and development of the parents-teachers movement in this state beginning in 1907, bringing it up to its present high state of efficiency in promoting and aiding the welfare of the common schools. She brought forth applause when she stated that the first parents-teachers meeting was held in Savannah. It later was announced that the first parents-teachers meeting was held in the East Broad Street School.

Addresses at the morning session were also made by S. S. Ison of Waycross, R. W. Gadsden of Savannah; J. W. Hubert of Cuyler, Rev. C. W. Carter, local minister, C. W. DuVaul of Athens, secretary Bessie Capel of the State Teachers Association and others.

The afternoon session, held at the same place, was given largely to reports of officers and committee, before the principal subject of the session was reached. Negro health and the opportunities offered parents-teachers' for promoting better health and sanitation in school communities came up for wide discussion. The forum was opened by Prof. W. R. Chivers of Morehouse College, Atlanta, also a state official of the NYA. Talks, experiences and suggestions were also made by Revs. E. O. S. Cleveland, and H. M. Parker of the local ministry, C. W. DuVaul, energetic young educator from Athens, who has made a fine record in the state since graduating from Georgia State College a few years ago, also actively participated in the discussion on health and what the Parent-Teacher Associations may do to help the schools in this field.

At tomorrow's session, President R. E. Clement of Atlanta University, is slated to make the principal address. State Home Demonstrator, Camilla Weems, with headquarters at Georgia State College, will give an extensive survey of work being done throughout the state by federal and state agencies to advance the standard of living conditions in negro homes, particularly in rural communities. The motto of the colored association is "The body may only do well, if it is kept well", taken from an address by the late Booker T. Washington.

The session will adjourn tomorrow afternoon with the annual election of officers.

Savannah, Ga., Press
April 8, 1939

COLORED TEACHERS MEET NEXT WEEK

NEGRO P.-T. A. OF STATE WILL GATHER ON MONDAY

Opening the Georgia Teachers and Education Association meeting which will be held here Wednesday through Friday of next week will be the meeting at the Municipal Auditorium Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. This first meeting will be largely local, though many out of town delegates are expected to arrive for the subsequent days. Mayor Gamble will welcome the convention which is the negro educational group of the state. John Varnedoe, principal of the Savannah High School, will also speak at the opening session. Maud Patterson Varner of Savannah Beach High School will extend the welcome from the local teachers, L. J. Brooks the welcome from the Savannah Business Improvement Association, of which he is president; Dr. H. M Collier from the professional colored group and Rev. E. O. S. Cleveland, pastor of St. John's Baptist Church for the ministers.

J. G. Lemon, attorney, will preside at the meeting. John Wesley Dobbs of Atlanta will speak on the subject "Citizenship."

Thursday day meetings will be held at the college and participating on the program will be Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, M. D. Mobley of Atlanta, director of vocational education; Robert L. Collins, director of negro education under the state department and Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the Alabama State College at Normal, Ala.

The group will return to the Municipal Auditorium for the Thursday night session. At this time it is expected Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the University System will speak on "Higher Education in Georgia." R. L. Ramsey, executive secretary of the Georgia Education Association, will speak on "New Frontiers in Education" and President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College, who is also president of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, will deliver his annual address. C. C. Spaulding, president of a Durham, N. C., insurance company and the National Negro Business League will speak.

After the meeting Thursday night there will be an entertainment at the Auditorium for the visiting negro teachers.

Friday meetings will be held at the college, Dr. R. E. Clements, president of Atlanta University and Dr. William E. Fountain of Morris-Brown University, Atlanta, and Dr. J. W. Harly, president of Georgia Normal at Albany will be on the program.

There will be panel discussions Friday night.

Savannah, Ga., Press
April 15, 1939

COLORED TEACHERS NAME THEIR OFFICERS

P. H. Stone of Savannah Is Treasurer.

Officers were elected at the closing session of the Georgia State Teachers Association at Georgia State College last night. B. F. Hubert, president of the college, retired as head of the association.

The new officers follow: J. L. Grant, Darien, president; L. S. Mollette, Griffin, vice president; Elizabeth Robinson, Mount Vernon, secretary; P. H. Stone, Savannah, treasurer. The members of the executive committee were elected for terms of six, four and two years. They are: Six year term: B. F. Hubert, Savannah; E. J. Gransberry, Americus; Cora Finley, Atlanta. Four year terms: B. T. Harvey, Atlanta; W. H. Harris, Moultrie; F. R. Lampkin, Columbus. Two-year: Charles W. Du Vaul, Athens, E. B. JacksonP, Swainsvoro and O. H. Lee, Savannah.

The teachers in their session created and established an educational council to be speaker for the group in all matters affecting their educational, economical, civic, religious and moral welfare. The headquarters of this group is to be in Macon. Members of the Central Planning Committee are: B. F. Hubert, chairman; J. W. Dobbs, Atlanta, chairman of civic rights and race relationship committee; J. B. Blayton, Atlanta, treasurer; W. H. Aikens, Atlanta, chairman of the home ownership and housing committee; D. D. Crawford, Atlanta, chairman of religious committee; H. H. Gordon, Dorothy R. Lampkin, Savannah, publicity committee; R. A. Clement, Atlanta, chairman, education committee; J. C. McMorris, Atlanta, employment committee; W. C. Hornsby, Augusta, chairman of business; William Shell, Atlanta, youth problem committee; A. B. Harris, Athens, finance committee, and Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, crime prevention committee.

EDUCATION- 1939

LOUISIANA

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, STATE

Columbia, La. Caldwell Watchman
June 9, 1939

NEGRO PATRON TEACHER MEET

On May 27th, patrons and teachers representing several colored communities of Caldwell parish met at the Enterprise elementary school and organized a parish-wide PTA.

A discusson of the objectives was led by Mrs. F. D. Todd and Prof. Moore, colored.

The colored people feel that the membership will be greatly increased with such leaders as J. J. Bowman, president; Alice Addison, vice-president; Lillie Jones, secretary; Mrs. A. A. Brown, assistant secretary and Henry Brown treasurer.

The next meeting will be held at the Clarks elementary school on Saturday night, Sept. 30 at seven-thirty o'clock.

Jackson, Miss., News
March 19, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOL MEETING HERE MARCH 23-24

Two thousand negro teachers are expected for the sessions of the 33rd annual convention of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which will meet in Jackson concurrently with the Mississippi Education association, March 23-25.

The convention will be held at Lanier High school. "Recent Trends in Education for Negroes" will be the theme of the gathering, which is held each year in Jackson on the same dates as the MEA state meeting.

Featured speakers on the program include I. J. K. Wells, Charleston, West Virginia, supervisor of negro schools for the West Virginia state department of education, and B. F. Bullock, professor of rural education, Atlanta University.

State Superintendent of Education J. S. Vandiver and the Rev. W. C. Newman, Indianola, will speak at the general session Friday afternoon. Members of the state department of education will be presented.

Sectional meetings will be held as follows: adult education, athletics, Jeanes supervisors, library, elementary, music, school administration, the committee on homes, English and foreign languages, social science, science and mathematics, and rural education.

R. L. Anderson, diretor of education and recreation, state WPA, and Dr. P. H. Easom, supervisor of negro schools for the state department of education, will address the adult education section meeting.

Officers of the association are: Lillian P. Rogers, Indianola, president; W. A. Higgins, Clarksdale, vice president; D. H. Harris, Meridian, recording secretary; J. A. Jackson, Louisville, assistant recording secretary; N. H. Pilate, Newton, treasurer; Alberta J. Cooper, Ackerman, registrar; B. B. Dansby, Jackson, custodian of journal funds; W. W. Blackburn, Jackson, executive secretary; C. H. Dukes, Sweatman, ex-president.

10 Teachers' Commandments Listed By W. Va. Educator

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—At the state assembly held here last Friday of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, five thousand strong, I. J. K. Wells State Supervisor of Negro Schools of West Virginia, one of the chief speakers of the association, called upon the teaching profession to help Negro youth create new worlds.

Wells declared that we live in two worlds: A world within ourselves and a world without. He stated that success or survival for any individual or group depends upon how each of these words is created or changed to effect each of these interacting universes of spheres.

The West Virginia's philosophy held that the Negro must be active in shaping opinion and changing the world,—not merely being passive, waiting for things to be done for him,—but whether active or passive, he creates his own world and influences the world without. He pointed out, in inviting teachers to help create new worlds, that we must "train our people to be prepared for the possibility of sterner conditions which most probably will be the lot of us, the minority". He further pointed out that neither "Africa, nor any part of the earth is sacro sanct as our fatherland; instead our country and our world is what and where we make it".

At the conclusion of the address the speaker sought to hand to each school represented, a list of "The Teachers Ten Commandments to Create New World". He declared that there will be some difference of opinion as to the value and each teacher is free to write his own truth of the commandments; that His commandments follows:

THE TEACHERS TEN COMMANDMENTS TO CREATE NEW WORLDS

1. THE CAMMANDMENT OF RELIGION

Thou shalt teach youth not only reverence for God, but also faith in himself that he is endowed with physical, mental and moral capacity limited only by time and eternity.

2. THE COMMANDMENT OF PEDAGOGY

Remember thou these fundamentals and keep them holy: Thou must learn the child before trying to teach the child; what to teach him takes precedence over how to do it.

3. THE COMMANDMENT OF VALUES

Thou shalt emphasize the big three of high ideals, good habits and good attitudes as of equal importance with the three r's.

4. THE COMMANDMENT OF APPLICATION

Teach thy pupils that abundance of work is a key to success; that education was not intended to free them from hard work but to enable them to realize better results from hard work done; that success comes not from what one knows but from what one does.

5. THE COMMANDMENT OF EFFICIENCY

Teach ye all creatures that man buys not race nor color nor hires excuses, but craves and rewards efficiency everywhere in time and space.

6. THE COMMANDMENT OF CHARACTER

Impress upon youth that even among the lowest criminals character is their highest virtue.

7. THE COMMANDMENT OF TRUTH

Inculcate thou in youth, hunger for truth; demand them to get exact knowledge; inform them that facts are inexorable throughout the universe.

8. THE COMMANDMENT OF SURVIVAL

Thou shalt condition youth to expect that anything may happen to him through man or nature; that personal and group survival is depndent upon the discovering developing and applying of certain techniques; that among these are reasoning, adjustibility, universal love, health, good manners, the conquest of fear and the habit to support organized effort.

9. THE COMMANDMENT OF PATRIOTISM

Thou shalt impress upon youth that his country's form of government appears to be the best on earth today; teach him that present hindrances and imperfections are episodes on the stage of time; that it is his solemn duty to strengthen, defend and promote it.

10. THE COMMANDMENT OF IMPROVEMENT

Thou shalt continually drill and indoctrinate youth until he is imbued with the spirit of improvement; train him to know that there is nothing poor except the mind. Thou shalt teach him that it is his personal obligation to seek to improve human beings, human stock and the sum total of human culture.

EDUCATION*- 1939
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE

MISSOURI

SURVEY INDICTS SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR LACK OF ABILITY

Courier 11-25-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22. (Special)—A scorching indictment of the Negro teacher by the patrons of the Negro schools, was set forth by Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs in an address at the closing session of the 54th annual session of the Missouri Association of Negro Teachers last Friday night.

Lincoln's President Scruggs explained that his remarks, which were read from a series of cards, were based upon a survey made by Lincoln University in an effort to find out best how it could serve the Negroes of the State in the training of teachers.

He pointed out that the data submitted came from the white county superintendents, and were based upon expressions obtained by them from the patrons of the Negro schools in their communities.

The speaker also said that he believed that the putting of a new program into practice "starting when you get back home Monday morning," would prove more beneficial than any platitudes he might bestow upon them.

STRONG INDICTMENTS LISTED IN COMPLAINTS

Listed among the complaints made by Negro patrons of Negro teachers were the following:

"Negro teachers are too lazy" . . . "don't have enough education, can't solve even eighth-grade problems" . . . "show definite lack of interest in pupils" . . . "have an attitude of superiority toward parents and children, are high-hatters and snobbish" . . . "don't get to school on time and don't stay the full time out" . . . "come to school late because there is no one there to check on them" . . . "don't take proper care of equipment provided . . . "Take too big a part in neighborhood and community gossip" . . . "don't mind their own business, have a definite lack of sense of responsibility to community" . . . "lack of fine moral sense" . . . "too little love for children" . . . "show partiality and favoritism" . . . "lack of dependability" . . . "fail to meet financial obligations promptly or not at all" (Dr. Scruggs adding that, in one community, six of the seven duns submitted to the board named Negro teachers, asserting that if teachers themselves are not responsible they can't teach responsibility to their pupils) . . . "hold unpopular views on race question" . . . "lady teachers constantly fall in love" . . . "training too often unfits teachers for service to race" . . . "too many seek to be political leaders with selfish interests" . . . "some teachers are high-hat and stuck-up, and besides, don't know how to teach anyhow."

Teachers Blasted

Missouri parents are reported to have low-rated colored teachers in a recent survey. These colored parents say colored teachers . . .

"Are too lazy."

Don't have enough education."

"Can't solve even eighth-grade problems."

"Show definite lack of interest in pupils."

"Have an attitude of superiority toward parents and children."

"Are high-hatters and snobbish."

"Don't get to school on time."

"Don't stay the full time out."

"Come to school late because there is no one there to check on them."

"Don't take proper care of equipment provided."

"Take too big a part in neighborhood and community gossip."

"Don't mind their own business."

"Lack a fine moral sense."

"Fail to meet financial obligations promptly or not at all."

"Hold unpopular views on race questions."

"(Ladies) Fall in love constantly."

SHOULD TEACH STUDENTS TO STAY IN THEIR PLACES

President Scruggs took exception to the report of one superintendent who expressed the opinion that Negro teachers taught too much academic work and not enough vocational studies, and that Negro teachers should teach Negroes to stay in their "places."

Solutions to the complaints, as presented by the white superintendents, were outlined by Dr. Scruggs, who quoted one such official as stating that the Negro teacher must be energetic, faithful and ready to serve his people at all times.

'DOES SHOE FIT?" IF IT DOES, THEN PUT IT ON

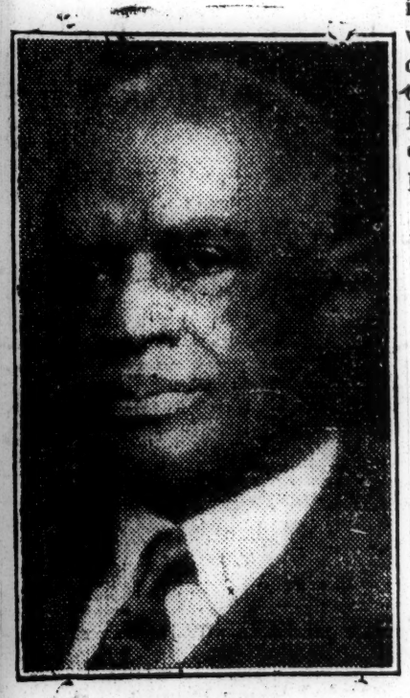
Among the many comments by the superintendents, themselves, concerning Negro teachers, President Scruggs disclosed with admonitions to make changes if the shoe fit, were:

"Failure to prepare selves for teaching, the profession of teaching being used as a means to an end" . . . "teachers should not be bossed by Negro ministers" . . . "should keep up with modern trends" . . . "should have practical views of daily problems" . . . "should stress current events" . . . "should develop a confidence in the race" . . . "should not seek security rather than face difficulties in the solution of problems facing the race."

Courier 11-25-39

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
April 7, 1939

Responsibilities Of Teachers Stressed at Opening Negro Teachers Meet



Dr. Shepard

"We of the Negro race, denied certain outlets for improvement, must have faith in our teachers," said Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw university in Raleign, Thursday night in the opening session of the 58th annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association which is being held at the Dillard High School in Goldsboro.

President Daniel was speaking before a group of about 1,000 Negro teachers in the auditorium of the high school. His address was in response to the welcome given the visitors by Mayor J. H. Hill, Colonel John D. Langston, C. E. Thompson and C. I. Bland.

Dr. James E. Shephard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. In introducing Mayor Hill he said that it was fitting that the Negro teachers be welcomed by the head official of the city because the Negro was a definite part of the city and that each race was dependent on the other.

Mayor Hill said that he had the honor of extending a cordial welcome to the city. He told the teachers that no group meant more to the community. The mayor praised Prof. H. V. Brown, principal of the Dillard school, by saying, "I look upon Professor Brown as one of my best workers for keeping your people in order."

Col. Langston, who spoke on behalf of the Wayne county board of education and the Goldsboro city schools in the absence of J. W. Wilson and Ray Armstrong, lauded the teachers for their fine work. He said that in the hands of the teachers rested he future citizenship of the boys and girls.

"Nowhere has there been such a fine spirit of undertsanding and friendship between the races as in Goldsboro. While there may be occasional discord, the majority of the intelligent white citizenship stand behind you and will fight for your interests," said Col. Langston.

President Daniel said that he was glad of the reassurances offered by the welcoming speakers.

Prof. Brown

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 10, 1939

Negro Teachers To End Meeting

Addresses Today, Tonight Bring Big Convention to Close In City

The best-attended convention of the Palmetto State Teachers' association will close tonight with a general session at the Township auditorium at which Dr. J. E. Shepherd, president of North Carolina State College for negroes in Durham, N. C., will be the principal speaker.

Group meetings were conducted during the day on the general theme of the entire convention: "The Teachers' Opportunity for Vocational Guidance." Among the groups carrying on discussions today were the primary teachers, mathematics group, home economics group, natural science group, WPA teachers, elementary teachers, rural teachers, trade group, vocational agriculture group, library group and the history teachers.

The group meetings were the best attended in the history of the association, according to J. P. Burgess of State college, Orangeburg, executive secretary of the association for 11 years and a member since 1907.

The house of delegates was to consider a proposal for a full-time secretary at its sessions today, but no action was expected. Executive Secretary Burgess has recommended the creation of this position as "a necessity." "There are problems that claim the attention of the secretary of this teachers' association 52 weeks in the year," he said.

Burgess offered his resignation as executive secretary Wednesday night, but the house of delegates refused to accept the action. Burgess said that he felt that he had served long enough. Since 1928 when he first became executive secretary of the association, membership has increased from 1,200 to more than 5,450 with substantial representation in all 46 of the state's counties.

Burgess had not announced today whether he would insist on resigning. Election of officers is biennial, and new officers will not be elected until 1940. Election of the executive secretary was transferred yesterday from the house of delegates to executive board. This was the major change in the new constitution adopted at yesterday's meeting.

A further increase in membership is expected when the association's enrolment is checked again after the convention here this week. Teachers were still coming into Columbia today to attend the final session, and the campuses of Benedict college and Allen university were crowded.

At the Auditorium

Two general sessions were held yesterday in the Township auditorium. The annual address was delivered by the president of the association, G. A. Anderson of Fountain Inn. The principal address in the afternoon was delivered by E. W. Rushton, president of the South Carolina Education association.

Mr. Rushton compared the education in this country with that in countries with dictatorships. He pointed out that democracy not only teaches reading and writing but trains the children for good citizenship.

At the session last night, James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, spoke for federal aid for education without federal control. He commended the negro teachers on their professional attitude in attending summer schools last year.

C. I. Chipley, city superintendent of education at Fountain Inn, told the teachers at last night's session that he believed that every child should have an equal opportunity for education. C. Y. Reamer, as the representative of the chamber of commerce, invited the asociation to meet in Columbia next year.

Other speakers scheduled for the meeting in the auditorium tonight at 8 o'clock are J. B. Felton, state agent for negro schools, and W. A. Schiffley assistant state agent for negro schools. Their remarks will precede the address of President Shepherd who will be introduced by Prof. J. E. Blanton, vice president of the association.

Music, which has been furnished by bands and choral groups from various institutions in the state will be furnished tonight by the North Charleston school, Allen University and Benedict college.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 24, 1939

STATE CUP WON BY NEGRO P.-T. A. HERE

Trophy Will Be Displayed At Meetings Of Each Association In County

The Negro Parent-Teacher association of Durham county won the state cup awarded for membership in the organization last year and it was recently decided by the group to display the cup at the meetings of each association of the local county organization.

The organization is to take up a project designed to increase the average daily attendance of the children at the Negro schools. This project, recently approved by the county group, is to offer a $36 library to the school showing the largest increase in attendance.

The group also approved the offering of a loving cup to the school having the greatest number of parents present at the P.-T. A. meetings, per teacher. The cup, it was approved, would become the permanent property of any school in the county winning it three consecutive years.

Reports on the operation of a service chest were also made at the meeting. The gathering-in for the service chest in early fall brought 156 garments for children of school age, and $21.90 for the purchase of shoes in addition to $30 donated by the welfare department.

The service chest was put into use to help students who did not have sufficient clothes to attend school or for those who could not get them until their fathers had sold their crops. Each family making use of this fund is required to replace it at its earliest possible convenience.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 10, 1939

ANNUAL MEETING HELD BY NEGRO EDUCATORS

Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, of Salisbury, Named President At Goldsboro Session.

GOLDSBORO, April 9.—The annual convention of the North Carolina Negro Teachers association held in Goldsboro Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was attended by approximately 1,500 teachers. Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, of Salisbury, supervisor of negro schools for Rowan county, was elected president of the association for the coming year at the closing session of the convention Saturday morning.

Fayetteville was selected as the place for the 1940 convention, which will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding Easter.

Dr. James E. Shephard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, retiring president of the association, presided over the sessions. Prof. Hugh V. Brown, principal of the Dillard high school, was chairman of local arrangements The sessions were held in the auditorium of the Dillard school.

Other officers elected for the coming year were: Dr. J. W. Seabrook, head of Fayetteville State Teachers college, vice president; Dr. J. A. Cotton, principal of the Henderson institute, treasurer; Miss Bessie Shields, supervisor of negro schools for Halifax county, secretary; Dr. Nelson H. Harris, of Shaw university, C. B. Nixon, of Durham county, and C. F. Pope, of Burgaw, new members of the executive committee.

EDUCATION-1939
TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, STATE

NORTH CAROLINA

Wilmington, N. C. News
April 5, 1939

NEGRO TEACHERS PLANNING MEET

Williston Faculty Member On Program Of State Group Session

The 58th annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' association will convene in Goldsboro April 6, 7, and 8 at the Dillard High school.

The opening session Thursday evening at 8 o'clock will consist of welcome addresses, with a response to be delivered by Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Shaw university. The president of the association, Dr. James E. Shepard will conclude this session with the president's annual address. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, department of sociology, Atlanta university will speak on "The Future Control of Negro Public Schools." Friday night at 8 o'clock, Dr. Ambros H. Suhrie of New York university and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State college will address the association.

The closing session Saturday morning at 11:30 will consist of reports from the auditor, executive secretary, treasurer, budget committee, election of officers and the selection of the time and place of the next meeting.

Catherine J. Robinson of the English department of Williston Industrial school will discuss "Special Problems in the Teaching of Literature" Friday morning at 9 o'clock at the meeting of the department of English and history of the high school section.

Flora B. Thurston, professor of home economics education, Cornell university, will deliver an address before the home economics section Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
April 5, 1939

Over 1,000 Negro Teachers To Attend State Convention

More than 1,000 Negro teachers are expected to attend the 58th annual meeting of the North Carolina Teachers Association which will be held at the Dillard high school in Goldsboro Thursday, Friday and Saturday, according to Prof. H. V. Brown.

The convention which will have as its theme "The Culture Obligations of the School to the Community," will feature addresses by education leaders from both white and colored institutions.

The first general session will open at the high school auditorium Thursday evening at 8 o'clock with welcome addresses on behalf of the city, the Wayne county schools, the Goldsboro schools, the Wayne county unit of the Association and the Goldsboro local unit by Mayor J. H. Hill, Superintendent J. W. Wilson, Superintendent Ray Armstrong, C. E. Thompson and C I. Bland, respectively.

Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University in Raleigh will make the response on behalf of the members of the Association Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, will deliver the annual address of the president of the association.

Friday Afternoon

On Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the second general session Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor of sociology at Atlanta University will address the meeting on "The Future Control of Negro Public Schools." His address will be followed by one by Miss Flora B. Thurston, professor of home economics at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

At this session Dean R. G. Rush of the College for Negroes and Dean Flemmie P. Kettrell of Bennett college will give a report on the housing of Negro teachers in rural and city communities.

The third general session will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock and will feature addresses by Dr. Ambrose H. Suhrie of New York University and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State college.

Saturday Morning

The conference will close with the Saturday morning meeting at 11:30 o'clock. At this session the members will hear the reports, of the various business officers of the organization, elect officers and set the time and place of the next meeting.

Throughout the three days of the conference special meetings will be held for specialized branches of the Association. Thursday morning and afternoon the college section under the Chairmanship of T. E. McKinney will meet for discussions.

Friday and Saturday mornings the high section, high school principals section, foreign language group, department of science and mathematics, elementary section, grammar grade section, home economics group, primary group, art section and the adult education program leaders will meet with their respective chairman, H. A. Black, G. A. Hall, W. H. Davenport, L. R. Best, Miss M. McIver, Mrs. Mamie Scarlette, Miss Anne R. Floyd, Mrs. Marie C. Moffitt, Mrs. Vidi R. Branche and Miss E. Louise Cooper.

The local committees charged with the conduct of the convention are: Housing committee Miss Charity E. Hatcher, Reception, Miss Wilma Jones, Miss Valnolia Scott, Mrs. P. C. Christian, G. P. Fennel and Miss Josie Boney; Music, Professor George V. Collins, Miss Valeria Edwards, Mrs. L. J. Williams and Mrs. Theresa Bland; and Finance, C W. Pickett, W. A. Foster, Mrs N. J. Frederick and R. C. Christian.

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
April 8, 1939

Negro Teachers Told South Repeats Mistakes

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, head of the department of sociology at Atlanta University, expressed the view Friday afternoon before about 1,500 Negro school teachers attending the 58th annual conference of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, that what he called the unnatural school situation in the South must eventually give way to a single democratic system.

The Negro sociologist said that two separate school systems were not only an unnecessary waste, but they were also contrary to the principles of democracy. He stressed that it would take many years for the realization of a single system.

Dr. DuBois was speaking before the second general session of the conference in the Dillard high school.

The concluding Saturday sessions were devoted to business matters, the election of new officers and the selection of the place for next year's meeting.

Other speakers at the Friday afternoon session were Miss Flora B. Thurston, professor of home economics at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., and Dean Ruth G. Rush of the North Carolina College for Negroes. Dr. James E. Shephard, president of the association, presided.

Housing Report

Miss Thurston was vigorously applauded when she said that Cornell University welcomed the Negro students.

Dean Rush presented a statistical report on the housing of Negro teachers in which she showed the cost of housing and general conditions for the teachers in North Carolina schools.

Dr. DuBois deplored the forces of reaction that he said were rampant in the South. "Southerners," he said, "still have the idea that the man who is rich and who has capital has a right to own, control and direct the state."

The Altanta sociologist said

that the people of the South have what he called " a perfect reaction" to democracy. He said that it was not in Europe that democracy was being destroyed, but it has "met its most fatal blows" in the United States.

Charges Mistakes Repeated

"The idea of democracy has been almost entirely given up in the South," said Dr. DuBois. Both white and black, he said, have forgotten that in a democracy the governed must also have a right to take part in the government. The speaker said that "deference to what they call the 'race problem' has caused the neglect of education for both the Negro and the white child. He said that the South had shown a certain determination to repeat all the mistakes of history.

At the third general session held Friday evening at 8 o'clock, the principal addresses were made to the teachers by Dr. Ambrose H. Suhrie of New York University and John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college.

Dr. Suhrie spoke on his idea of good teaching and good schools. He said that teachers should be good pastors to their flocks because the school was beginning to have more influence on young people than the home in many instances.

He defined a good school as 'a place where young people of any age come together to educate themselves and each other with the help of inspiring teachers."

All Seek Same Goal

Dr. Davis spoke on the implications of the convention theme, 'The Cultural Obligations of the Schools to the Community." He said that behind the distress he saw in the faces of the people there was a burning desire to be able to write hope across the sky.

He called the interest of the Negro and the poor white in the South identical and said that they were being taught to hate each other while they should be seeking the same goals.

"There cannot be significant educational progress in America until both white and black in the South have been lifted to a high educational level," said Dr. Davis.

The Dillard high school glee club entertained the audience with spirituals at intervals during both sessions. During the afternoon session a Negro choir from Fremont sang several numbers.

Woods Flays Bond Issue In Separate Schools of State In Administrative Session

Tulsa Principal Cites Reason for Defeat of Recent School Levy in Tulsa Last Fall

Says Race Issue Plays Important Part

In a meeting of the Administration Department of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers in session here Friday morning, February 10, Prof. E. W. Woods of Tulsa, announced to an audience gathered to hear discussions on "Bond Issues and the Separate Schools": "It is impossible to vote bonds for separate schools. I based my statement on the fact that in Tulsa last fall, our school levy was lost by a vote of 2-1.

"There were two reasons," continued Woods," that we lost the recent levy which would have given us much needed high schools in Tulsa. First I was busy and could not work on the arrangements for the levy to be voted on, so I appeared before the local Negro Chamber of Commerce and asked them to appoint a committee. This they did, but unfortunately all members of that committee were Democrats and this caused a split in our voters which are about half and half of each party. While the Republicans did not vote against the levy, neither did they vote for it."

The second reason Prof. Woods gave was that a certain organization which comprised the majority of wealth in Tulsa voted that they would support the measure as a body, yet individually, voted against it. For had the levy been supported by them, their taxes would habe been increased.

The Booker Washington High School principal continued by saying, "The Skelly firm in particular would have had to pay $42,000 had the levy passed, and you know the white man is not going to assume tax burdens on themselves for a minority group.

"Not only this," stated Prof. Woods, "but the racial issue plays an important part. The evening before the levy was to be voted on in Tulsa, circulars were distributed saying, 'Vote against the Negro school levy as it will increase your taxes!' This was placed under the door of every home in south town n Tulsa.

J. W. Sanford Seeks Million Dollar Building Program At Langston University

Says North Central Association Ready to Consider Accrediting Langston University

Asks Support of Teachers

In a program which reflected the ideal university, "Langston University Night" was celebrated in the second general session of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the new Municipal Auditorium, at which time President J. W. Sanford address an audiance of 2,500 persons.

The Langston University band directed by Prof. Alonzo Lewis, opened the program with "The Barber of Seville", by G. Rossini.

When introduced by Mr. T. P. Scott, president of the O. A. N. T., President Sanford was greeted with thunderous applause and spoke briefly on "Education at the Crossroads, or Our State University for Negro Youth".

In his advocacy of a building program for Langston whereby the school may be accredited the president said, "I have asked for $1,900,000.00 for Langston University," which statement was loudly cheered by the spectators. "When told by officials that some did not want me as president of the institution, my blood boiled as I replied, 'I did not come to talk about my being president of Langston. I came to ask you for an appropriation that would further educational advantages of black boys and girls in the state of Oklahoma.

He stated: "For the first time in the history of the school the North Central Association is ready to send an adjudging committee to the school. I am afraid the school is not yet ready to be accredited, as more buildings are needed. We want added facilities at the institution so as to be up to standards required by the association when the committee arrives."

Lauds Hugo Black

Touching briefly upon the recent decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case he stated: "Many times the race question has. gone to the supreme court and it has been whitewashed and sent back to us, but this time Hugo Black of Alabama, a man from the sunny South, stood up and said what equal educational opportunities would have to be maintained within those states."

The speaker also pointed out that Representative Creekmore Wallace of Oklahoma County is author of a bill which will add further educational opportunities at the state school.

Asks Aid of Teachers

"To the teachers of Oklahoma, I appeal to you to send messages to various senators and represenatives asking them for appropriations for a building program or the school. It is up to us to ee that the boys and girls of our tate are given their share of eduational opportunities. If we do ot, our bones shall not rest in eace, even in death."

The Langston A Capella Choir, irected by Herbert F. Mells, gave selections which included "Finale", "Meister Singer", Wagner; "Go Down Moses", arranged by H. F. Mells, and Debussey's "Reverie", a complete piano score arranged for

Mrs. J. E. Taylor of Langston sang "The Grey Wolf", by Burchorus. The choir was recently heard over radio station WKY. leigh.

J. W. Santord Endorsed For President of Langston By O.A.N.T. Business Council

Representative Creekmore Wallace and Frank Bronk Speak in Closing General Session

New Officers Installed

In its closing session Saturday, the delegates attending the thirty-first annual session of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, endorsed the administration of J. W. Sanford as president of Langston University and following spirited argument also placed its stamp of approval upon the proposed legislative enactment, creating the Colored Agricultural and Normal University into a graduate school, for the teaching of law, medicine dentistry and engineering.

Representative Creekmore Wallace, who has introduced t in the House of Representat connection with the gr courses, arrived on the conv floor Saturday morning and introduced to the delegates Editor Roscoe Dunjee. "It bel that this man treasures an hon and sincere desire to do someth towards equalizing the educatio opportunities of the 250,000 groes of the state," said Ed Dunjee, in presenting the spe

Representative Wallace very briefly regarding the posed bill and stated, "I kn seems strange to many t should advocating this bill, there is not a single colored in my district, but I believe the Negro boys and girls of homa are entitled to educa equal to that of the whites.

"In attempting to carry out the provisions of this bill, I believe we will be able to secure an appropriation of $450,000 to start. We are trying to secure an appropriation plus federal funds for two new dormitories at the school."

Representative Wallace's speech was followed by an address by a representatibes from the governor, Raymond Bronk, who stated that the governor was unable to speak to the teachers as planned as he was called out of the city.

In his discourse, Mr. Bronk stated: "Education hasn't a greater friend in Oklahoma than Governor Phillips. In making recommendations, the governor doesn't say white schools or seperate schools, he fights for schools at large for Oklahoma.

"A great responsibility rests on the teacher," continued Mr. Bronk. "Since the parents do not have as much time with the child at the teacher, it is up to the tea her to help make a worthy citizen of him by teaching him the principles of a true democracy and instill with- him a love for Americanism.

"The next thing we must te ie child is to learn how to mak ving. We remember that the ı ipers who came to this country ot have even an ax, but th id a foundation for this great ocracy. We can only promo od citizenship when we tea e boys and girls that hey mu rn their own way in life."

"The teacher must learn to teac oral education to the child. Fo any of the fathers and mothe n't teach it for they have non teach."

At the close of Mr. Bronk's ad ess, Bill Huddleston, chairma the Young Democrats of Okla oma, was introduced.

Immediately after the general ssion the business was taken up which time various reports were eard, which included the report of ie secretary, Miss Carrie Britton f Luther, and the report of the reasurer, William Frazier of We oka. The treasurer's report was onfirmed by an auditing committee headed by William Phillips.

A motion wah made by Prof Maurice Jones of Fort Gibson t hange the method of electing of icers by the executive committe o election by ballot by the entir membership of the association wit nominations being made in a ge eral session of the O. A. N. This method was adopted after an open attack led by E. W. Woods of Tulsa.

Two new members were elected to the executive committee—Prof. Maurice Jones, Fort Gibson and Joe Johnson, Drumright. Others nominated for the vacancies created by the expiration of terms served by Ira D. Hall, Clearview and E. W. Tolliver, Ardmore, were Prof. Eldridge Roper, Geary; C. D. Batchelor, Langston, R. A. Bradley and E. W. Tolliver.

A sum of $150 was made available for the continued fight for bond issues in the separate schools.

In the closing moments of the council, the following officers were installed: Prof. A. M. Jordan, Ponca City, president; H. V. Spear. vice president, Oklahoma ity; Miss Carrie Britton, Luther, ecretary, Luther, and William razier, Wewoka, treasurer.

PALMETTO TEACHERS WELCOME

The annual convention of the Palmetto State Teachers' association, an organization of prime distinction and of teachers in Negro schools, will be held in Columbia again this year. The convention dates are March 9 and 10

Mrs. Henry Monteith, Mrs. Hannibal Howard and Mr. Eichelberger, officials of the Richland County association, have their plans well underway for the housing of the delegates.

Columbia citizens are always willing and ready to make the stay of delegates to the state convention pleasant. The administrations of the two colleges will join the local committee in providing for the comfort of the teachers while they sojourn in Columbia.

Information from the office of the executive secretary gives the information that more than 5,000 teachers have joined or renewed their memberships in the association. We may expect at least 3,000 of these teachers to come to Columbia for the convention.

The Palmetto Leader extends welcome to the teachers, and hope they will have a helpful meeting and that their visit to the city will be one of pleasure and information.

Columbia S. C. Record
March 8, 1939

Negro Teachers Begin Meetings

Preliminary Sessions Here Pave Way For Principal Addresses Tomorrow

Meetings preliminary to the group meeting and general sessions of the Palmetto State Teachers' association will be held here late this afternoon and tonight.

The first main session of the association's 1939 convention will be held tomorrow afternoon. Group meetings will take place tomorrow morning in various rooms at Allen university, Benedict college, and two churches.

The officers and executive board members of the assication will meet this afternoon at Allen university to go over reports to be made at the convention. Tonight at 7:30 representatives from South Carolina's 46 counties will meet as the house of delegates and make proposals affecting the teaching profession in this state.

A play for the benefit of the Wilkinson orphanage at Cayce will be presented tonight at 8:30 at Allan university chapel. The play "This Is My House," is being put on by the Culture club of Columbia.

The State Parent-Teachers' association met this morning and this afternoon at Benedict college where the president of that institution, the Rev. J. J. Starks, was the principal speaker. Parent-teacher problems were discussed during the day. Music was furnished by bands from Booker Washington High school and Carver school.

The morning session tomorrow will be devoted to the group meetings which will begin at 9:30 a. m. Places for these meeings are as follows:

Rural teachers group: Benedict chapel.

Primary teachers: Allen chapel

Elementary teachers: Second Calvary Baptist church.

Principals: Benedict science lecture room.

Mathematics teachers: Benedict science hall, room 102.

Natural science teachers: Benedict science hall, room 103.

English teachers: Allen university, room 13.

Social science teachers: Allen university, room 22.

American Vocational association group: Bishop's Memorial church.

Trades group: Benedict science hall, room 100.

Home Economics group: Benedict science hall, room 202.

Agriculture group: Allen university science hall, room six.

Agricultural and Home Economics group: Bishop's Memorial church.

House of Delegates: Benedict gymnasium.

WPA group: basement, Benedict gymnasium.

At the main session tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 in the Township auditorium, Mayor L. B. Owens will welcome the convention to Columbia. G. A. Anderson of Fountain Inn, president of the asociation will deliver his annual address. The principal speaker will be E. W. Rushton, president of the South Carolina Education association which will hold its teachers' convention here later in the month.

Largest Attendance In History of Body Expected Here For Annual Session

Program Lists Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Gov. Cooper, Commissioner Duggan And Others As Speakers

With "A Study of the Negro Child" as its central theme, the seventeenth annual session of the Tennessee Negro Education Association will begin at A. and I. State College on Thursday, April 6 and close on Saturday, April 8. Announcement was made this week by Dean G. W. Gore of State College who is also the executive secretary of the association, that the outlook was for the largest attendance the annual meeting has ever had.

The sessions will be presided over by Prof. T. D. Upshaw, principal of the Hamilton County high school and former Nashvillian. A meeting of the executive committee is scheduled for Thursday afternoon, April 6 at 3 o'clock, in Room 201 of the Administration building. The first general meeting will be held Thursday night, with Vice President Brooks presiding.

The principal address at this meeting will be delivered by the noted Miss Nannie H. Burroughs of Washington, D. C., principal of the Girls Training School of that city and one of the ablest speakers in the nation. The President's Annual Address will also be delivered at this session by Prof. Upshaw. Following the program a reception will be given in honor of the association.

Friday April 7 the morning session will begin in the College Auditorium. Devotional exercises will be conducted by the Rev. W. S. Ellington. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. B. O. Duggan, State Commissioner of Education and this will be followed by a short address by Gov. Prentice Cooper.

Departmental sessions will be held from 1 o'clock to 6 p. m. in both the Administration and Women's Buildings. Dinner will be served in the college cafeteria at 6 o'clock and at this time an address will be delivered by President J. W. Haywood of Morristown College.

At 8 o'clock a fashion revue and dramatic program will be given in the College Auditorium. At 10 o'clock the annual reception and dance will be given. Admission will be by ticket.

Departmental session will continue Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, Mr. W. E. Turner, State Agent for Negro Schools will speak and this will be followed by an address by Mr. Carrington L. Davis of Baltimore, Md. The election of officers and reports of committees will be the features of the business session.

The principal work of the Association will be done in the departmental meetings. The following are the sections in which teachers will discuss the different phases of educational work in which they are engaged:

Supervisors; Science and Mathematics; Social Science and History; Library, Primary Schools, Athletics;

Adult Education; Language and Literature; Principals, Nursery School; Home Economics, Elementary Education.

The public is invited to attend the sessions and meet the leading teachers of the state.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 11, 1939

NEGRO TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

George W. Brooks, Decatur County, Is Named President

George W. Brooks, Negro, of Decatur County Training School, was elected president of the Tennessee Negro Education Association at A. & I. College last week, it was announced Monday.

Dr. W. J. Hale of A. & I. is honorary president.

Other new officers are Joe Thomas of Lawrenceburg Colored School, C. C. Bond of Montgomery High School and E. E. Pitts of Wallace-Smith High School, first, second and third vice-presidents respectively; George Gore, Jr., Nashville, executive secretary; J. B. Olinger of Rockwood High School, assistant secretary; Mrs. L. S. Hampton, Lauderdale County supervisor, recording secretary; J. H. White, supervising principal of Hardeman County, assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. M. M. Brown, A. & I. treasurer.

The executive committee of the association includes T. D. Upshaw of Chattanooga, chairman; N. S. Holiday of Nashville, Guy Hoffman of Arlington, George Thompson of Mt. Pleasant, Brooks, M. R. Eppse of Nashville, White, S. G. Greene of Murfreesboro, and C. S. Morris, II, of Nashville.

More than 800 Negro teachers attended the convention Saturday.

Lexington, Tenn., Leader
April 21, 1939

PROF. C. C. BOND ELECTED SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT OF NEGRO EDUCATIONAL ASSN.

Prof. C. C. Bond, principal of the Montgomery High School was elected second vice-president of the Tennessee Negro Educational Association in Nashville last week, at which 800 teachers from throughout the state were in attendance.

Prof. Bond, a native of Madison county, has been principal of the local school for four years, and is regarded as an outstanding man in his field

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
April 30, 1939

To Finish Plans For Negro P.-T. A. To Meet In City

Jacksonians On Program of State Congress Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Mayor A. B. Foust and other Jacksonians, along with state and district educational leaders will take part on programs of the Tennessee Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers to be held here Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Merry High School.

Included on the first evening's program with Mayor Foust will be County Superintendent Kit Parker, C. B. Ijams, superintendent of Jackson schools; J. L. Harris, city commissioner of education. Dr. W. D. Holder, colored dentist of Jackson, will be one of the speakers Thursday evening.

All members of the local colored P.-T. A. unit will meet at Merry High School at 6:30 o'clock Tuesday evening to complete plans for the state meeting.

The first program, opening Thursday morning at the school auditorium, will be confined to an executive meeting and registration.

That afternoon there will be a panel discussion and singing of P.-T. A. songs. P.-T. A. leaders from West Tennessee, Middle Tennessee and East Tennessee districts will talk during the afternoon, and Dr. A. D. Brooks, Jackson, will discuss "Social Diseases Among Our Youth."

Friday morning's session will include a message from P.-T. A. President Cansler, of Knoxville, and reports of the state directors, city and county councils and chairmen of standing committees.

Features of the Friday afternoon program will be glee club music by a group from North Jackson Grammar School, and a discussion of "What the Southern Association is Accomplishing for Negro Home Life," by P. L. Hardin, general counsel for the Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens.

R. E. Clay, state director of N. Y. A., Nashville, is listed as a speaker on the Friday evening program.

W. E. Turner, state agent for colored schools, of Nashville, and President W. J. Hale, of A. & I. College, Nashville, are among the other speakers.

Election of officers for the ensuing year will occupy most of the Saturday morning program.

Dr. W. T. B. Williams Principal Speaker For Annual Session

Program For Friday Night Includes "Stunts" By Many Talented Teachers; Saturday Last Day

With all signs indicating that this is to be one of the largest attended as well as one of the most beneficial meetings in the history of the organization, the Middle Tennessee Teachers' Association began its annual sessions here on Thursday evening of this week.

The sessions are being held in the auditorium of Pearl High School with all of the class rooms of the beautiful building made available for the different sectional meetings that are to be held on Friday afternoon.

The Thursday evening session was largely attended, the audience being made up not only of teachers from Nashville and other cities and towns of Middle Tennessee, but of many local citizens interested in education.

The principal features of the Thursday evening session were the annual address of President Sidney Harris of Shelbyville and the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. The president's address was ably delivered and well received by his audience. Vocal solos by Miss Sophronia Mayberry, a teacher of Watkins School and Dr. I. L. Moore, local dentist and a piano solo by Miss Hudson were highly entertaining.

The program for the Friday morning session was to be featured by a health demonstration by primary grades under the direction of Dr. J. W. Maxwell, physician of Nashville Public Schools and was expected to be enlightening to teachers generally. The Hon. W. A. Bass, popular superintendent of Nashville Public Schools was on program to speak at this session and was counted upon to bring a forceful message.

This Friday afternoon the teachers will hold their sectional meetings and give particular attention to the problems affecting the particular divisions of school work in which they are engaged.

EDUCATION- 1939

TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION, STATE

VIRGINIA

To Address State Teachers

Journal and Guide

T. H. HENDERSON

DR. ARTHUR WRIGHT

DR. BUELL GALLAGHER

MRS. KATE HENDERSON

THE 52ND ANNUAL Convention of the Virginia State Teachers Association will meet at Virginia Union University, Richmond, this week, November 22 to 24 inclusive. 11-25-39

Mr. Henderson, Armstrong High School teacher, is president of the association. Dr. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, will be one of the principal speakers. Mrs. Henderson is chairman of the reception committee. Dr. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, is to be one of the speakers.

Norfolk Va.

of Moses through the leader, the Rev. J. M. Jeffries. It therefore, is necessary for contributions from the public and private industry to alleviate this condition. The County School Board plans to add a substantial amount.

It has been stated that many high school pupils do not have the opportuity to attend school because of the lack of room.

In a survey made this year there are 109 children who finished seventh grade, and who were not enrolled in high school. The same survey shows that with normal promotion the potential high school enrolment is six hundred and seventy.

The citizens of Charlotte County who are interested in the education of the Negro boys and girls are asked to come to their aid by making a contribution when you are approached.

Can we count on you?

4 Aspects of Gaines' Case Decision Heard By Third District Teachers

Democracy Defined As Having Respect For Others by Columbia University Psychologist

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va—The teachers of the third district of the Virginia State Teachers' Association in their seventh annual meeting here last week heard authoritative discussions on the recent Gaines Case decision of the Supreme Court, classroom democracy, and the teacher in professional organizations.

Dr. Rayford W. Long in speaking of the implications of the Gaines' decision, urged all groups to take all cases which they have to the Supreme Court now, while the court is in a liberal frame of mind. Dr. Logan severely criticised Justice McReynolds on his dissenting opinion.

In tracing the history of the momentous decisions, Dr. Logan said that in former years the court apparently rendered a decision in favor of the Negro every other time. Of late, he said, the Court has been more liberal and has rendered favorable decisions in each instance. Justice Hugo Black was praised for his liberalism.

Dr. Logan said that in the Gaines case decision, it clearly instructs the states that they cannot shift the burden of offering out of state tuition.

HAS FOUR ASPECTS

"The decision of the Supreme Court has four aspects; they are: legal, educational, socio-economic, and segregation," the speaker declared. "On the question of segregation, we have got to decide whether we want the principle of integration or segregation. I am in favor of segregation, but it must be segregation all the way equal opportunities, facilities and salary. By this kind of segregation we assure ourselves the opening up of new jobs. On the other hand if we take principal of integration, we make no jobs for ourselves or for our children."

Dr. Logan admitted that should the states establish separate graduate schools for Negroes, that in all probability they would be inferior, but he reminded the teachers that so were the present schools when they were first founded. He said, "We may never have graduate schools if we wait for students and professors."

He remarked that there was not a decent university in the South because the southerners have been too busy trying to suppress the Negro.

DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY

He said that segregation has given us our churches, schools, press and insurance companies, all of which employ thousands of persons yearly.

Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, noted psychologist of Columbia Univ., gave an enlightening discussion on "Psychological Foundations for Classroom Democracy." He defined Democracy as having respect for others; having a sense of common goals; an awareness of individual differences; and each individual having a voice in the things that affect him.

Dr. Watson said that if we hope to solve our present evils within our democratic system, the foundation must be laid in the schools. He outlined a workable plan by which the teachers could effectively put those principals in use, and cautioned the teachers to be leaders, and not autocrats.

WELCOME ADDRESS

"We need to know about group thinking, and we should carry our educational activities into the community and become a part of them," asserted Dr. Watson. He advised the teachers not to bury their professional ideals, but to stand up and fight for them.

Forbes H. Norris, assistant superintendent of schools in Richmond, advised the teachers to become members of their professional organizations. He said that there was an interchange of ideas in these organizations.

The meeting was held in Coburn Chapel of Union University, and Mrs. Kate G. Henderson presided. Welcome addresses were made by Dr. William J. Clark, president of Union; and Thomas H. Henderson, president Virginia State Teachers Association.

The afternoon was devoted to a tour of the Maggie L. Walker High School, and a motion picture, Dynamic Learning," was shown by Dr. William H. Kilpatrick.

Units represented at the meeting were; counties, Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King and Queen, King William, and New Kent. The cities of Richmond and Williamsburg were also represented.

Wytheville, Va., Enterprise
April 18, 1939

Wythe County Colored Teachers Association Meets

The closing meeting for the year of the Wythe County Teachers' Association (colored) was held at the Wytheville Training School, Saturday, April 16. The morning program took the form of Demonstrations of Teachers Procedure, interspersed with music from groups from the Austinville School, Miss Ora Redd, teacher, and from the Ivanhoe School, where Misses Eula Farrar and Elsie Claytor are teachers.

The first demonstration was a puppet show rendered by the pupils under Miss Grace McCollum of the Wytheville Training School; the second demonstration consisted of a unit of work entitled: "Convincing the Visiting Farmer; the third demonstration showed the value and was directed by Miss Elsie Claytor of the primary grades of the Ivanhoe School; the third demonstration showed the value of industrial arts in the public schools. In this setting the pupils were actually at work sewing, embroidering, mat-making, and using burlap and corn shucks to advantage. This demonstration was given by the pupils of Murphysville School, Miss Jananie Sheffey, teacher. Following the demonstrations, Miss Bertha Brockenbrough, supervisor of Wythe County Schools, made appropriate comments on the work of the schools.

The parents of the pupils in the several schools represented served a luncheon at the noon hour. After the lunch, Mr. C. M. Honesty principal of the Wytheville Training school, made remarks on development of a teaching unit. This was followed by a solo by Mrs. Mabel Page of the Wytheville Training School. The principal address of the day was made by Mr. G. A. Richardson, assistant state supervisor of Negro Education. Mr. Richardson emphasized the advantage of consolidation in high schools. He was introduced by Mr. A. M. Walker of Christiansburg Institute. Mrs. Boyd of the Speedwell School rendered an instrumental solo. Superintendent John H. Crowgey made timely remarks at the end of the program.

Mrs. H. J. Walker, president of the association, was master of ceremonies.

TEACHERS COOPERATIVE GROUP FORMED AHEAD

Petersburg, Va.- The Teachers Cooperative Association was organized three years ago by the teachers of the Petersburg City system and the teacher-training schools of Virginia State College. A constructive program including civic as well as educational features has been carried out each year.

This association has served as host to the teachers of the Fourth District for the last two years. The meetings are held monthly in the auditorium of the Peabody High School, of which Donald C. Wingo, is Principal.

Mrs. Harriet B. Porter, Principal of the Blandford Training School is president; Mrs. Anita Lopez, recording secretary, Miss Otelia Harrison, treasurer; Colson Jackson, Chairman program committee.

Journal and Guide
11-11-39
Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
November 3, 1939

Negro Seeks Injunction In Salary Fight

Petition in U. S. Court Charges 14th Amendment Violated

Filed by Alston

School Board Chairman Foreman Has No Comment on Teacher's Action

Charging discrimination on the basis of color in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, the Negro school teachers of Norfolk yesterday appealed to Federal District Court for an injunction restraining the School Board from paying them salaries less than those paid white teachers for commensurate service.

The petition was brought by Melvin O. Alston, teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School since 1935, and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, of which Alston is president, against the School Board of the City of Norfolk and Supt. of Schools C. W. Mason. Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are handling the case for the petitioners.

In the absence of Judge Luther B. Way, who is holding court in Richmond, no date has been set for a hearing on the petition, which asks for a declaratory judgment of the petitioners' rights as well as the injunction. The judge is expected to return to his office here Monday.

No Comment From Foreman

A. H. Foreman, chairman of the School Board, on whom a copy of the petition was served late yesterday afternoon, had no comment to make immediately. He said, however, that City Attorney Alfred Anderson and his staff probably would be asked to defend the suit.

The filing of the suit follows the action of the School Board last week in refusing a written request from Alston for pay for Negro teachers equal to that paid white teachers in equivalent positions.

The present suit is somewhat different from that of Aline Elizabeth Black, a former Booker T. Washington High School teacher, whose petition for a writ of mandamus seeking the same objectives was denied by Judge Allan R. Hanckel in Circuit Court, May 31. Her suit sought to compel the School Board to pay salaries equal to those paid white teachers, while Alston's suit seeks to restrain the board from paying the Negro teachers less. No appeal was taken from Judge Hanckel's judgment because the plaintiff lost her status when the School Board failed to renew her contract for the current term.

The School Board successfully defended the Black case on the ground that, although there was a difference in the pay for Negro and white teachers, there was no statutory schedule of difference. The board claimed, further, that all salaries were fixed on a contractual basis with the individual teacher.

The petition filed yesterday asks a "speedy hearing," but at the convenience of the court, because the 1940 budget estimates of the City Manager have been presented to the City Council and are to be acted upon by December 1. This budget, the petitioners allege, makes provision for a continuance of the schedules of pay against which they protest.

Differences Cited

Alston, the petition states, is a graduate of the Virginia State College for Negroes and holds a collegiate professional certificate, the highest obtainable. Against his salary of $921 per year, based on his fifth year of service, the petition states that the minimum salary for a male high school white teacher is $1,200.

The suit was brought in Federal Court, the petition continues, because Alston and other Negro teachers have been denied higher salaries solely because of their race and color, which they claim to be a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The question of jurisdiction is expected to be raised immediately by the defense on the claim that it is a case for a State court rather than a Federal court. No diversity of citizenship is involved, that is, the petitioners and respondents are not citizens of different states; and State courts are confronted daily with qustions involving the Federal Constitution. City Attorney Anderson said, however, that he would not be in position to say what the defense will be until he has seen the pleadings.

Alston, it is claimed further, is a property owner jointly with other members of his family, but "no discrimination is made in the rate of taxes he is required to pay into said public school fund on account of his race or color."

In addition to the declaratory judgment and injunction restraining the School Board from paying Negro teachers less than white teachers, the petition also asks for an injunction prohibiting the distri-

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, STATE

W. VA.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT W.VA. CONFAB

Defender

State Association Ends 48th Annual Session November 4th

11-11-39

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 10—West Virginia can look forward to the early opening of a campaign against the use of textbooks in the public schools which make false and injurious statements about minority groups as a result of a resolution adopted by the West Virginia Teachers association at its forty-eighth annual session here November 1 to 4.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the 900 delegates who registered for the meeting. The resolution is significant since organizations in several other states are currently campaigning against anti-Negro literature in use in public schools.

The conference theme, "Education for the Preservation of Democracy," was discussed by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college. Rev. Vernon Jones, pastor of First Baptist church of Charleston; Homer A. Holt, governor of West Virginia; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of graduate school of Howard university; Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, of the state department of education, Little Rock, Ark., and I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor of Negro schools.

Other Resolutions

J. C. Evans, director of trade and technical education and assistant to the president of West Virginia State college, extended greetings from the American Teachers association.

Other resolutions adopted by the association were one advocating provision for adequate library training in the state institutions of higher learning; that the association continue its efforts to bring about the establishment of a Negro national guard unit and a senior unit of the S.A.T.C. in West Virginia; and the establishment of permanent headquarters and plans for commemorating 50 years of progress which will be a feature of the 1941 program.

New Officers

Newly elected officers are H. D. Hazelwood, principal of Douglass high school of Huntington, W. Va., president; Richard Brown, Bramwell, first vice president; Mrs. Lucy McGhee Fountaine, Huntington, second vice president; Leonard Barnett, principal of Washington high school, London, executive secretary; J. F. J. Clark, principal of Garnet high school, Charleston, treasurer, and H. L. Dickason, president of Bluefield State Teachers college, historian.

F. Douglass Anderson, principal of Genosa high school, Bluefield, and Bruce H. Hull, principal of Simmons high school, Montgomery, were elected to the board of directors.

Huntington, W. Va., was selected as the next place of meeting.

Three veteran teachers, C. W. Boyd, Charleston; S. H. Guss, Institute, and J. Rupertt Jefferson, Parkersburg, were made life members of the association and awarded certificates in recognition of years of service by Miss Mary L. Williams

EDUCATION-1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

ALABAMA

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
March 23, 1939

Here Is How Alabama Pays Her Teachers

The average annual salary of the white teacher in Alabama schools is practically the same as it was 10 years ago, the official figures of the State Department of Education reveal.

In fact, the average salary decreased from $839 in 1928 to $830 in 1938. The national average salary for white and colored teachers was $1,364 in 1928; 1938 figures are lacking.

The average rural white teacher's salary is $747 compared with $1,155 in the city.

The average rural elementary white teacher draws $604 compared with $1,285 in the city.

If principals and vocational teachers are excluded, lower salaries prevail:

Rural—Elementary, $598; high, $[illegible]; total, $702.

City—Elementary, $1,038; high $1,240; total, $1,113.

State—Elementary, $681; high, $997; total, $785.

The above figures when reduced to average monthly salaries on a 12 months basis give the elementary teacher $50 a month in rural schools and $87 in city schools, with a State average of $57. The State average for elementary and high school teachers on a monthly basis is $65.

Negro teacher average annual salaries increased from $354 in 1928 to $396 in 1938. Negro rural elementary teachers receive $360 compared to $590 for high school teachers. The average city elementary negro teacher receives $577 compared to $703 for the high school negro teacher.

ACTION IN ALABAMA

The Alabama State Teachers' Association has voted $600 to help fight for the equalization of teachers' salaries in that state.

Alabama colored teachers thus join those of Maryland and Virginia in giving concrete evidence that they mean business.

Similar campaigns are being planned in Tennessee, Florida and Louisiana, although nothing definite has been heard from the colored teachers of North Carolina which has the largest number and where there is the same discrimination against Negroes as elsewhere in Southern school systems.

We commend the colored teachers of Alabama, Virginia and Maryland, and the N. A. A. C. P. legal lights for the fight they are making.

Colored people are gradually learning that if they are to make headway in their fight for equal rights, they must intelligently plan their campaigns and go down in their pockets to finance them.

The day when we could go to other groups for money to finance our fights for equality is over, and from now on we shall have to fill our war chests ourselves.

It is heartening that what is considered our most conservative professional group should take such a commanding lead in helping to batter down the barriers of discrimination.

There is high hope for any group whose best educated members are sufficiently concerned about discrimination to dig deeply into their pockets to supply the pecuniary sinews of warfare against it.

If colored teachers in a deep Southern state like Alabama are intelligent and courageous enough to finance such a campaign, there seems to be little reason to justify inactivity elsewhere in Dixie.

Ala. Teachers Pay To Launch Salary Fight

$600 Cash Contribution Paid To Campaign "War Chest"

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Backing up their unanimous approval with an initial cash contribution of $600 to a campaign war chest, the Alabama State Teachers Association in session here Saturday, March 25, voted full support for a fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the state.

The fight, which will be conducted by a committee of citizens, together with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represents the third state in which the NAACP has fully launched its drive to abolish the discriminatory salary schedule faced by Negro teachers in states where segregated schools obtain. Preparations are under way for conducting similar campaigns in Tennessee, Florida and Louisiana.

Thurgood Marshall, assistant legal counsel for the Association, addressed the teachers on the technique of conducting the drive. Marshall will develop the legal phases of the compaign.

Setting forth the disparity between the salaries paid Negro and white teachers in Alabama, the report said in part:

"A white person with a Bachelor's degree has a salary range with a five-dollar yearly increase from one to nine years of $90 to $150. A Negro with identical training and experience enjoys a salary range with a two-and-a-half-dollar yearly increase from one to nine years of $64 to $100. This is as of September, 1937.

Jasper, Ala., Advertiser
June 22, 1939

County Teachers To Get $53,000.00

A total of $53,000 will be paid Walker County teachers in the next few days, according to a statement from the office of Supt. of Education on Tuesday.

400 white and 48 negro teachers will benefit from this payroll. The exact day the money will be on hand has not been set, but it was said that it would be in the next few days.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

ALABAMA

Average Teacher Is 27, Works In Country, Earns $499 A Year

This is the first of three articles about white county teachers in Alabama based on studies of 13 counties made by graduate students in education at Auburn.

By KIRTLEY BROWN

AUBURN, ALA., Jan. 21.—(Special)—Alabama's average county school teacher is a young woman 27 years of age who teaches elementary grades in an open-country consolidated school of 7 or more teachers. She has invested $1,548 in her preparation to teach, including three years in college. Her teaching experience amounts to six years, with three in her present position, where she receives $499 in annual salary, and $136 in donations by relatives, income from other sources than teaching, and in borrowing money. Her total yearly income is $635.

This factual picture of Alabama's county teachers is gained from studies made by graduate students in education at Auburn in which confidential information was obtained from county teachers in 15 representative Alabama counties.

The studies showed further the typical or average teacher of this type in Alabama has no dependents. When school is not in session, she lives with her parents. While teaching, she boards in a home where she keeps her own room, helps prepare meals, and shares her sleeping room. She has the use of a living room, but is without bathroom or running water. There is no phonograph or piano in the home where she boards, but she has the use of a radio. She has access to the newspaper and to magazines, and has the use of electricity for reading and study.

She spends 63 per cent of her salary, or $314, for such essentials of board, room, clothing; 16 per cent, or $80, for professional improvement and social betterment, the major portion of which goes for education; 6 per cent, or $30, for occasional and business reasons, such as gifts to charity, civic improvement, interest, taxes, upkeep, etc.; 7 per cent, or $35, to pay off accumulated debts; and 8 per cent, or $40, is put aside as current savings. The total value of her possessions amounts to $136. She has no net assets, but has a net debt of $28.

These facts were supplied by 526 of the 1,950 teachers in the following county systems: Marion, Winston, Lamar, Greene, Hale, Bibb, Barbour, Dale, Geneva, Covington, Butler, Crenshaw, Coffee, Chambers and Lee.

A total of 335,000 white boys and girls (75 per cent of the State's school population) attend county schools.

Average Rural Teacher Paid Smaller Salary Than Waiters

This is the second of three articles about white county teachers in Alabama based on studies of 15 counties made by graduate students in education at Auburn.

By KIRTLEY BROWN

AUBURN, ALA., Jan. 28.—(Special)—The average daily salary paid Alabama's rural school teachers is $1.37 or less than $42 per month, a figure which is considerably less than that received by many classes of skilled or clerical workers and even waiters and waitresses.

This is one of the conclusions to be found in studies conducted by graduate students in education at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute who collected data on 526 of the 1,950 rural teachers in 15 representative counties in all sections of the State.

Based on 1936-37 figures one-fourth of these teachers received annual salaries of $414 or less per year; one-half received $499 or less; while only one-fourth received salaries of $675 or more per year.

During the same year, 1935-36, the average yearly wage for all skilled workers in the United States was $1,436, or three times that of the Alabama rural teacher, according to the "Statistical Abstract." The average salary of office and clerical workers was $1,255, or more than two and one-half times as much. Waiters and waitresses averaged $946, or nearly twice the amount of the county teachers in this State.

"Alabama teachers are paid on a salary schedule set up during the depression years of 1934-35 and present appropriations are not adequate to meet that schedule," said Dr. Paul Irvine, Auburn professor of education. "It has been necessary to employ more teachers as the enrollment in the schools has increased, such additions being at the expense of the teachers serving. In many counties the lengthening of the term to seven months has been at the expense of the teachers in the system.

"Such conditions account for the restlessness in the teaching staff of the State, causing a continual flow of untrained teachers into Alabama's rural classrooms as the better-prepared teachers leave for city systems or go into other occupations which offer greater financial security."

Training and Experience

On the average, three years of college work was found to be the training of the teachers in the 15 typical counties, according to the Auburn study.

College graduates constituted 35 per cent of the teachers studied. Only five per cent had one year of college training or less, while over 50 per cent of the teachers had completed three years or more of college training.

The study also showed that 48 per cent of the teachers had less than six years of experience, and 30 per cent had less than four years of experience. "Since educational authorities recognize that a teacher does not reach the maximum of efficiency until the sixth year of experience, the State is sustaining a loss in the elimination of a large proportion of its experienced teachers," said Dr. Irvine. "Annual salary for the average county school teacher is shown to be $499, or less than $42 per month for the year. It is doubtful if qualified teachers will be attracted to our school by the promise of such a low salary," he explained.

Of the teachers studied, 30 per cent were in their present position for the first year, 63 per cent had served in that position three years or less, and 78 per cent had served in that position less than six years. "A great deal of teacher efficiency is wasted by this frequent moving of teachers, as well as by the continual loss of trained teachers to other fields which promise more financial security," said Dr. Irvine.

Nine hundred and five vacancies, or one out of every 14 teaching positions in the State, were filled with new and inexperienced teachers during 1935-36, the year covered by this study. Dr. Irvine believes that the efficiency of Alabama's county schools depends upon the retention of good teachers through years of continuous service.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
January 12, 1939

REPORT SHOWS SCHOOL NEEDS

Citizens' Advisory Council Outlines Findings; More Funds First Necessary

The printed report of the Citizens' Advisory Educational Council, embracing a complete study of public school needs, has been mailed to all members of the Legislature, Parent-Teacher Assns. and other interested bodies, according to Col. Harry E. Ayres, Anniston, chairman of the publicity committee of the council.

In a statement regarding the report of the council, Colonel Ayres says:

"The Legislature sitting during the term of Gov. Frank M. Dixon should quickly realize that one of the foremost problems with which they will have to deal will be the raising of sufficient revenue adequately to support the cause of education in the state.

Teachers' Pay Too Low

"The $1,700,000 which Governor Dixon estimates he can save through more economical administration will not be adequate to give Alabama a school system comparable to the average in the Southern states, in the opinion of the advisory council which believes a minimum of $4,000,000 in new revenue will be necessary to finance efficiently an eight-month term throughout the next four years.

"But no single administration at Montgomery can do for the schools of this state what needs to be done. The entire school system must be removed from the field of political manipulation. Teachers must be paid more than $663 in rural schools or $1114 in the cities, including Birmingham, these figures being the average for white teachers in the state at present, Negro teachers getting less than half the white averages. Teachers must be given assurance of tenure, paid on time and their old-age retirement provided for.

On Filling Posts

"Guarantee these things," Colonel Ayres says, "and we can demand a higher standard of our teachers and not get those whose personalities are the most colorless, as the Carnegie Foundation represents the case to be in our schools today.

"Alabama ranks at the bottom in the Southeastern states in the restoration of teachers' salaries to the pre-depression level, and even the receipt of $1,700,000 from savings which Governor Dixon expects will not be sufficient to make salary increases if an eight-month term is inaugurated.

"It is believed that if the people have the facts as compiled by disinterested persons they will be willing to finance their schools, and with that belief in mind the report of the council is distributed," the statement concludes.

Here is How Alabama Pays Her Teachers

The average annual salary of the white teacher in Alabama schools is practically the same as it was 10 years ago, the official figures of the State Department of Education reveal.

In fact, the average salary decreased from $839 in 1928 to $830 in 1938.

The national average salary for white and colored teachers was $1,364 in 1928; 1938 figures are lacking.

The average rural white teacher's salary is $747 compared with $1,155 in the city.

The average rural elementary white teacher draws $604 compared with $1,285 in the city.

If principals and vocational teachers are excluded, lower salaries prevail:

Rural—Elementary, $598; high, $924; total, $702.

City—Elementary, $1,038; high $1,240; total, $1,113.

State—Elementary, $681; high, $997; total, $785.

The above figures when reduced to average monthly salaries on a 12 months basis give the elementary teacher $50 a month in rural schools and $87 in city schools, with a State average of $57. The State average for elementary and high school teachers on a monthly basis is $65.

Negro teacher average annual salaries increased from $354 in 1928 to $396 in 1938. Negro rural elementary teachers receive $360 compared to $590 for high school teachers. The average city elementary negro teacher receives $577 compared to $703 for the high school negro teacher.

ALA. TEACHERS PAY $600 IN SALARY FIGHT

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—April 4—Backing up their unanimous approval with an initial cash contribution of $600 to a campaign war chest, the Alabama State Teachers' Association in session here voted full support for a fight to equalize the salaries of Colored and white teachers in the state.

The fight, which will be conducted by a committee of prominent citizens together with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represents the third state in which the NAACP has fully launched its drive to abolish the discriminatory salary schedule faced by colored teachers in states where segregated schools obtain. Preparations are under way for conducting similar campaigns in Tennessee, Florida, and Louisiana.

Thurgood Marshall, assistant legal counsel for the Association, addressed the teachers on the technique of conducting the drive. Mr. Marshall will develop the legal phase of the campaign.

Members of the citizens' committee include: Dr. E. W. Taggart, a national board member of the NAACP; the Rev. F. D. Thompson, pastor of Birmingham's 16th Street Baptist Church; James E. Kelly, grand secretary of the Elks; Damon Lee, Jr., S. J. Bennet, Mrs. Dovie S. Brooks, and Dr. J. W. Dowdell, president of the Bessemer Civic League.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 26, 1939

No Discrimination In Negro Teacher Pay, Court Rules

TALLAHASSEE, July 25.—(A.P.)—County school boards won supreme court approval today of laws by which they fix different salary scales for white and negro teachers in the public schools.

John Gilbert, a negro, sought unsuccessfully to compel an increase in his salary by the Brevard county board of public instruction. He charged that the basic salary of $50 a month for negro teachers and $100 a month for white teachers resulted from "discrimination" against the negroes.

The supreme court said there was no requirement in the constitution about salaries paid to school teachers and that the salary scales rested solely with the county school boards.

It said there was no question presented in the Gilbert case that would show any violation of federal and state constitutions which provide equal protection for persons regardless of color and race.

TEACHERS TO CARRY SALARY BATTLE TO U.S. SUPREME COURT

8-26-39
Tallahassee, Fla.

Floridans Not Discouraged By Adverse Decision of State Supreme Court.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 24—Negro teachers are not discouraged by the decision recently handed down by the Florida Supreme Court, which denied their petition for equal salaries. Inquiries, letters and expressions of good cheer are coming into the office of headquarters almost daily. These expressions serve to show officials of the association just how the matter of salary equalization has taken hold on the thinking of the general rank and file of Negro citizens in Florida.

Several business men have either written or made long distance calls to pledge their support for a continued fight for salary equalization. Teachers throughout the state seem more determined than ever that the fight shall be carried on.

A very interesting side light on the whole situation has been the attitude of the State Superintendent and the State Agent for Negro schools. The former has assumed apparently an attitude of "hands off" and ignoring the whole thing. Such an attitude could not be assumed by the latter. Because the title of his office indicates that he is the "agent" FOR Negro schools, many have felt that he would advocate EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES for the folk for whom he is serving as "agent." Almost two years ago he was asked his stand on this matter of equal salaries. He dodged the issue by saying that it would make too lengthy a letter and that he would postpone the answer until he saw the inquirer in person. He has never answered. He was scheduled to talk at the last meeting of the Florida State Teachers' Association on "What the State Agent for Negro Schools Has Done to Equalize Salaries;" again he dodged the issue by saying that he did not know until he saw the program on the day of the meeting that he was on for that particular subject.

But amid indifference on the one hand and downright opposition on the other teachers are coming to realize that he who would be free must himself strike the first blow, and so they are rapidly joining in with the movement seeking equality of pay.

GEORGIA TEACHERS
FIGHT FOR MORE
PAY

Atlanta,-Feb.2 (ANP)
The Strategy Committee representing the Fulton County teachers in their fight for better salaries, discussed ways of seeking more petitions from other local civil groups at its meeting Tuesday night. Teacher petitions reveal the fact that Negro teachers receive from $50 to $60 per month and that Fulton Co., principals are paid a minimum of $85 per month to be increased to $125 per month over a five-year period. Contending that Fulton County is adding little, if any, to State funds for Colored teacher salaries,the local teachers are asking a $100 minimum monthly wage for Fulton County school principals to be increased to $200 over a five-year period. The movement began last summer when 84 members of the Negro teacher group signed petitions asking the Board of Education for increased wages.

Courier
2-4-39
Pittsburgh,Pa.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

KENTUCKY

Colored Kentucky Teachers Request Same Pay As Whites

Petition, Signed By More Than 200 Teachers, Presented To Louisville Board of Education.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16—(UNP)—Last Friday evening a group of Louisville citizens, representing the N.A.A.C.P., the Urban League and the city association of teachers, took steps to bring about a revision of the wage differential of teachers.

Both a petition, signed by more than 200 public school teachers, and a formal request for the salary revision was presented to the board of education here. As matters now stand colored teachers receive a lower salary for their services as teachers for no apparent reason other than that their skins are darker than those of the other teachers who receive more money.

Members of the committee who met with the board of education to present its request and reasons for such were:

Rev. W. P. Offutt, G. W. Jackson, Lyman T. Johnson, Rufus Stout, Miss Helen Anthony, J. A. Thomas, C. W. Anderson, Dr. J. W. Walls, Dr. P. O. Sweeney and Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore.

Pay of Louisville Teachers Raised To That of Whites

15% Salary Differential Erased By Board of Education Following Long Effort To Have Situation Corrected

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—Climaxing a fight of several years waged by teachers, colored leaders and the local press, the flag of victory was waved last Thursday night when the board of education adopted a resolution calling for raising salaries of colored teachers in Louisville to a par of white teachers in the local school system. The resolution was adopted unanimously with Board President N. P. Bloom and all other members present.

At the recent session of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, a resolution was adopted authorizing expenditure of $500 of association money in the fight to eliminate the 15 per cent salary differential between white and colored teachers.

The ruling, however, will not become effective until 1940, because of necessary adjustments. Concerning these, the resolution stated:

"It is the opinion of the board that inequalities in the salary schedule that have appeared since its adoption should be corrected when and as it is possible. Since the school year of 1939-40 marks the fifth year of operation of the schedule—which year is required to adjust basic inequalities applying both to white and colored teachers—it will require another considerable increase in the allocation of funds by the city for 1939-40 in order to meet these increases."

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS SALARIES

LOUISIANA

URGE JUSTICE IN WAGES FOR N.O. TEACHERS

Score Inflexibility Of The Revenue System And Demand Probe

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15—Charging that the revenue system of the New Orleans public schools is inflexible, that the major defect is impotency of the school board to determine its own income and that more money from the state should be sought, a bulletin was issued by a special "Citizens' Committee."

The bulletin outlays a general study of the New Orleans school system declaring "that regardless of the amount of money the community wishes to devote to the schools, and teachers' salaries, the present schedule itself might well be given further study to determine its justice as between compensations paid the various types of teachers."

Included in recommendations for the variation in teachers' salaries expressedly emphasized, the quality, training and experience of teachers, refraining from those that may imply race, as is the practice.

The final recommendation in this regard was that the salary variation should be decided upon the "economic standards the community wishes its teachers to maintain."

"According to the present practice, it is evident that the New Orleans school board adheres to the belief that Race teachers should maintain a standard of living far below that of white teachers."

The local Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., to which J. E. Wilkins was recently elected as president, and the Negro Educational Alliance, headed by Dr. P. P. Creuzot are mapping plans to revive the equalization of teachers' salary fight instituted by the League for Civil Rights and Justice.

Wallace Marine, president of the league, also a board member of the N.A.A.C.P. is leading in these efforts.

"It is a foregone conclusion that in view of the recent Maryland decision, and like trends in other border states, a more favorable course of action is expected, and results will probably be attained under more favorable reactions," Mr. Marine said.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

MARYLAND

NAALP Wins First Round In Maryland Teacher Salary Case

BALTIMORE, Md.—In a three-cornered fight waged here in the United States District Court, Thursday, October 26, growing out of the case of Walter Mills, Camp Parole, Md., school teacher who is seeking to force the county school board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same work, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose attorneys are representing Mills, came out on top.

At the hearing Thursday, both the local and the state boards of education were fighting to be absolved from connection with the case. In addition the county board took the position that if it was involved then the state board was involved too. The county board expressed its position by issuing a third-party complaint. The hearing was held to give the state opportunty to argue its motion to dismiss this complaint.

Arguing that the question of the state board of education and the other state officers was decided in the former case heard last March before Judge Chesnut, who ruled that the case should have been brought against the county board of education, the Attorney General for Maryland asked for a dismissal of the third-party complaint. The court ruled against him.

The Court also ruled against the county board's attorney who attempted to argue for dismissal of the N. A. A. C. P.'s original complaint. The N. A. A. C. P. attorneys argued that no such motion could be brought up without notice to them.

The Court ruled that the state officers and other defendants should all stay in the action until the final hearing.

The Court's decision means that when the case comes up for trial November 9, both the Maryland State board of education and the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, against whom Mills is bringing the current action, will be defendants.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 16, 1939

RACIAL FACTOR IN PAY TO EDUCATOR CLAIMED IN COURT

Constitutional Issue Before Federal Jurist In Baltimore

BALTIMORE (AP)—A Negro school principal's claim he received less pay than white teachers in comparable jobs because of "racial discrimination," left in Federal court today a constitutional issue which may affect thousands of Negro teachers throughout the nation.

Argued before a U. S. judge for the first time, it raises the question whether separate wage scales for white and Negro teachers, with Negroes paid less than whites, violates the 14th amendment to the constitution.

Walter Mills, Negro principal of Anne Arundel county, Md., argued racial factors resulted in the county school board paying him $1,058 annually while Slater Bryant, Jr., white school principal with a comparable job, received $1,800.

Mills' counsel claimed both men had the same qualifications and duties.

George Fox, county school superintendent, asserted no Negro teacher in the county received as much salary as a white teacher in a similar job.

"Can you sit there and tell me that the racial factor did not enter into this state of affairs," Judge W. Calvin Chestnut demanded.

Fox replied that the salary of discrepancies were based on different teaching abilities of whites and Negroes.

Noah A. Hillman, counsel for the defendant county board, told the court equal salaries, if paid, would force a seven-cent boost in the county's tax rate.

Legal sources here said they expected the case to be appealed to the Supreme Court regardless of lower court decisions. An ultimate verdict for Mills would mean salary revisions in virtually every state, particularly in the South, they predicted.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 16, 1939

Negro Teacher Claims Pay Less

BALTIMORE.—(A. P.)—A Negro school principal's claim received less pay than white teachers in comparable jobs because of "racial discrimination" left in Court today a constitutional issue which may affect thousands of Negro teachers throughout the nation.

Argued before a United States judge for the first time, it raises the question whether separate wage scales for white and Negro teachers, with Negroes paid less than whites, violates, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Walter Mills, Negro principal of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, argued racial factors resulted in the county school board paying him $1,058 annually while Slater Bryant, Jr., white school principal with a comparable job, received $1,800.

Mills' counsel claimed both men had the same qualifications and duties.

George Fox, county school superintendent, asserted no Negro teacher in the county received as much salary as a white teacher in a similar job.

Legal sources here said they expected the case to be appealed to the Supreme Court regardless of the lower court decisions. An ultimate verdict for Mills would mean salary revisions in virtually every State, particularly in the South they predicted.

NAACP WINS MD. TEACHER'S SALARY FIGHT

$45,000 Pay Hike Follows Victory

Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24—The Negro teachers in Anne Arundel county, Md., must be paid the same salaries as white teachers doing the same work, it was ru'ed here November 22 by Judge W. Calvin Chesnut of the United States district court. Judge Chesnut signed an injunction restraining the Anne Arundel county board of education from paying lower salaries to colored teachers than to whites.

The decision represented a victory for Walter Mills, 31, principal of a five-teacher school at Camp Parole, Md., plaintiff in the case, who sought to have the county board of education rstrained from paying him a salary less than white principals of the same experience and doing the same work, solely on the ground of color. Mills' salary is $1,050 per year, while white principals doing similar work receive $1,800 per year.

Salary Increases $45,000

The decision means that Negro teachers in Anne Arundel county will receive approximately $45,000 more in their pay envelopes than they have heretofore. The total amount of the differential wage still existing in Maryland counties is more than $400,000.

Mills' defense which was waged by Thurgood Marshall, William H. Hastie, Leon Ransom, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represented a victory for the Maryland Teachers Association, which has backed the fight together with the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations.

In issuing the injunction Judge Chesnut said:

Judge Explains Decision

"As a result of consideration of this case I have reached the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to an injunction against the County Board of Education from discrimination in the fixing of his salary to the extent that it is based so'ey on race or color."

At the same time the court dismissed the cross-complaints against the State Board of Education and others and separatly against the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County.

Maryland School Principal Demands Pay Equal To White

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28 (ANP)—The U. S. District Court here has been called upon to decide whether the wage differential paid white and colored school principals is a constitutional issue. Walter Mills, colored principal of Ann Arundel County, Md., says it is.

Mills' counsel appearing before Judge W. Calvin Chestnut, declared that the separate wage scales, with Negroes paid less than whites violate the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Mills contends that racial factors are responsible for the County School Board paying him $1,058 annually, while Slater Bryant, Jr., white school principal with a comparable job, gets $1,800.

After Mills' counsel told the Court that both men possess similar qualifications and duties, George Fox, County School superintendent said no colored teacher in the county got as much salary as a white teacher in a similar job.

Judge Chestnut then asked Fox: "Can you sit there and tell me that the racial factor did not enter into this state of affairs?" Fox replied that the salary differential was based on the different teaching abilities of whites and Negroes.

Noah A. Hillman, counsel for the County Board told the Court that if equal salaries were paid the principals and teachers, it would force a seven per-centt increase in the country's tax rate. Decision in the case is expected within a few days.

U. S. COURT BANS PAY DISCRIMINATION TO NEGRO TEACHERS

Daily Worker 11-27-39

New York, N.Y.

NAACP Wins Victory In Maryland County Which May Affect Whole Unequal Pay System in South

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—The Negro teachers in Anne Arundel County, Md., must be paid the same salaries as white teachers doing the same work, it was ruled here by Judge W. Calvin Chestnut of the United States district court. Judge Chestnut signed an injunction restraining the Anne Arundel County Board of Education from paying lower salaries to Negro teachers than to whites.

The decision represented a victory for the Negro people in the fight for equal educational facilities, Walter Mills, 31, principal of a five-teacher school at Camp Parole, Md., plaintiff in the case, sought to have the county board of education restrained from paying him a salary less than white principals of the same experience and doing the same work, solely on the ground of color. Mills' salary is $1,050 per year, while white principals doing similar work received $1,800 per year.

The decision means that Negro teachers in Anne Arundel county will receive approximately $45,000 more in their pay envelopes than they have heretofore. The total amount of the differential wage still existing in Maryland counties is more than $400,000.

Mills' defense, which was waged by Thurgood Marshall, William H. Hastie, Leon Ransom, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represented a victory for the Maryland Teachers Association, and other organizations which have backed the fight together with the N.A.A.C.P.

In issuing the injunction, Judge Chestnut said:

"As a result of consideration of this case I have reached the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to an injunction against the County Board of Education from discrimination in the fixing of his salary to the extent that it is based solely on race or color."

At the same time the court dismissed the cross-complaints against the State Board of Education and others and separately against the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County.

In his decision Judge Chesnut made it clear that he was in no way passing upon the right of the county board of education to set a salary scale for individual teachers, but merely passing upon the right of an education board to discriminate solely on the basis of race, in the payment of such salaries."

SETS EXAMPLE

At least one member of the school board, George T. Cromwell, expressed himself as being opposed to the salary discrimination.

Cromwell was quoted by a Baltimore paper as saying:

"Salary differences ought to be eliminated and will inevitably be eliminated. The practice of paying white teachers more than colored persons for doing the same type of work is absurd. It shows a lack of progress. I believe that each teacher should be paid whatever his services are worth regardless of his color. Meanwhile, I am doing all in my power to abolish these pay differences with a minimum of strain on the county's finances."

Whether the Anne Arundel County Board of Education would appeal the court's decision, was not disclosed.

In a telegram sent to the Virginia State Teachers Association Thursday, Nov. 23, Walter White executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said: "What has been done in Maryland is an example of what can be done in every southern and border state where these inequalities exist."

Judge Chesnut's opinion is expected to affect not only the State of Maryland, but to have an important bearing upon the whole system of racial salary differentials now in force throughout the southern states having separate schools.

Salary Test Case Decided

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va

Orders Equal Pay For Teachers In Maryland County

12-2-39

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Negro teachers in Anne Arundel County, Md., must be paid the same salaries as white teachers doing the same work it was ruled here November 22 by Judge W. Calvin Chestnut of the United States District Court. Judge Chestnut signed an injunction restraining the Anne Arundel county board of education from paying lower salaries to colored teachers than to whites.

The decision represented a victory for Walter Mills, 31, principal of a five-teacher school at Camp Parole, Md., plaintiff in the case, who sought to have the county board of education restrained from paying him a salary less than white principals of the same experience and doing the same work, solely on the grounds of color. Mills' salary is $1,050 per year, while white principals doing similar work receive $1,800 per year.

WHAT IS GAINED

The decision means that Negro teachers in Anne Arundel County will receive approximately $45,000 more in their pay envelopes than they have heretofore. The total amount of the differential wage still existing in Maryland counties is more than $400,000.

Mills' defense which was waged by Thurgood Marshall, William H. Hastie, Leon Ransom, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represented a victory for the Maryland Teachers Association, which has backed the fight together with the NAACP and other organizations.

COURT'S RULING

In issuing the injunction Judge Chestnut said:

"As a result of consideration of this case I have reached the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to an injunction against the County Board of Education from discrimination in the fixing of his salary to the extent that it is based solely on race or color."

At the same time the court dismissed the cross-complaints against the State Board of Education and others and separately against the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County.

In his decision Judge Chestnut made it clear that he was in no way passing upon the right of the county board of education to set a salary scale for individual teachers, but merely passing upon the right of an education board to discriminate solely on the basis of race, in the payment of such salaries. The decision continued in part:

Journal & Guide

"The Court is not determining what particular amounts of salaries must be paid in Anne Arundel County either to white or colored teachers individually, nor is the board in any way to be prohibited by the injunction in this case from exercising its judgment as to the respective amounts to be paid to individual teachers based on their individual qualifications, capacities and abilities. It is only enjoined from discrimination in salaries on account of race or color."

PREVIOUS GAINS

The NAACP has already won more than $100,000 in salary increases for Negro teachers in nine Maryland counties, all of whose education boards equalized Negro and white teachers salary scales in settlements obtained without court action.

At least one member of the school board, George T. Cromwell, expressed himself as being opposed to the salary discrimination.

Cromwell was quoted by a Baltimore paper as saying:

"Salary differences ought to be eliminated and will inevitably be eliminated. The practice of paying white teachers more than colored persons for doing the same type of work is absurd. It shows a lack of progress. I believe that each teacher should be paid whatever his services are worth regardless of his color. Meanwhile, I am doing all in my power to abolish these pay differences with a minimum of strain on the county's finances."

APPEAL UNCERTAIN

Whether the Anne Arundel County board of education would appeal the court's decision, was not disclosed. George Fox, county superintendent, who was defendant in the case, was quoted as saying after he learned of the decision:

"The question of expense for further litigation will be influential in the board's decision." The board meets on December 6.

In a telegram sent to the Virginia State Teachers Association Thursday, November 23, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP said: "What has been done in Maryland, is an example of what can be done in every southern and border state where these inequalities exist."

VITAL OPINION

The decision of Judge Chestnut was hailed by the NAACP as a victory of far-reaching significance in that it provides a standard of measurement for public employment and directs that salary scales may not be based upon race and color.

Judge Chestnut's opinion is expected to affect not only the state of Maryland, but to have an important bearing upon the whole system of racial salary differentials now in force throughout the southern states having separate schools.

FUNDS NEEDED

At the same time, the NAACP officers warn that there is grave danger that the association will have to curtail its activities for equalization because of lack of funds.

"The public must know," said Walter White, NAACP secretary, "that these legal campaigns are costly. The association has been assisted by the state teacher's associations in the states where legal action is being undertaken, but in order to secure the widest benefit of these decisions, the association must have the financial and moral support of the public at large.

"What is being done in Maryland can be done in other states if we secure the money to carry on."

NAACP WINS 1ST ROUND IN SALARY CASE

Blame - Shifting Marks Tilt

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2—In a three-cornered fight waged here in the United States District court last Thursday, growing out of the case of Walter Mills, Camp Parole, Md., school teacher who is seeking to force the county school board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same work, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose attorneys are representing Mills, came out on top.

At the hearing Thursday, both the local and the state boards of education were fighting to be absolved from connection with the case. In addition the county board took the position that if it was involved then the state board was involved too. The county board expressed its position by issuing a third-party complaint. The hearing was held to give the state opportunity to argue its motion to dismiss this complaint.

Rules Against Dismissal

Arguing that the question of the state board of education and the other state officers was decided in the former case heard last March before Judge Chesnut, who ruled that the case should have been brought against the county board of education, the Attorney General for Maryland asked for a dismissal of the third-party complaint. The court ruled against him.

The court also ruled against the county board's attorney who attempted to argue for dismissal of the N. A. A. C. P.'s original complaint. The N. A. A. C. P. attorneys argued that no such motion could be brought up without notice to them. The court ruled that the state officers and other defendants should all stay in the action until the final hearing.

State and County Involved

The court's decision means that when the case comes up for trial November 9, both the Maryland State board of education and the Anne Arundel county board of education, against whom Mills is bringing the current action, will be defendants.

Mills is represented by Leon A. Ranson, professor of law at the Howard University law school; William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard law school; W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of Baltimore; and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P.

Half Million In Salaries Depends On Maryland Case

Courier 11-25-39 Pittsburgh

Court Reserves Decision in Three-Day Trial of Suit Brought by School Principal to Obtain Same Salary as Whites Doing Same Work.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—Nearly a half million dollars in salaries to colored teachers in Maryland depends upon a decision which Judge W. Calvin Chestnut is to make in connection with the suit prosecuted by Walter Mills, Anne Arundel county colored school principal, who is demanding the same pay as white principals.

Mills is represented by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Testimony in the case required three days. Judge Chestnut reserved decision.

If the decision is favorable colored teachers in Anne Arundel county will receive pay increases amouting to $45,000 a year. Teachers throughout the state will be benefited to the extent of more than $400,000.

The association has obtained equal salaries in nine Maryland counties through agreements with the counties.

This is the first suit in which an attack has been made on the entire system.

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. MILLS

Walter Mills, a young colored principal of a high school in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, is the recipient of many congratulations for having won a law suit in which the United States District Court said that Negro teachers in Anne Arundel County were entitled to the same salary as that of white teachers where their qualifications, experience, etc., were the same.

Argus: St. Louis, Mo. 12-1-39

To you, Mr. Mills, we wish to add our congratulations; not only to you but to the State Association of Negro Teachers in Maryland which furnished the principal money to prosecute this suit through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As a result of this suit the colored teachers in Anne Arundel County will enjoy an increase in salary which will amount to nearly fifty thousand dollars a year. This is a pretty good sum to come into the hands of these teachers just for the taking. This amount, it will be remembered, did not come to these teachers because they merely asked for what was due them. Things of that sort do not come to any individual or group just for the mere asking. Precedent had to be broken, customs and traditions had to be set aside—all of which met with the most stubborn opposition on the part of the city, county and state boards of education. Therefore, one can see more clearly why it was necessary for Mills and his associates to take their case to the United States District Court. As a further benefit which will come to the Negro teachers in the state of Maryland, it is expected that nearly one-half million dollars in increased salaries will come to them during the next twelve months. Isn't that worth fighting for? We should think so.

In making this brief comment with reference to this increased salary gain for the colored teachers in Maryland, we think about the Negro teachers in the state of Missouri who are still "wide asleep" on their rights to have their salaries equalized with those of the white teachers who are doing similar work and who have similar qualifications. It is ra-

ther sad commentary to mention the inaction on the part of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers during its recent meeting here when it failed to take any definite steps to have the salaries of the Negro teachers in the state equalized with those of whites. According to a report of Professor L. S. Curtis, statistician, the average salaries of the Negro teachers in the state of Missouri is sixty-two to seventy-five per cent of that paid to white teachers. If the salaries of these Negro teachers were equalized with those of whites, it would amount to more than a half million dollar increase annually. The officials of the Missouri State Teachers Association know that this condition exists, but they have done nothing definite that will bring about a change—why? We wonder if these leaders think that the members of their race are not entitled to the salaries which are justly due them, or if the leaders feel that their jobs would be in jeopardy if they put up the money to have these salaries equalized. Surely somebody is "wide asleep" on the job. Surely there need be an awakening among our most intelligent leadership. Let not these leaders think their future is secure as long as city, county and state school officials can discriminate against the less fortunate of our race with impunity.

Remember, it is just as easy to equalize the Negro and white teachers' salaries in Missouri as it was to equalize their salaries in Maryland — if we will only think, think, think.

TEACHER SALARY SYSTEM SHAKEN

Federal Court's Opinion May Affect Whole Pay System in South.

Courier

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—The Negro teachers in Anne Arundel county, Md., must be paid the same salaries as white teachers doing the same work, it was ruled here November 22 by Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, of the United States District Court. Judge Chesnut signed an injunction restraining the Anne Arundel County Board of Education from paying lower salaries to colored teachers than to whites.

The decision represented a victory for Walter Mills, 31, principal of a five-teacher school at Camp Parole, Md., plaintiff in the case, who sought to have the County Board of Education restrained from paying him a salary less than white principals of the same experience and doing the same work, solely on the ground of color. Mills' salary is $1,050 per year, while white principals doing similar work receive $1,800 per year.

The decision means that Negro teachers in Anne Arundel County will receive approximately $45,000 more in their pay envelopes than they have heretofore. The total amount of the differential wage still existing in Maryland counties is more than $400,000.

Mills' defense which was waged by Thurgood Marshall, William H. Hastie, Leon Ransom and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represented a victory for the Maryland Teachers' Association, which has backed the fight together with the N.A.A.C.P. and other organizations.

COURT'S OPINION

In issuing the injunction Judge Chesnut said:

"As a result of consideration of this case I have reached the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to an injunction against the County Board of Education from discrimination in the fixing of his salary to the extent that it is based solely on race or color."

At the same time the court dismissed the cross-complaints against the State Board of Education and others and separately against the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County.

In his decision, Judge Chesnut made it clear that he was in no way passing upon the right of the County Board of Education to set a salary scale for individual teachers, but merely passing upon the right of an education board to discriminate solely on the basis of race, in the payment of such salaries. The decision continued in part:

"The court is not determining what particular amounts of salaries must be paid in Anne Arundel County either to white or colored teachers individually, nor is the board in any way to be prohibited by the injunction in this case from exercising its judgment as to the respective amounts to be paid to individual teachers based on their individual qualifications, capacities and abilities. It is only enjoined from discrimination in salaries on account of race or color."

The N.A.A.C.P. has already won more than $100,000 in salary increases for Negro teachers in nine Maryland counties, all of whose education boards equalized Negro and white teacher salary scales in settlements obtained without court action.

At least one member of the school board, George T. Cromwell, expressed himself as being opposed to the salary discrimination.

BOARD MEMBER SPEAKS

Cromwell was quoted by a Baltimore paper as saying:

"Salary differences ought to be eliminated and will inevitably be eliminated. The practice of paying white teachers more than colored persons for doing the same type of work is absurd. It shows a lack of progress. I believe that each teacher should be paid whatever his services are worth regardless of his color. Meanwhile, I am doing all in my power to abolish these pay differences with a minimum of strain on the county's finances."

Whether the Anne Arundel County Board of Education would appeal the court's decision, was not disclosed. George Fox, county superintendent, who was defendant in the case, was quoted as saying, after he learned of the decision:

"The question of expense for further litigation will be influential in the board's decision."

In a telegram sent to the Virginia State Teachers' Association Thursday, November 23, Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., said: "What has been done in Maryland is an example of what can be done in every Southern and border State where these inequalities exist."

The decision of Judge Chesnut was hailed by the N.A.A.C.P. as a victory of far-reaching significance in that it provides a standard of measurement for public employment, and directs that salary scales may not be based upon race and color. Judge Chesnut's opinion is expected to affect not only the State of Maryland, but to have an important bearing upon the whole system of racial salary differentials now in force throughout the Southern States having separate schools.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

IF SUCCESSFUL, MARYLAND ACTION MAY UPSET SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL WAGES

Question Has Never Been Passed On; Teacher Seeks Injunction to Restrain Board From Letting Color Decide Pay

BALTIMORE. — Maryland, on November 18, became the testing ground in a legal battle which eventually may outlaw on constitutional grounds the whole system whereby Negro teachers in the public schools of the southern and border states are paid lower salaries than whites of the same grade.

Walter Mills, a Negro teacher-principal in Anne Arundel county is seeking an injunction in the federal district court before Judge W Calvin Chesnut to restrain the board of education of Anne Arundel county and George Fox, county superintendent of schools, "from making any distinction solely on the grounds of race or color in the fixing of salaries paid white and colored teachers and principals in the public schools of Anne Arundel county."

The third party defendants in the action are the state board of education, the state comptroller, the state treasurer and the county board of commissioners. These defendants were joined at the request to the court of the Anne Arundel county board of education on May 8, 1939. A motion to dismiss was filed by the state officials and was argued October 26 before Judge Chesnut who ruled that they should remain parties to the action pending the final hearing.

Seeks Federal Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the federal court is sought under the so-called Civil Rights statutes, title 8, sections 41 and 43 of which provide:

"All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other.

"Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any state or territory, subjects or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

Differential Is $500,000

It is estimated that the total difference in the salaries paid Negro and white teachers throughout the state is approximately one-half million dollars annually. The plaintiffs in the present action and in previous actions on the same point maintain that this differential is instituted solely on the basis of race and color which they aver is unconstitutional.

Since 1908 the State of Maryland has maintained salary schedules by statutes which provide for higher minimum salaries for white teachers and principals than for Negro teachers and principals with the same qualifications and experience. Maryland is the only state with such a discriminatory salary schedule in the statutes.

Since 1808 the Negro teachers and principals of Maryland and interested citizens have been petitioning the legislature to repeal these statutes and pass ones providing for equal salaries. These efforts have been unsuccessful.

In 1936 attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were requested by the Negro teachers and principals to take the necessary legal action to remove the discrimination. The first case was a petition for a writ of mandamus filed in the Circuit court of Montgomery county the latter part of 1936 on behalf of William Gibbs, a Negro teacher-principal, to require the board of education of Montgomery county to equalize salaries.

Equal in Nine Counties

A check of the records of the board of education of Montgomery county and the scales of salaries revealed that white high school teachers received an annual salary of $1,571, as compared to $859 for colored teachers, or a difference of $712; that white elementary teachers received an annual salary of $1,362 as compared to $631 for colored elementary teachers, or a difference of $731. It was found, also, that the schedule of salaries in the county for white janitors provided $960 a year, which was $338 a year more than the average salary of a Negro elementary teacher and $101 more than the average salary of a Negro high school teacher.

The defendants filed a demurrer which was argued before the full bench in Montgomery county. The demurrer was overruled and the defendants required to answer. The case was settled by an agreement with the county board to equalize salaries.

The second effort at equalization was made in Calvert county in November, 1937 and here, as in Montgomery county, the legal case was settled out of court through an agreement by the board of education to equalize salaries. At the present time, salaries have been equalized in nine out of 23 counties in the state.

Further actions were withheld pending the last meeting of the legislature where it was hoped salaries would be equalized. Instead the legislature increased the salary scale for white teachers, but refused to touch the Negro salaries, thereby increasing the differential.

First Court Hearing

Thereupon action for an injunction was filed in the District court of the United States for the District of Maryland by Walter Mills the present plaintiff, for an injunction to restrain the state board of education from distributing the "Equalization Fund" of Maryland on the basis of the discriminatory salary schedules in the Maryland code. Motion to dismiss was filed by the state officials. After argument, Judge Chesnut rendered an opinion on March 1, 1939, that the complaint should be dismissed unless the county board of education was made a party.

The opinion of Judge Chesnut marked the first court opinion on the point of discrimination in teachers' salaries. The present case marks the first trial on the merits of this point and the decision will be the first decision on the merits of the point. The purpose of th eplaintiff is to have the salary schedule in the statutes declared unconstitutional and to secure an injunction.

The groups backing the fight for equalization of salaries point out that the differential of a half million dollars in Maryland alone is a serious economic handicap to not only the Negro teachers, but to Negro citizens generally. It is pointed out that the equalization of salaries in Montgomery county alone brought an addition of some 30 thousand dollars annually into the pay envelopes of Negro teachers and that a subsequent survey disclosed that this money went into the purchase and improvement of homes, the education of children, and the improvement of the teachers themselves through advanced training.

N.A.A.C.P. attorneys acting for Mills are Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom, William H. Hastie, Edward P. Lovett, and W.A.C. Hughes Jr.

Court Ponders Md. Teachers' Dual Pay Scale

Anne Arundel Board Is Defendant in Principal's Suit

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Nov. 16 .—A colored principal's claim he received less pay than white teachers in comparable jobs because of "racial discrimination," left in Federal Court today a constitutional issue which may affect thousands of colored teachers throughout the Nation.

Argued before a United States judge for the first time, it raises the question whether separate wage scales for white and colored teachers, with colored paid less than whites, violates the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Walter Mills, colored principal of Anne Arundel County, Md., argued racial factors resulted in the county school board paying him $1,058 annually while Slater Bryant, jr., white school principal, with a comparable job, received $1,800.

Mills' counsel claimed both men had the same qualifications and duties.

George Fox, county school superintendent, asserted that the salary discrepancies were based on different teaching abilities of whites and Negroes.

Noah A. Hillman, counsel for the defendent county board, told the court equal salaries, if paid, would force a 7-cent boost in the county's tax rate.

Legal sources here said they expected the case to be appealed to the Supreme Court regardless of the lower court decisions. An ultimate verdict for Mills would mean salary revisions in virtually every State, particularly in the South, they predicted.

Victory Will Mean $45,000 Increase; May Affect The Entire South

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The decision represented a victory for Walter Mills, 31, principal of a five teacher sschoo: at Camp Parole Md., plaintiff in the case, who sought to have the county board of education restrained from paying him a salary less than white principals of the same experience and doing the same work, solely on the ground of color. Mills' salary is $1,050 per year, while white principals doing similar work receive $1,800 per year.

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Hoey's Statement Refuted By Commission's Report

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C.—That differences in salaries of colored and white teachers is explained by differences in certificate requirements, as asserted by Governor Hoey last week, is at variance with the report and recommendations of the commission authorized by the General Assembly in March, 1937, to study public schools and colleges for colored North Carolinians.

On page 31 of the printed report of the commission, made public a few weeks ago, it is stated

THE REQUIREMENTS SAME

"Requirements for the issuance of teachers' certificates of all types ARE THE SAME for colored as for other teachers. They must meet the minimum requirements on all levels in the same way other teachers do. There is no relaxation of regulation in any

pected in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court granting Lloyd Gaines the right to attend the University of Missouri law school.

The New York woman's application is the first of a number of such cases that are expected in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

SOLUTION SEEN

One solution of the problem in North Carolina, was advocated in Governor Hoey's message to the legislature, when he recommended the graduate courses be provided at North Carolina College for Negroes and A. and T. College.

The state constitution decrees separate educational institutions for thetwo races.

One official of the university said, "One or two Negroes who have sought admission to the university's law and pharmacy schools in the past have, after proving qualified for such courses, been sent to institutions in other states, their tuition being paid by this state." The state, however, had never made formal arrangement for the payment oftuition for out-of-state study.

Members of the faculty were of the opinion that should the applicant resort to legal action, the university administration would submit the case to the board of trustees, who in turn might submit it to the legislature.

EQUALIZATION OF SALARIES

On the equalization of teachers salaries the governor said that an adjustment is being made, but i

would take some time to work out an equitable and just basis on the preparation of training.

He said: "The teachers in the public school for Negroes do not receive as high salary as the teachers in the white schools, but that is explainable in a measure by the fact the requirements for certificates are not as rigid and do not demand the same standard of learning."

RECOMMENDS SALARY INCREASE

He also recommended that teachers be given an increase of salary for each year for 10 years instead of the present eight. This extra two years would give teachers in the higher bracket an increase in salary equal to that of the pre-depression days.

Governor Hoey also stated that a 12th grade should be provided. North Carolina is one of the six states that does not have the 12th grade in its public school set-up.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 19, 1939

Negro Pay Is Highest, Report Shows

Winston-Salem ranked second among cities similar in size in North Carolina during the 1936-37 school term in the average salary paid white school teachers in both elementary and high schools.

The report, released by the State Department of Public Instruction, listed Winston-Salem as first in the average paid Negro elementary school teachers and third in the average paid Negro high school teachers.

In the county group, Forsyth ranked ninth in the average paid elementary white teachers and 22nd in the average paid white high school teachers.

Negro teachers average in the county elementary schools ranged second among all othes counties reporting.

Amount Paid

In Winston-Salem the total paid white teachers during the 1936-37 term amounted to $204,521.12 in the elementary schools and $106,736.43 in the high schools. Negro teachers in the city during that term were paid $103,941.70 in the elementary schools and $32,663.94 in the high schools.

In the county the amount paid elementary white teachers during the 1936-37 term, according to the state figures, was $158,046.98 and $49,875.93 in high schools. Negro teachers in the county received during the term $21,411.22 in the elementary schools.

Winston-Salem's average paid to elementary teachers totaled $1,162 and high school teachers $1,199. Negro teachers averaged $888 in elementary schools and $838 in high schools.

In Forsyth county, the white elementary teachers averaged $810; high school teachers, $818; Negro elementary, $595.

Other Counties

Average paid teachers in other counties in this area, white elementary, white high school, Negro elementary and Negro high school, in the order named, include (where only three groups figures given this means county does not have Negro high school):

Davidson, $784 — $776 — $590; Davie, $756—$811—$532—$1,200; Rockingham, $782 — $796 — $531; Stokes, $729—$771—$554—$670; Surry, $751—$803—$496; Wilkes, $717—$821—$422—$583, and Yadkin, $732—$777—$477.

N. Carolina Teachers May Take Pay Fight To Court

DURHAM, N.C., June 22—(ANP)—Dean J. T. Taylor, of North Carolina College for Negroes, stated last week that Negro teachers in the State may go to court to remove the wage differential between them and white teachers if the State School Commission takes no action.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 15, 1939

NC Negro Teachers Want Same Pay as White Instructors

Raleigh, N. C., June 14—(AP)—The possibility of court action to eliminate the differential between the pay of white and Negro teachers was hinted today by Dean J. T. Taylor of the North Carolina college for Negroes in Durham.

Appearing before a teacher salary committee of the state school commission, Taylor said there were "certain Negroes" who thought the courts offered the best avenue for the race to follow.

He emphasized that he and the State Negro Education association delegation which he headed did not care for this course, but added:

"We are in a very ticklish at this time . . . give us some tangible result that we can take back to our people. If we go back to them with nothing—and this is no threat—if something is not done, we are likely to have in this state the same thing they have in Virginia and some other states, and we don't want that here."

Taylor said Negro teachers now receive about 30 per cent. less than white teachers. At another point it was brought out that the top pay for white teachers is $123.75 a month during the school term and that of Negroes is $96.25.

N. C. Teachers to Get More Pay After Protest

RALEIGH, N. C. (ANP)—After Dean J. T. Taylor of N. C. State college, Durham, told the state school commission that court action might result unless the wide differential between salaries of colored and white teachers was reduced, the salary committee of the commission stated Negro teachers would get a large portion of the $275,000 available for teacher salary increases in the state.

Negro leaders asked that most of the $275,000 appropriation be used for correcting the 30 per cent differential between teachers of the two races. It is expected that $250,000 of the funds will be used for this purpose.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
June 15, 1939

COURT ACTION IS THREATENED

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Taylor said negro teachers now receive about 30 per cent less than white teachers. At another point it was brought out that the top pay for white teachers is $123.75 a month during the school term and that of negroes is $96.25.

The salary committee held a formal public hearing for expressions of opinions on what should be done with the $250,000 to $290,000 which the 1939 general assembly made available for teacher pay increases. The committee went into executive session this afternoon, and it was said that it probably would be able to make its recommendations at the next meeting of the commission, July 13.

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 16, 1939

WORTHY OF THEIR HIRE.

The North Carolina State Teachers Association for Negroes which has just presented its cause before the state school commission undoubtedly has a just claim on part of the $250,000 set aside by the legislature for salary increases. That it is asking the lion's share, so to speak, seems to have brought into the light a past discrimination against the negro, witness the assertion by Dean J. T. Taylor, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, that white teachers now get an average of about 30 per cent more than the negro teachers.

In reference to this apparent differential between the compensation to the two races, attention is challenged by one remark of Miss Agnes McDonald, of Greensboro, who was presenting the case for her own organization of class room teachers. It is a question of certificates, not race, she said. And therein we think is contained the crux of the whole matter.

It is not the transcending question whether a white teacher is being paid more than a negro teacher, or *vice versa*. It is important as to whether an instructor with a given amount of training and experience is being treated unfairly as compared with another having the same qualifications. It is to be trusted that the commission will adjudicate these claims, distribute increases, with this basis in mind. Certainly neither one side nor the other has any business drawing a color line where it concerns pay for work of the same standard.

Mooresville, N. C. Enterprise
June 22, 1939

Negroes Seeking Most Of $250,000 Salary Increase

Raleigh.—The possibility of court action to eliminate the differential between the pay of white and negro teachers was hinted yesterday by Dean J. T. Taylor of the North Carolina Colege for Negroes in Durham.

Appearing before a teacher salary committee of the state school commission, Taylor said there were "certain negroes" who thought the courts offered the best avenue for the race to follow.

He emphasized that he and the state negro education association delegation which he headed do not care for this course, but added:

"We are in a very ticklish position at this time . . . Give us some tangible result that we can take back to our people. If we go back to them with nothing—and this is no threat—if something is not done, we are likely to have in this state the same thing they have in Virginia and some other states, and we don't want that here."

Taylor said negro teachers now receive about 30 per cent less than white teachers. At another point it was brought out that the top pay for white teachers is $123.75 a month during the school term and that of negroes is $96.25.

The salary committee held a formal public hearing for expressions of opinions on what should be done with the $250,000 to $290,000 which the 1939 general assembly made available for teacher pay increases. The committee went into executive session this afternoon, and it was said that it probably would be able to make its recommendations at the next meeting of the commission, July 13.

The committee will meet again June 27, when Lloyd Griffin, executive secretary of the commissin, will present figures showing the number of teachers allotted for next school year. Griffin said the committee would study "all angles" of the problem before making its recommendations to the commission.

Taylor asked that "most" of the $250,000 be used for negroes, and slices of the fund also were asked by three other groups—classroom teachers, county superintendents, and principals of small elementary schools.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
June 18, 1939

QUESTION OF MERIT, NOT OF RACE.

The North Carolina State Teachers Association for Negroes has just presented its case before the state school commission, asking for the bulk of the $225,000 set aside by the legislature for salary increases.

Dean J. T. Taylor, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, says white teachers now get an average of about 30 per cent. more than the Negro teachers and says certain members of his race have considered court action as a means of correcting the difference.

In reference to this apparent differential between the compensation to the two races, attention is challenged by one remark of Miss Agnes McDonald, of Greensboro, who was presenting the case for her own organization of classroom teachers. It is a question of certificates, not race, she said.

And therein we think is contained the curx of the whole matter.

"It is not the transcending question a white teacher is being paid more than a Negro teacher or vice versa," as The Greensboro News says. "It is important as to whether an instructor with a given amount of training and experience is being treated unfairly as compared with another having the same qualifications. It is to be trusted that the commission will adjudicate these claims, distribute increases, with this basis in mind. Certainly neither one side nor the other has any business drawing a color line where it concerns pay for work of the same standard."

Hickory, N. C. Record
July 18, 1939

Tar Heel 'A' Grade Teachers, Negroes Are To Profit Most

RALEIGH, July 18.—(AP)—The salary committee of the state school commission has virtually agreed, it was learned today, to recommend that "A" grade teachers with five to eight years of experience and all negro teachers get the biggest part of $269,000 available for salary increases.

The differential between pay of white and negro teachers will be closed slightly, members said. Something like $115,000 to $125,000 will likely be made to apply to pay for negroes.

Teachers with the "A" certificates who have worked five years will be rewarded, but the majority of the committee expressed opposition informally to a ninth increment.

The big hitch now holding up a report by the committee to the full school commission is the matter of bringing pay of county and city superintendents closer together.

Members said it was doubtful if their work would be finished today.

Sanford, N. C. Enterprise
June 23, 1939

FOR The State

PRESS reports have it that there is a pay differential of about 30 per cent in the salaries of Negro and white school teachers in this State and approximately $1,500,000 would be needed yearly to wipe it out on the present salary scale.

Negro educators are asking that the differential be reduced "as was recommended by State study commission of 1934 and 1937."

Dean J. T. Taylor of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham has appeared before the State School Commission and asked that the wage differential be reduced. He stated that acertain group of teachers "feel that they should go to court," adding "we are in a very, very ticklish position at this time."

The question of interracial relations was injected into his plea before the commission and Taylor said: "We think that white teachers have a stake in intarracial cooperation. We would not like to see 30 years of interracial co operation destroyed by a group which cou d not see what a resort to the pressure of court action would do."

Disregarding the tareaten break in harmonious living of the two races and remembering that white teachers are asking increases in pay, also, we think the differential should be reduced on the merit of work being done by the Negro teachers. Their task is more difficult than that of white teachers as the majority of Negro pupils do not come from homes with educated parents to assist the educators in raising the standaed of living for Negroes in this State.

North Carolina, along with that group of white teachers, has a stake in interracial cooperation and a duty to perform in educating the Negroes within its boundaries. Every white citizen is affected directly by the ignorance which is responsible for most of the crime and disease produced by the cou. dition.

The wage differential between Negro and white teachers could well be reduced in the best interests of the State.—Dunn Dispatch

N. C. TEACHERS GET SMALL WAGE INCREASE

RALEIGH, C., Sept. 7—(ANP)—The state board of education last week voted a pay raise of $18 a year for the state's most experienced white teachers, and $32 a month raise for the most experienced Negro teachers. For the colored teachers, the board approved a schedule adopted by the state school commission.

There are approximately 6,000 Negro teachers in the state, and under this appropriation they will receive a total of about $117,000. This will be distributed among all Negro teachers with "A' certificates, to lower somewhat the current differential of between 25 and 30 per cent between the salaries of colored and white teachers.

Under the increase, top salary of a colored teacher with an "A" certificate and eight years or more experience, will be $100 a month. A white teacher in the same classification ("A" rating, eight or more years' experience), will receive a monthly salary of $126.

Grand Jury May Investigate Salary Increases of Teachers In City's Separate Schools

School May Lose North Central Rating Because of Excess Teachers At Wheatley School

Funny Schedules Rushed Thru in Sept.

Is the hand of Ed Spivey still directing the affairs of the separate schools in Oklahoma? Salary records in the office of the Board of Education point in that direction.

Efforts will be made by citizens to have an Oklahoma County grand jury study the reason and the background behind the sudden raise in salaries last September, immediately following the indictment of several school board members.

$400 Raises

Although teachers in the city schools are by rules set up by the board of education subject to an annual raise in salary of $50 per year, a study of the salary list in the separate school of Oklahoma City shows that last September some of the teachers' salaries were strangely hiked from three to four hundred dollars.

Frank Wilson

The Black Dispatch is this week publishing on page three of this edition, a complete list of the salaries paid in 1938 and in 1939. It will perhaps shock many to know that the attendance officer, Frank Wilson, the man whom the Black Dispatch charged with putting in most of his time playing amusement games on East Second street, draws the fabulous salary of $2,500.00, a stipend larger than any one of five city principals. Wilson, whose education is extremely limited, draws a salary larger than J. D. Jones, principal of Dunbar school; Edna Hobbs, principal of Orchard Park school; William Johnson, principal of the Sandtown school; W. G. Sneed, principal of the Inman Page school; and J. S. Thomas, Choctaw school.

Whites Draw Less For Same Work

Four of Wilson's assistants draw monthly check of $130.00; but ranger still is the fact that the ttendance officer in the white chools, holding the same position s Wilson, draws a yearly salary f $1800. His white assistants raw only $105 per month. Just hat type of work Wilson is dog which causes him to revolutionize a fixed policy in the South, drawing $700 more than a white man doing identical work, is the mystery of all who have made this discovery.

May Lose School's Rating

Inconceivable also is the unusual rule established by the Oklahoma City school board in jamming sixteen teachers into Wheatley junior high school, where the attendance is only 280, which means that the teacher-pupil ratio has been reduced to 1-17. Danger is expressed by competent authorities that the school system may lose its North Central rating because the system now has fully 0 more teachers than required. he North Central would void the klahoma City rating because of o many teacher just as quickly s because of too few faculty embers.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio at Page

Just what strange, weird rea- would cause the Oklahoma ity school board to jam all of ese extra teachers into Wheaty school, while over in the Inan Page school the teacher-pupil tio is about perfect, and where teachers serve 915 pupils? The man Page school has a teacherpil ratio of 1-30 plus.

Board Minutes Exposed

The whole crazy set-up in salries and other inequalities was effected last September 26 immediately following the ousting of Ed Spivey, and when Supt. Reiff came before the newly elected members of the board with a prepared list, as published on page three. In fact the minutes of the board, as of September 26, read as follows:

"Superintendent Reiff submitted the following list of teachers and principals for the separate schools indicating salaries for 1937-38 and salaries that would have been in effect on schedule had it been possible to allow increases for the present year, the new teachers to be paid on salary listed under salaries for 1938-39."

Glass Voted For Raises

The minutes further say:

"It was moved by Mr. Knight nd seconded by Mr. Cluck, that he salaries for instructional employees for the separate schools, s presented by Superintendent Reiff be approved on the same basis as for the majority schools. Upon roll call the motion carried unanimously."

Those present when this roll call was taken were: Ross Lillard, president; J. G. Sterley, clerk; C. C. Cluck, Dr. L. E. Glass, C. A. Kimsey, Robin Knight, J. Ben McKinsey, Mark Rorem. (Absent) Day Fezler.

Spivey Supporters Predicted Raises

Rumor has it that many Negroes who supported Ed Spivey for county commissioner, after he was indicted on bribery charges, openly predicted salary increases, and there have been a number of persons who came to the office of the Black Dispatch this week stating that they heard the actual amount of increases to be made, before the November meeting when the new salary schedule was put into effect. It is known that despite the indictment of Spivey the Negro voters in the 2nd ward went almost solidly for Spivey, and the question now is who did have influence with the board to create such a crazy quilt of salary increases as exposed?

Campaign Managers Benefit

It is worthy of note that one of the attendance officers, whose husband managed the campaign of Ed Spivey for county commissioner, received one of the big salary increases, and that another attendance officer, who spent several months on leave campaigning for Spivey, returned to the pay roll with a $300 increase. Do these bloated salaries mean that the influence of Ed Spivey still hovers around the Oklahoma City schools and that despite his conviction on bribery charges, he is still controlling a large number of the Negro teachers?

Class Room Teachers Favorites

In making the salary increases all thought of scholastic attainment, years of teaching experience or supervisory position held, was thrown to the wind. As the record now stands, seventeen class room, grade teachers draw higher salaries than the principal and four supervisors.

Bloats Don't Make Sense

Here is a fair example of inequalities exposed. Rhoda Irving, holding a Masters' degree from Iowa State, gets $1150 in the commerce department, while Leroy Tease, who has been in the system for two years, and who holds a Bachelor's degree, receives $1200. Think of the head of the department, Mrs. Irving, securing less salary than Tease, who holds a subordinate position. Does that make sense?

In studying the list on page three it should be kept in mind that cadets, whose salaries are hiked from $500 to $1000, come within the rule provided by the school board. It is customary to start the beginners with $500 and following one year's teaching experience, increase same to $1000. We do not want any of our readers to assume that we are criticizing the increase in cadet salary, except that of Lavane Faine, who did receive $200 more as a cadet than is provided in the regulation.

A Chinese Puzzle

Another unseemly and strange salary classification develops in the payment of Henrietta Beasley, librarian over all of the separate school libraries, with an A. B. from Wiley and an M. S. in Library Science at Hampton institute, receiving $1200 while Mrs. Leah Johns, librarian at Dunbar, with no previous experience in this field, receives $1500. It would take a Chinese philosopher to explain the reason why Mrs. Jones receives $300 more than Mrs. Beasley.

What About This?

And then there were cadets who went on with total disregard of the probationary $500 salary. Here are some of the startling raises which the Black Dispatch cannot account for: Nattie P. Davis raised from $1395 to $1800; Lamonia McFarland raised from $1515 to $1800.

A few more of the queer and remarkable advances in salaries that should be noted follow: Dr. J. D. Nelson, $400; Dr. S. R. Youngblood, $300; Paul Evans, $300; J. Henry Ferguson, $300; Frank Wilson, $250; Vincent Levison, $250; Harry Harbison, $250; George Waterford, $200; Sydney Sanders, $200; Eloise Alexander, $200; Alfa Hutchinson, $200; H. V. Gear, $200; W. G. Sneed, $200; A. M. Salone, $200; Aner Littlepage, $200; W. E. Simms, $200; M. H. Moreland, $200; Paul McCree, $200; H. Hendricks, $200; Ladye Bowen, $150; Haywood Jackson, $150; Leah Jones, $160.

Doctors Do Not Get Limit

We understand that the salaries paid Drs. Nelson and Youngblood are not up to the level of the salaries paid white physicians and that they should be receiving more money if paid the same salary as whites in Oklahoma City who are rendering the same type of service.

Degrees Don't Count

There are so many other unexplainable inequalities in this salary schedule that the Black Dispatch is unable to comprehend it. For instance, why does Mrs. Aner Littlepage, who teaches the fifth grade in the Page school, draw a salary of $160 per month, while Mrs. Lucille McMahon, head of the division of languages in Douglass high school, and in charge of the research work for the schools, receive $148.50 per month. Mrs. Littlepage is a Langston graduate while Mrs. McMahon holds a Master's degree from Iowa State. Mrs. McMahon has spent twenty years in the Oklahoma City school sys-

tem.

Why should Francis Waters, classroom teacher, receive $155 per month while Bert Watkins, head of the social science department, receive $125 per month? Waters holds an A. B. from Langston university while Watkins holds a Master's from the University of Illinois. Do heads of departments in the white schools secure less salaries than classroom teachers? Does preparation of teachers, position they hold, and length of service count for anything?

Teachers Pledge Salaries In Fight For Equal Rights

BROKEN BOW, Okla.—In a downpour of rain, the tail end of the cyclonic conditions that visited East Texas and Arkansas Saturday night, Dr. Frederick Morrow, coordinator of branches of the N. A. A. C. P., New York, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock for a speaking engagement.

Prof. E. A. Gaither presided at the meeting and President John Given gave a seat on the platform. Musical numbers were supplied by students from the city schools. Dr. H. W. Williamston, regional director of branches of the Southeastern area, was present and made a short talk.

"Negro teachers in Maryland, Virginia and many of the Southern states are pledging portions of their salaries in the fight for educational equality," declared Mr. Morrow during the course of his talk, and he told how in one state the teachers joined in giving the the teacher who filed the suit a scholarship so that she could continue her studies while the case was in litigation.

"It is this type of organization which is going to take us places," said Mr. Morrow, "and the National Association is depending upon Broken Bow to join in the struggle."

Printing the Teachers' Salary Schedule

As was to be expected violent reaction developed into the Negro section of the city immediately following publication last week of the salary schedules in the separate schools and the obvious unfair and strange inequalities shown.

Before the issuance of the edition, rumor had forecast same, and it was freely prophesied that the Black Dispatch would publish a statement which would protect several teachers and expose others.

But when the Black Dispatch was released to the newsboys, with the full and complete salary schedules for 1937-1938 and 1938-1939, it was immediately seen that we had spared no one. The salary schedule was printed on page three, but on page one we proceeded to digest, analyze and tear to pieces this crazy quilt of inequalities, so that everyone could see what we were talking about.

One teacher at Douglass High School, who is alleged to have denounced the publication of the list, before it reached the street, has since sent her husband to the Black Dispatch office to say that the publication should make further comparisons, in order that it would be exposed her seniority is not being recognized. While this is a left-handed o. k., it at the same time shows that the Black Dispatch rendered a service to this teacher, which she did not at first recognize.

This teacher fails, however, to recognize the fact that after all, it is not a question of individualism in which the Black Dispatch is interested. We hope she secures her seniority rights, but after all, the urge we have is to fix it so that merit counts for all, and not just for a few, over in the separate school setup. We want preparation, tenure and position to count, and if this is done justice will triumph.

We want to stop the shameful practice of allowing a collarless, untutored Negro strutting about in our schools to intimidate, terrorize and in many instances dispossess worthy teachers of their jobs. Whoever heard of a school system where the janitor had more authority than the principal? Well, that's the situation in our separate school system and we are out to break it up.

The utter helplessness of the teachers was exposed this week when a citizens' slate was printed and a slip sent around for prominent citizens to sign. There were men who had sat for two weeks through all of the meetings held, and who had avowed their purpose to stand behind the majority selection in the community, but when the time came to sign their names on the dotted line, and let the world see, on election morning, where they stood, at least one-third backed up.

We can't clean up the school system that sort of way. Leadership must be unfettered and free. In another instance, a man who poses as the head of a political organization came out and endorsed the citizens' slate. But when the time came to hold a rally, he took sick. A little later he was called from down at the city hall and told to lay off.

So far as the Black Dispatch is concerned we do not care who it hurts or where the trail leads, we are going to do our utmost to find out whether there is any truth in the rumors running rampant everywhere. Every adult person knows that before the recent trials and convictions of school board officials, the price paid for school jobs was openly discussed in cafes, pool halls and everywhere. Just recently this writer was approached by a fine woman we have known for many years. This woman wanted her girl to have employment. She has been told that if she would borrow $100.00 from a certain loan shark and pay the $100.00 to another man, her daughter would be given a position. We came in the picture, because the wily parties to this deal wanted to tie this writer's hands by asking that she obtain a recommendation from Roscoe Dunjee. The woman who came to this writer will never know this was a clever arrangement to collect $100.00 bribe and still have a string on the Black Dispatch. Would it not look like we knew something about the deal if we recommended this young lady, and it later developed that she had paid $100.00 for a job?

Rumor has it that some of these go-betweens, with power in the Negro schools have been taking unfair advantage of the virtue of applicants for jobs. By some method not known to this writer, application for a position at the school board offices was immediately relayed by some grapevine route to these bribe-takers and they were immediately hounded for cash. It is hard to get any of these young people to talk for publication, but if half the torture and demoralization perpetrated upon Oklahoma City's young Negro womanhood is true, before they could reach a teaching position in our city schools, the citizenry ought to do the same thing for our schools as Christ did when he found the money changers in the temple.

A few folk, beneficiaries of the nefarous system in vogue, have rushed about town telling folk that in publishing the salary list the Black Dispatch showed itself opposed to high salaries for Negro teachers and other school employees. The Black Dispatch says here and now that we are for a salary level for Negro teachers comparable with teachers of any other group, and there is not an honest citizen in Oklahoma City who believes otherwise. The thing we are opposed to is lack of recognition of worthy teachers while paying an unheard of salary to an attendance officer and to favorites. Two worthy teachers over at Douglass could be getting $300.00 raises, which might bring them up to their seniority status, if the attendance officer were brought back to the level of the white attendance officer. Throughout the entire strange, unseemly maze of inequalities one could ramble to bring about some recognition of merit. The truth is, and the serious matter for consideration of the citizens is the cause motivating these bumps in the salary schedule which nobody seems able to explain.

Then too, there are those who argue that the Black Dispatch had no right to print the salary list. Such persons forget that public schools are tax-supported institutions and that the humblest taxpayer has a right to exam-

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Such argument does not impress or deter the Black Dispatch. We are out to help clean up the schools, and in doing this job we ought have the support of every honest, upright citizen.

Survey Shows Chester Gives Higher Rate

Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph 7-13-39

Due To A Slower Turnover Among Colored Teachers

TENURE IS BOON

Douglass Junior High Curriculum Lauded In Report

Philadelphia Inquirer

CHESTER, PA. — Negro teachers as a whole receive higher salaries than white teachers, according to a report by Dr. Arthur J. Jones, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is conducting a survey of secondary schools.

The Negro teachers' high salaries, however, are due to the fact that there is a slower turnover among colored teachers, thus boosting salaries on a basis of tenure and experiences, Dr. Jones' report stated.

The separate school system maintained by Chester is the outgrowth of the physical development of the city.

Through primary and junior high schools, white and colored children attend separate schools, but at the ninth and eleventh grades the system merges. Douglass Junior High School, with a Negro principal, faculty and student body, is one of the two junior branches in the city.

"Flexible" Curriculum

In his report, Dr. Jones states that at the Douglass Junior High School the curriculum has been found flexible, and that school spirit has been developed to an unusual degree.

William K. Valentine, principal of Douglass Junior High, is accredited with being greatly responsible for the successful manner in which the school program is being carried out.

One handicap of the school, however, was found to be the disadvantage of the students having to be prepared to enter the third year of a four-year school, interrupting the continuity of the student's individual development.

"This limited the possibility for working out a program suited to the needs of students such as might be developed if the Douglass School was a junior unit including seven and eight, or a six-year school, grades seven to twelve", Dr. Jones report' pointed out.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, STATE

SOUTH CAROLINA

Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
February 9, 1939

Colored Teachers Held Meeting Here

The first teachers' meeting of the new year was held January 31 at the Colleton Training School. This meeting may be equaled in the future, but not excelled.

The devotional period, which was very proper and fitting, was conducted by the Simmons-Johnsville teachers. The program for field day on March 31 was mapped out by the teachers.

A number of ministers were welcomed to our meeting. Our attendance teacher, Mrs. Murray, along with our Jeanes supervisor, presided over a special meeting with the ministers of the various communities. The sole purpose of this meeting with the ministers was to have them serve the Macedonian daily attendance call from the schools in the pulpits. The Ancient Greeks taught that ignorance was sin, and knowledge was virtue. So when the schools are blotting out ignorance, they are blotting out sin.

We trust that this meeting with the ministers may be as seed sown in good soil that will bring forth a rich harvest.

The ministers who represented the various communities are as follows: The Rev. Garvin, Ritter; the Rev. Robinson, Ritter and Walterboro; the Rev. Mitchell, Ruffin; the Rev. Davis, Jacksonboro; the Rev. Taylor, Walterboro; the Rev. Stephens, local minister, Ruffin; the Rev. Sanders, Round; the Rev. Stallings, Walterboro; the Rev. Divine, Clover Hill and Mt. Pleasant; the Rev. Miller, Walterboro; the Rev. Gillison, Green Pond; the Rev. Chisolm, Jonesville; the Rev. Thomas, presiding elder, representing five counties, and the Rev. Gillison, Pine Grove.

Last but not least, was the presentation of Dean Green of State College, Ph, D., from Orangeburg by Prof. Richardson, president of the teachers association. Dean Green is a native of Colleton county. He was born near Ruffin. I doubt seriously if we could have secured another who was more capable of enriching our understanding with his experience and knowledge.

He brought us a very timely message, "New Deal for Virtues and Ideals." He urged the teachers to do their bit in helping the pupils to acquire three necessities, namely health, self-respect and opportunity. Our hearts burned as he spoke to us from the rostrum. Then finally the teachers demonstrated that they represented a Christian county, were from Christian homes, and had Christian parents by donating $5.13 to the call from far-away China.

Shealy O. Davis,
Reporter.

Columbia S. C. State
March 15, 1939

Negro Exhibits

The Palmetto State Teachers' association added to its well organized program the "History Group" which had for its theme, "Teaching Negro History as It Relates to American Citizenship." The outstanding work of this group consisted of several exhibits on Negro life. Among them were a miniature stage draped in purple velvet curtains on which stood a statuette of Marian Anderson beside a toy piano, a complete history of State college told through 35 large pictures and a corner stone and pieces of handicraft work beside the picture of Booker T. Washington, showing him as the "Father of Industrial Education." Other exhibits included 50 periodicals, 35 juvenile books and 50 pictures, all dealing with Negro life.

The schools contributing exhibits were: Sterling, Greenville; Jackson, Camden; Simms, Union; Bell Street, Clinton, Gray Court; Ridge Spring; Estill; Yemassee; Brockington, Timmonsville; Howard, Georgetown; Robert Smalls, Beaufort; Beaufort County Training, Burton, Morris college; State college; Sanders, Laurens; Anderson county, Anderson.

It is estimated that 1,100 persons visited the "History Group" during Thursday and Friday. Among the 700 names placed on the guest book are the personal autographs of J. B. Felton, Miss Mattie E. Thomas, W. A. Schiffley and Mrs. W. L. Ruff of the state department of education in Columbia.

When asked why she spends most of her small salary and most of her time popularizing the study of Negro history, Hilda V. Grayson, the director, says, "South Carolina and America need an increasing number of good citizens. These citizens, whether black or white, can contribute much to that true democracy for which America stands. But most Negro boys and girls must ask this question in their hearts: 'Is there a black man like dad or a brown skin woman like mom who has done anything for our country? I want to grow up and be a good citizen for my country, but I don't know of any Negro boy or girl who became a good citizen, so I wonder sometimes if we Negroes can be good citizens for our country.'"

Then she continues, "Well, I want the state to give these kids a chance to know of Sojourner Truth, Federick Douglass, James W. Johnson, Augusta Savage, Carter Woodson, Mary McLeod Bethune, Clayton Powell, Richard B. Harrison, C. C. Spaulding and a thousand others. Unfortunately, however, these names are found only on the missing pages of American history."

When questioned as to how and why this should be done, she replies, "Just let us place books about Negro life in our schools. Give our Negro youth, in fact all youth, a chance to know the true facts of history that compose the story of each group in society. And in return we shall hand back to South Carolina a host of brown-skin children of whom she may feel proud."

The director has in her scrapbook, also displayed at the association, letters of compliments from Supt. James Hope, Carter Woodson, Mary McLeod Bethune, C. C. Spaulding, J. B. Felton and several principals, teachers and well wishers encouraging her for her work in promoting the study of Negro life.

The work of the history group was said by many visitors to be the most outstanding feature of the entire association and a credit to the Negro race.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib.
June 18, 1939

NEGRO TEACHERS OF AREA TO MEET HERE

Negro agricultural teachers from Anderson, Abbeville, Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Greenwood, McCormick, Cherokee, Laurens, and Spartanburg counties will hold their annual conference at St. Alban school, Greenville county, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, according to an announcement made yesterday by Elmore R. Alexander, district supervisor of vocational agricultural education.

The 30 men will plan a program for the coming school year and discuss problems and phases of agriculture, Mr. Alexander said.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

TENNESSEE

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

HOW TEACHERS LOSE MONEY

How the race is being kept down economically is revealed in a graphic description of how colored teachers in Tennessee lose $625,000 per year in the annual address of President George M. Clem of the East Tennessee Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, at Knoxville, recently. Not only do colored teachers lose this amount, but this same amount goes directly to white teachers, illegally, which makes this white teaching group richer at the expense of the colored group. President Clem shows that each month a colored teacher is paid $31.27 the colored teacher should get, by law, goes to a white teacher. To quote the president:

"In my study of the salary situation in Tennessee, I found some very surprising facts.....The average salary for all white teachers during the year 1934-35 was $118.28. The average salary for all Negro teachers during the same year was $97.88. There was a difference in salary of $38.40. The average salary for all white teachers during the year 1937-38 was $116.75. The average salary for all Negro teachers during the same year was $85.39. The difference was $31.27.

"In the four-year period there was a gain of only $7.13 toward the equalization of salaries. At that rate of gain, it would require 17 years to have equalized salaries in Tennessee. There are around 2,500 Negro teachers in the State of Tennesse. Each of that 2,500 is losing $31.27 each month or $250.16 for an eight-month term. All Negro teachers are losing each year an aggregate sum of approximately $625,000, over one-half million dollars. That amount of money represents a lot of buying power for any group of people. It will buy many homes, many cars; it will make living conditions much better for thousands of people. That amount of money is worth fighting for; it is a worthy goal for this or any association to strive for."

And may we add, more power to leaders like President Clem.

INSURANCE BOYCOTT

We wish to congratulate the officials of the National Negro Insurance Association for their decision to boycott the Rock Island railroad in traveling to Los Angeles next July for their 19th annual convention, because of the treatment of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, who was humiliated by this railroad on a trip through Arkansas. The Congressman recently lost his case against the road before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but ha snot given up the fight, and confidently expects to win in the courts.

Secretary C. L. Townes of the Association has informed all members of the decision of the Executive committee to use any other transportation facilities on the California trip except the Rock Island or any of its affiliated lines. It is our hope that the membership will obey this request to the letter.

The Negro group is finding, particularly in the North, that the economic boycott is becoming an increasingly more potent weapon by which justice and fair play may be won in the economic realm. Once we are able to establish the unit rule in opposing our enemies, we will find that our friends will miraculously multiply in what was once regarded as enemy country.

TOWARD EQUAL SALARIES

The action taken by Nashville's City Council on Tuesday night of this week in moving in the direction of equalizing the salaries of teachers in the public schools deserves the highest commendation.

All lovers of justice and fair play must commend the courage and persistence of Councilman Harry Hite who has sponsored the equal pay for teachers in the city's legislative body. It would be hard to find among city officials anywhere one more conscientious in the performance of his duties than Mr. Hite. It has taken moral courage such as is unusual in men in political offices to be the advocate of equal pay for teachers where tradition and custom have maintained that colored teachers should not expect or receive salaries equal to those paid white teachers doing the same type of work. But in Mr. Hite we have a public official who fully merits that test.

Other members of the council, who though they have been less conspicuous than Mr. Hite in battling for justice for colored school children and colored teachers, are due full praise for following his leadership in these matters.

While Tuesday night's action of the city council deserves praise, it is to be remembered that the equalization of teachers salaries has not taken place as yet and there is no assurance that the plan will be carried out at an early date. The teachers who are to be affected and other citizens must show the proper interest in this matter and co-operate fully with the enlightened public officials who are trying to give us better schools, better teachers and salaries commensurate with the services these teachers perform.

Chattanooga Tenn News
March 4, 1939

New Schedule Introduced In Legislature

Earmarking Of

Portion of City's Taxes For Schools Sought.

President Stanton E. Smith of the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Teachers' Federation announced Saturday a tentative agreement has been reached that may lead to a culmination of the long fight over the teachers' salary question here.

The proposed compromise salary schedule for teachers, principals and librarians has been introduced in the General Assembly, together with a companion measure to "earmark" a portion of City taxes for school purposes, he said.

"The measures are an outgrowth of ten days of cooperation between City Attorney Joe Anderson and the Teachers' Federation," Smith said. "If successfully consummated, it will result in withdrawal of the teachers' lawsuit to enforce provisions of the 1935 teachers' salary law, under which teachers and principals now have claims to approximately $1,500,000 in back salaries."

The new schedule was approved by an overwhelming vote Thursday at a meeting of city teachers in white and Negro schools Saturday morning, and the federation at a meeting last Tuesday.

"If the new schedule and 'earmarking' bills are approved by the City Commission and then passed by the State Legislature, they will settle an old and troublesome issue," said Smith.

Anderson said Saturday that the agreement "offers a basis for settlement of the long-pending litigation against the City."

Outstanding facts and provisions of the new schedule are:

1. The schedule eventually will provide average salaries for principals and teachers of about $150 a month (nine months' school term).

2. The schedule will be put in operation over a period of four years, beginning next school year.

3. No salary, which may now be above the proposed schedule, will be reduced.

Anderson said that the agreement would involve an increase of about 3 cents in the 25-cent City tax levy that goes to schools.

Classification of schools shall be based on annual average daily attendance for the previous year.

For the purpose of determining the classification of schools, average daily attendance in high schools and junior high schools shall be multiplied by 6.5.

For senior high schools the salary of principals shall be increased 5 per cent.

Principals of schools of class 1, multiply salary as teacher by 1.7.

Principals of schools of class 2, multiply salary as teacher by 1.54.

Principals of schools of class 3, multiply salary as teacher by 1.4.

Principals of schools of class 4, multiply salary as teacher by 1.27.

Principals of schools of class 5, multiply salary as teacher by 1.25.

Supervisors, multiply salary as teacher by 1.25.

The City Commission may by ordinance provide additional compensation for teachers performing special additional duties.

Yrs.	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
1	...	...	$ 96	$108
2	...	...	101	112
3	...	...	106	118
4	...	...	111	124
5	$96	$106	118	130
6	100	112	125	140
7	104	118	135	150
8	108	124	145	160
9	112	128	155	170
10	116	132	160	180
11	120	136	165	190
12	124	140	170	200

Class A—Teachers with less than three years' college training and less than fifteen years' service as teachers in public schools of Chattanooga or annexed territory.

Class B—Teachers with three years' and less than four years' college training or with less than three years' college training with fifteen through nineteen years' service in the public schools of Chattanooga or annexed territory.

Class C—Teachers with bachelor of arts degree or equivalent, or with twenty years' service as teachers in the public schools of Chattanooga or annexed territory.

Class D—Teachers with master of arts degree or equivalent.

"FOR PRINCIPALS"

The schools shall be divided into five classes as follows:

Class I—Schools with 900 or above in average daily attendance.

Class II—Schools with from 600 to 899 average daily attendance.

Class III—Schools with from 300 to 599 average daily attendance.

Class IV—Schools with from 150 to 299 average daily attendance.

Class V—Schools with less than 150 average daily attendance.

GOVERNOR TO AID TEACHER SALARY FIGHT

By S. S. MORRIS

NASHVILLE, Apr. 13—(ANP) Addressing 1,500 educators, teachers and visitors here attending the 17th annual session, Tennessee Negro Education Association at Tennessee A. and I. college, Governor Prentice Cooper as principal speaker at the morning session on Friday, pledged his aid in securing salary increases for teachers throughout the state.

Gov. Cooper also stated there would be no cut in A and I's appropriation and told the teachers to urge their students think of themselves as citizens of Tennessee and America. The chief executive of the state was introduced by A and I President, William J. Hale.

Commissioner B. O. Dugan, another featured speaker introduced by Dean George W. Gore, Jr., assured the big audience that he would do all in his power to promote the best interests of the state's colored teachers. Other speakers who appeared on Thursday night's opening session included Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington, D. C., president National Training School for Girls, and the association's president, T. D. Upshaw, Jr., of East Chattanooga.

A special musical program was presented during the meeting, called one of the most successful in the organization's history.

Teachers Win Out In Pay Fight

Knoxville Board Finally Agrees To Salary Plea

By O. B. TAYLOR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP)—The Knoxville City Teachers league, led by its president. Dewery Roberts, instructor of mathematics at the Beardsley Junior high school, has fought a hot persistent battle with the members of the school board during the last three years, for salary equalization where preparation and type of work done compared with that of teachers among the majority race.

Negro teachers regardless of preparation or work done have received 10 per cent less than the white teachers.

At the regular meeting of the school board Tuesday night, Dewey Roberts was again on hand with his age-old fight and contention, pointing out the injustice heaped upon the Negro teachers on grounds of color and color alone.

At last the board recants. The motion that placed the board on record for equal pay was made by the Rev. B. B. Lavander and was adopted unanimously. This action boosted the 1940 school budget by $14,700.

For the first time in the history of Knoxville, Negro teachers, where their preparation is equal to that of the whites, will receive the identically same salary. The new wage scale is effective as of December 1. This far-reaching decision of the school board may have repercussions in other cities of the State and perhaps the South as a whole.

Knox county school board adopted equalization of salaries several years ago.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

TENNESSEE

How Teachers Lose Money

How the race is being kept down economically is revealed in a graphic description of how colored teachers in Tennessee lose $625,000 per year in the annual address of President George M. Clem of the East Tennessee Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, at Knoxville, recently. Not only do colored teachers lose this amount, but this same amount goes directly to white teachers, illegally, which makes the white teaching equivalent at the expense of the colored group. President Clem shows that each month a colored teacherd is paid, $31.27 the colored teacher should get, by law, goes to a white teacher. To quote the President:

"In my study of the salary situation in Tennessee, I found some very surprising facts. . The average salary for all white teachers during the year 1934-35 was $118.28. The average salary for all Negro teachers during the same year was $97.88. There was a difference in salary of $38.40. The average salary for all white teachers during the year 1937-38 was $116.75. The average salary for all Negro teachers during the same year was $85.39. The difference was $31.27.

"In the four-year period there was a gain of only $7.13 toward the equal ization of salaries. At that rate of gain, it would require 17 years to have equalized salaries in Tennessee. There are around 2,500 Negro teachers in the State of Tennesee. Each of that 22,500 is losing $31.27 each month or $250.16 for an eight-month term. All Negro teachers are losing each year an aggregate sum of approximately $625,000, over one half million dollars. That amount of money represents a lot of buying power for any group of people. It will buy many homes, many cars; it will make living conditions much better for thousands of people. That amount of money is worth fighting for; it is a worthy goal for this or any association to strive for."

And may we add, more power to leaders like President Clem.

GEORGIA TEACHERS FIGHT FOR MORE PAY

ATLANTA, Feb. 2 (ANP)—The Strategy Committee, representing the Fulton County teachers in their fight for better salaries, discussed ways of seeking more petitions from other local civic groups at its meeting Tuesday night.

Teacher petitions reveal the fact that Negro teachers receive from $50 to $60 per month and that Fulton county principals are paid a minimum of $85 per month to be increased to $125 per month over a five-year period. Contending that Fulton County is adding little, if any, to state funds for colored teachers' salaries the local teachers are asking a $100 minimum monthly wage for Fulton county school principals to be increased to $200 over a five-year period.

The movement began last summer when 84 members of the Negro teacher group signed petitions asking the Board of Education for increased wages.

Knoxville Teachers Win In Bitter Salary Equalization Fight

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21. (By O. B. Taylor for ANP)—The Knoxville City Teachers' League, led by its president, Dewey Roberts, instructor of mathematics at the Beardsley Junior high school, has fought a hot, persistent battle with members of the school board during the last three years, for salary equalization where preparation and type of work done compared with that of teachers among the majority race Negro teachers regardless of preparation or work done have received 10 per cent less pay than the white teachers.

At the regular meeting of the school board Tuesday night, Dewey Roberts was again on hand with his age-old fight and contention pointing out the injustice heaped upon the Negro teachers on the grounds of color and color alone.

At last the board recants. The motion that placed the board on record for equal pay was made by the Rev. B. B. Lavander and was adopted unanimously. This action boosted the 1940 school budget by $14,700.

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EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS SALARIES

VIRGINIA

New Salary Case Filed

Afro-American 10-7-39
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The NAACP last week filed its second salary-equalization suit in Virginia and pushed its campaign for admittance of colored graduate students to the University of Tennessee.

In Norfolk, Melvin O. Alston became the spearhead in the renewal of the equalization fight in which Miss Aline Black sacrificed her position on the faculty of Booker T. Washington High School.

Suit in his behalf was filed with the Norfolk school board on September 27. Mr. Alston, also of the Booker T. Washington faculty, is a bona fide citizen of Norfolk and a taxpayer.

Miss Black Paid for Year

Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, chairman of the Joint Committee to Equalize Teachers' Salaries in Virginia, who announced the filing of the new suit, revealed that his organization had paid the amount of her year's salary to Miss Black, whose dismissal was directly attributed to her participation in the campaign.

Mr. Alston is a graduate of Virginia State College and is working on a master's degree at Columbia University. He has taught in the Norfolk system for five years and his salary is still below the minimum paid white high school teachers.

Others Waiting

In the event his petition is dropped, through any technicality, one of several other teachers whose names are already on the waiting list will take up the fight through the association, legal representatives announced.

At Knoxville, Tenn., a final attempt to register six qualified students in graduate departments at the State university was made on September 26, when they appeared before Dean Smith, in company with their attorney, Carl Cowan.

Shun Compromise

The applicants included Homer L. Saunders, Clinton M. Marsh, Walter S. Hardy and Ezra Totton, all seeking graduate work in the arts and sciences, and P. L. Smith and Joseph M. Michael, both law school applicants.

Told by Dean Smith that they could not register because the board of trustees had not acted upon their previously filed written applications, the group made known their determination to refuse any compromise and take their fight to the courts.

President's Offer Refused

In reply to an appeal made the previous week by President Hoskins, of the university, that the NAACP instruct the students to withdraw their applications and accept out-of-State scholarships pending action on the part of the Tennessee Legislature to set up separate facilities within the State, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, made public the following telegram which was sent to Mr. Cowan:

"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will not accept appeal to prevent admitting qualified colored persons to University of Tennessee.

"Scholarships for out-of-State work outlawed by U.S. Supreme Court in Gaines decision and not acceptable. Proceed with filing of cases of qualified men who refuse scholarships and have been refused admission to University of Tennessee."

Mandamus to Follow

Dr. Leon A. Ransom, member of the association's national legal committee said, "We are preparing to file a petition for mandamus to force the school to open its doors." He, Mr. Cowan and Alexander Looby have charge of the case.

Following is a partial account, by Mr. Cowan, of the group's encounter with Dean Smith, who selected Homer L. Saunders to question concerning his reasons for wishing to attend the University of Tennessee:

Frowns on Scholarships

"Saunders replied that he was a citizen of the State of Tennessee; that he wanted to do more work in physical and health education; that Tennessee A. and I. College could not provide him the work, and the University of Tennessee could.

"Dean Smith then asked him whether he would be willing to go to some other school comparable to U.T., within or without the State, if the university would pay the difference in cost. Saunders replied that since he was a citizen of Tennessee, he would not be willing to go out of the State.

"Further questioning by Dean Smith as to Saunders's willingness to attend some other school within the State, provided equal facilities were provided and any difference in expense paid by the State, followed.

Jim Crow Law Cited

"I then interrupted and said that the men were not there to be cross-examined and give their depositions, but were there to register and naturally were willing to give any information bearing directly on their applications.

"Dean Smith replied that we had cross-examined the university officials, last Wednesday. I told him I begged to differ, but what the applicants and I really wanted to know was whether he was going to issue a permit to register.

"He then replied that he could not permit the boys to register because of the State law against it.

"I told him that there was a difference in opinion as to whether the State law would be superseded by the Federal Constitution and that I did not propose to argue the case today."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 22, 1939

Norfolk School Board Files Reply to Negro Teacher's Suit

NORFOLK, (AP)—The Norfolk School Board yesterday filed a four-point answer to a suit brought in Federal District Court by Melvin O. Alston, Negro teacher in Booker T. Washington High School, who seeks for himself and other Negroes a pay schedule equal to that now being paid white teachers.

Signed by City Attorney Alfred Anderson, the answer asserts that Alston "has no vested rights to any position to teach in the public schools and a claim in the premises is not within the provisions of the Constitution and the Acts of Congress alleged," and that "under the laws of the State of Virginia the said school board is authorized and empowered to employ teachers and fix their compensation, and such being the case they have the right to employ them for such salary as said board is willing to pay and the teacher to accept."

Denies Federal Jurisdiction

The answer also denies the jurisdiction of Federal District Court, on the ground that the matter in controversy does not exceed $3,000, that no constitutional rights of the plaintiff have been violated, and that Alston and other Negroes in his situation have "full and complete remedy at law if they have any remedy at all."

The school board also will rely on its existing contract with Alston, as indicated by a statement in the answer that "by reason of the contract in writing dated June 12, 1939, between the plaintiff and school board, covering his services as a teacher in said public schools, he is estopped from proceeding in this cause and has waived any rights, if any he has, in the premises."

The answer also cites the case of Aline Elizabeth Black, another Negro teacher in the public schools, who brought a writ of mandamus against the school board in the City Circuit Court several months ago seeking parity payment. This writ was denied on June 1, and the plaintiff failed to appeal the case, an omission that the school board holds had made the decree final, thereby fully and completely adjudicating the matter and things set forth and contained in this (Alston's) complaint."

Without Legal Status

Regarding the position of the Norfolk Teachers' Association, the answer declares that the organization is unincorporated "and as such is not within the constitutional provision referred to in the bill of complaint."

If the case is brought to trial, it is understood that a court of three judges will be required to heart it, since a constitutional question is involved.

Alston claimed that the difference in the pay of Negro and white teachers was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, in that it makes a discrimination because of race and color.

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

City Loses $110,000 By School Board Deal

ATTENTION Norfolk Chamber of Commerce! ! !

A statistician went to work on the figures relative to Norfolk teachers' salary differential, supplied by the Journal and Guide in its Home Edition last week, and achieved astonishing results.

This little foray into the realm of statistical endeavor revealed some information that might be interesting to several groups of both races in Norfolk and should prove most interesting to the merchants of our fair city, first, last, and always the final depository for any and all salary pay checks.

Journal and Guide
7-1-39 Norfolk, Va.

There were approximately 232 colored teachers in the Norfolk public school system when the schools opened their doors last September 8. Forty of these were high school teachers and 192 taught in the grades.

The average differential in the salaries of Negro and white high school teachers is $599 each year, the Guide investigation shows. The average differential in the salaries paid elementary school teachers of the two races is $449 annually.

A little multiplication shows that the total differential for the forty high school teachers amounts to $23,960 and the differential for the 192 elementary teachers comes to $86,208.

Simple addition does the rest and our statistician arrives at the astounding total of $110,168 as the approximate sum of money that the Negro school teachers lose as a result of the unfair and inequitable teachers' salary scale imposed on them by the Norfolk City School Board. Add to that the relatively inconsequential sum of $4.01, which the school board deducted from the salary of Miss Aline Black, salary test case petitioner, for the day she spent in court seeking before the bar of justice, rights deliberately denied her, by the agency of the city government charged with the administration of school board matters under the laws of Virginia and city ordinances.

That brings the total to $110,172.01. Such a figure should interest the merchants. All the money the Norfolk teachers make is spent with local businessmen and $110,000 (the figure may vary a few dollars either up or down) is not to be taken lightly.

But the teachers and the merchants are not the only people affected by discrimination in the matter of salaries. The professional suffers also. Teachers cannot afford to get their teeth fixed or to have their bodies examined as often as they should and doctors and dentists are deprived of their rightful share of the $110,000 which the school board is holding back. In like manner the insurance business loses.

Almost all teachers belong to some church and the ministers find that teachers cannot afford to pay their dues. To Norfolk's Negro churches and their ministers belongs a part of the $110,000.

The theatres and other recreational facilities are entitled to a portion of the $110,000.

The greatest disadvantage, however, is worked on the community itself. An underpaid school teacher loses interest in her work, often cheats the pupil of a little of the help to which he is entitled during his day with the teacher.

VIRGINIA

A Negro teacher must attempt to maintain a standard of living commensurate with that of the white teacher on much less salary and must often sacrifice on things that are essential to his or her physical, mental, moral, and spiritual well-being, with subsequent losses in his or her efficiency in the class-room.

An underpaid and half starved teacher cannot find either the time, the energy, or the funds with which to participate in the cultural activities of the community or to assume the leadership in extra-curricular training for the youth and adults with whom they come into contact in and out of the classroom.

Consequently the community is lacking in the type of intelligent and trained leadership to which it is entitled and the result is juvenile delinquency, crime, immorality, and a disastrous dearth of progressive, cultural influences.

And so it seems that nearly everybody loses when unfair salary differentials are forced upon a people already circumscribed by other discriminations based purely on color. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker and all persons, black and white, who deal with the Negro school teacher directly or indirectly, in business, professional, social or cultural relationships are annually losing $110,000, more or less.

That's an awful lot of money.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 27, 1939

Let the 'School Board Reconsider

If the Norfolk School Board will take counsel of its contemplative self and of its special responsibility for good interracial relations in this community, it will, we think, see the wisdom of repairing the injury done these relations by the withholding of a re-employment contract from the Booker T. Washington High School teacher who figures in the celebrated parity-pay test case now pending in the courts.

Knowing the members of the School Board as public-spirited individuals who are above the temptation of petty reprisal, the *Virginian-Pilot* does not believe that they would have, of their own accord, sought to punish any teacher in the Norfolk schools, white or colored, for seeking a peaceable, judicial determination of a disputed legal right. It appears that they were misled into this utterly lamentable act by advice or pressure from State school authorities in Richmond who seem to have been attracted by the idea of Norfolk's running interference for them in a pay-parity controversy that is assuming State and even South-wide proportions.

The unhappy result of this use of Norfolk as a State catspaw is evident from Sunday's protest meeting at St. John's A. M. E. Church. Never in the city's modern history have Norfolk Negroes staged so formidable a demonstration against what they regard as an unjust act by the white authorities. This kind of thing does untold damage to the city's interracial relations. It is a serious setback for years of fruitful labors in interracial adjustment, some of the most important of these labors having been performed by the School Board itself. Worse, from the school viewpoint, it tends to embitter the spirit of the whole colored teaching personnel.

Sunday's colored massmeeting, while employing a few sharp and resentful words in criticizing the treatment accorded the Booker T. Washington teacher, avoided provocative or abusive polemics. Its restraint made it all the more significant as a sincere and moving exercise of the constitutional right of free asembly and petition.

The *Virginian-Pilot* hopes that the School Board will put an end to a group resentment that can do the city no good but which can do it a great deal of harm, by retiring from the business of pulling the State Education Board's chestnuts out of the fire, and returning to the business of dealing justly and magnanimously with a strictly local involvement. It is simply not square dealing to destroy a teacher's professional career in the local schools because she has permitted herself to become the instrument of a test case in a judicial issue that has assumed for the colored people the character of an appeal for elementary human justice. One may dispute the legality of the cause, but one may not decently assume the position that those who ask the courts to decide the question, forfeit their right to reappointment to public jobs in which their work has been above criticism.

The School Board, as the trustees of our public educational system, is under a special obligation to defend the historic, American right of peaceable petition. In essence, the pay-parity appeal to the courts is just that. It can best defend that right by avoiding all color of reprisal for the exercise of it. It can do that best, by reinstating the Booker T. Washington teacher in the job she has held for the past twelve years. That is what we hope the School Board will do. The whole city would respect it for a retreat which would really be an advance. Nobody ever retreats when doing the right thing.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 16, 1939

Negro Teacher Loses Position As Well as Suit

Aline Elizabeth Black's Contract Not Renewed by School Board

Aline Elizabeth Black, Negro teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School, who on May 31 lost her efforts to have a local court compel the city school board to pay Negro teachers the same salaries paid to white teachers with the same qualifications, will not teach in the Norfolk schools next year.

The school board has not renewed the teacher's contract for next year, the first time in 12 years it has failed to do so. This became known yesterday, but no comment was forthcoming from the board.

A. H. Foreman, chairman of the board, was out of the city yesterday, but C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools and a joint defendant with the school board in the Negro teacher's court action, said the board had not sent her a new contract for next year, and that there would be no comment by the board.

The teacher's court action was brought early in March in the form of a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the school board and Mr. Mason to set up a salary schedule under which white and Negro teachers with the same educational qualifications would be paid the same salaries.

Backed by Association

She had the backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Virginia State Teachers Association, composed of about 4,500 Negro school men and women in Virginia, it was announced at the time the suit was brought.

There were many allegations in the petition for a writ of mandamus, but they boiled down to the contention that the school board here was paying Negro teachers less money than whites with the same qualifications, that this was done for the sole reason that they were Negroes, and that this was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The case was heard on a demurrer by the school board and Mr. Mason before Judge Allan R. Hanckel in the Circuit Court on May 31. City Attorney Alfred Anderson and his assistant, Jonathan W. Old, Jr., contended in the demurrer and in their arguments that Virginia law gives the school board the discretionary power to hire and fire teachers and pay them whatever the board decides they should be paid, and that each teacher's salary was a matter fixed by contract with the school board. They argued that no constitutional right was involved in the case.

They also claimed the teacher had waived any right she might have had (this was denied) when she signed a contract to teach in the schools at a lower salary than was paid to white teachers.

DEMANDS SHE DROP SUIT FOR EQUAL WAGES

Norfolk School Chiefs Turn Deaf Ears To Commission Plea

NORFOLK, Va., July 21—When Miss Aline E. Black, auspended teacher, decides to drop her suit against the board of education seeking salaries for herself and her colleagues equal to that of the white teachers, consideration will be given petitions for her reinstatement, according to A. H. Foreman, chairman of the Norfolk school board.

This was the Board's answer last week to a plea made by the Norfolk Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation that the board reconsider its action in not renewing Miss Black's contract. The dismissed teacher is now pursuing graduate study at New York university looking toward a Ph.D. degree.

Attorneys representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Virginia State Teachers Association, sponsors of the equal salary suit, are making preparations for an appeal to the Virginia supreme court following the action of Judge Allan R. Hanckel of the Circuit court is sustaining a school board demurrer to Miss Black's petition for a writ of mandamus.

Send Letter

In a letter sent to Judge Herbert G. Cochran, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations court, and chairman of the local interracial commission, Chairman Foreman on Friday charged that a "general misunderstanding has arisen as a result of the suit filed by the teacher."

"A situation which is entirely legal in its aspects has been permitted to assume the proportions of an inter-racial matter, whereas the same situation would have prevailed regardless of the race of the plaintiff," Mr. Foreman wrote.

"When the suit in question has been finally decided, and Miss Black ceases to occupy the status of a plaintiff, the board feels that then, and not before then, the question of her employment will be in order for consideration," the school board chairman's letter pointed out.

Test Rights

In a statement on Friday explaining the manner in which the matter was presented to the school board, Judge Cochran said:

"We approached the School Board in the same conciliatory spirit in which our letter was written, explaining that the matter was not primarily a racial problem but basically and fundamentally the right of any citizen to test his rights in the courts of law, set up for that very purpose?"

EDUCATION - 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

VIRGINIA

Virginia Judge Dismisses Suit Of Negro Teacher For Equal Pay

NORFOLK, Va. — Following a three and one-half-hour hearing in the Circuit Court here June 1, Presiding Judge Allan R. Hanckel, denied a petition filed by Miss Aline E. Black, local high school teacher, which sought to compel the Norfolk school board to pay Miss Black and all other Negro teachers in Norfolk, the same salary as white teachers with similar qualifications and doing the same type of work.

Judge Hanckel sustained a demurrer filed to Miss Black's petition for a writ of mandamus by City Attorney Alfred Anderson and his assistant, W. Old, Jr., and ordered the case dismissed.

In sustaining the demurrer which means simply that while the City of Norfolk admits everything in Miss Black's petition Miss Black's attorney's; Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Leon A. Ransom, of the association's national legal committee and J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., of Richmond, Va., had completed their appeal for filing before the Virginia State Court of Appeals for a writ of error.

The City of Norfolk's attorney, in his argument for dismissal of the case, set forth the following main points:

The petition was insufficient in law; Miss Black was employed on a private contract basis and the defendants could either hire her or not and pay her whatever they wanted to; Miss Black could not complain if she accepted such a contract; the courts could not control by mandamus action a discretionary power that could be exercised by the Norfolk school board alone; Miss Black waived all constitutional rights when she accepted the contract.

The N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, denying that the petition was insufficient in law, argued that the high school teacher's contract was not an issue in the case. They pointed out that the issue was the establishment of a salary basis for teachers in Norfolk that did not discriminate against Negro teachers.

Attorneys for the N. A. A. C. P. cited the salary schedule, which was filed with the petition. This schedule provides that white female high school teachers shall receive a minimum of $970 and a maximum of $1,900 a year, while a separate salary schedule for Negro high school teachers provides a minimum for female teachers of $699 and a maximum of $1,105.

Miss Black's petition alleged that the Norfolk School board was enforcing discriminatory salary schedule, actually paying Negro teachers less than white teachers with identical qualification and experience and doing the same type of work, solely on the basis of color.

The N. A. A. C. P. attorneys argued that "there is no discretion to violate the United States Constitution," that the Board, although it had power to fix salaries, had no power to pay Negro teachers less than whites simply because of color. They argued further that when color was made the basis of discrimination the Board violated the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. They cited numerous cases intended to show that Miss Black could not waive her Constitutional rights.

Most of their argument was based on the fourteenth Amendment as it applied to requiring equal treatment for all citizens in the distribution of public funds for schools.

Commenting on Judge Hanckel's decision, officials of the N. A. A. C. P. said:

"We are not surprised to receive a reversal in the lower courts of Virginia in this case, just we were not surprised to receive a reversal in the lower courts of Missouri in the University of Missouri case.

"We want an opportunity to get a decision from the United States Supreme Court because we believe that the high court's decision will affect the question of equalized salaries, in all states, not only as it applies to white and colored teachers, but as it applies to white and colored workers in every field of public employment."

The Penalty For Seeking Bread

EVERYONE interested in the efforts of Virginia's Negro teachers to improve their economic status had hoped that the reference of the matter to judicial determination would be allowed to proceed without untoward incident.

Their hopes were blasted last week when it was announced that the Norfolk school board had declined to renew Miss Aline Black's contract to teach for another year. Miss Black had permitted herself to be used as complainant in a suit filed in Norfolk Circuit Court to test the constitutionality of the present statutes which enable the school boards in their separate jurisdictions to set up one standard of pay for white teachers and another for colored teachers.

The Norfolk school board acted within its legal rights in refusing to reemploy Miss Black, but it went out on very thin moral grounds. It pronounced the dictum that no teacher shall seek, by judicial review, to redress his or her salary or other grievances, except under penalty of dismissal from the system.

In laying down that principle it repudiated the Bill of Rights. It denied the teacher, who had been a faithful servant for 12 years, the right to pursue lawful means to obtain lawful rights, or to submit what she deemed to be her lawful rights to judicial review.

In that action the board served notice upon all other teachers, white as well as colored, that the taking of legal steps to redress their grievances will be met by economic reprisal.

That arbitrary and autocratic action was advised and sustained by the highest governmental authorities in the state. In their action in the Black case the local school board had the approval of the State Board of Education, the state's legal department, and in large part the public opinion which sustains these important agencies of government.

That this is a serious situation goes without saying. That its consequences will fall upon white as well as black citizens follows just as truly as night follows day. The belief of the present ruling class in Virginia that it can go on indefinitely depriving Negroes of elementary human rights without at the same time visiting this affliction upon its white citizens has already been shattered by the rise of certain social, economic, and political conditions in the state, which reflect an unwholesome and unhealthy atmosphere in the whole body of citizenship.

The same revolutionary public sentiment that finally brought about the enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act will in time unloosen the economic chains which bind the Negro teacher and the white teacher, the Negro worker and the white worker in Virginia.

In one week the state has been placed in the untenable position of witnessing its Governor Price telling the graduating class at the University of Virginia what a deplorable thing it is that many teachers labor for less wages than common laborers receive, and the school board of one of the state's political sub-divisions dropping from the system one of these teachers because she sought, by dignified, lawful procedure, to escape this plight.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 1, 1939

Negro Pri

Norfolk Judge Cites State Law On Discretion

NORFOLK, (AP)—Negro principals and teachers were denied a writ of mandamus yesterday to compel the Norfolk City School Board to pay Negro educators salaries equal to those of white instructors of the same qualifications.

Judge A. R. Hanckel of Circuit Court dismissed the action on a demurrer filed by the city. He stated the Virginia law gives the school board certain discretionary powers in applying and fixing the salaries of teachers, and the court could not substitute any discretionary powers of its own in the case.

Sees Suit Lacking Legal Basis

The city's demurrer assumed the truth of the plaintiff's claims, but contended that there was no legal basis for the suit going to trial. The petition was asked by Aline Elizabeth Black, a teacher at the Booker T. Washington High School, who brought the suit on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated.

Her attorneys, Thurgood Marshall, Baltimore Negro, who is assistant special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, and Leon A. Ransom, Washington Negro, immediately noted an appeal to the Virginia State Supreme Court of Appeals from Judge Hanckel's decision.

May Go Yet Higher

It was announced at the time the petition was lodged in the clerk's office of the circuit court on March 2 that it would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary, in order to try to win for Negro principals and teachers here a salary schedule equal to that of white principals and teachers.

City Attorney Alfred Anderson and one of his assistants, Jonathan W. Old Jr., filed the demurrer yesterday, setting up 10 reasons for arguing that the demurrer should be sustained and the case dismissed, but Judge Hanckel's decision was based on only

one of these. In his brief oral opinion from the bench, Judge Hanckel said, in part:

"Apart from the question of the petitioner's legal rights and legal obligations under the contract made by the petitioner, and apart from the estoppel or waiver of constitutional rights, I am of the opinion that the petition undertook to question the discretion of the school board (in fixing salaries) and my opinion is that the discretion of the school board is complete and they have a right to make any reasonable classification and that this petition is an attempt to control that discretion by mandamus. . ."

He also remarked that court had no right to substitute its discretion for that of the school board in fixing salaries for its employees.

Rights Viewed Violated

The petition contended that Negro principals and teachers with equal qualifications are receiving less pay than white principals and teachers because of race and color, a violation, they claimed, of the United States Constitution.

The suit had the support of the Virginia State Teachers Association, a Negro organization, and the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

School Children Vigorously Protest Dismissal of Salary Suit Petitioner

HUNDREDS OF Norfolk school children paraded uptown streets last Sunday just before the mass meeting to protest the school board's dismissal of Miss Aline Black, teachers' salary test case petitioner, got underway at St. John's A. M. E. Church. These children carried signs decrying the school board's action.

The parade formed at Dunbar School, went out Chapel Street to Rugby, down Rugby to Church, and down Church to Bute where they turned and went into St. John's Church. This picture was taken as they marched down Church Street, led by a local Boy Scout drum and bugle corps. When the children, ranging in size from tiny, first grade tots on up, reached the church they took seats in the choir stand.

Some of the slogans on the placards the children carried were as follows: "Dictators—Hitler, Mussolini, and the School Board;" "Qualify to Vote—The School Board Must Go;" "School Teachers Must Have the Right to Petition;" "We Want Miss Black Back;" "Fight For Right;" "Norfolk School Board Un-American."

"The Right of Petitition Must Not Be Denied American Citizens;" "The School Board's Method of Dealing with Colored Teachers is Un-American;" "Our School Board has Vetoed the Bill of Rights;" "We Want Our Teachers Equally Prepared and Equally Paid."

Magnanimity Takes A Vacation

From Virginian-Pilot

THE School Board's failure to re-employ Aline Elizabeth Black, the Negro high school teacher who has been made the instrumentality of a salary-equalization test case, is an act of reprisal in which it can take no pride. In effect she has been fired not because of a deterioration in her work, but because she allowed herself to become the agency of a court test to ascertain the parity-pay rights of Negro teachers under the Federal constitution.

The rights in question, as the decision of the Norfolk Circuit Court suggests, are doubtful. At any rate they are debatable. What is not debatable is the right of any public employee, white or black, to go into court and ask for a judicial determination of his rights, and to do so without being punished for that act as if it were an educational or departmental misdemeanor.

If, at the end of the present case, the Supreme Court of the United States should uphold the contention of the petitioner (and no one can be sure that it will not) the School Board will be in the delectable position of having fired a teacher for an effort to obtain her constitutional rights. The School Board may think it is equitable—this business of depriving a public employee of her bread because she invoked judicial process to obtain support for something to which the Board was opposed—but we don't.

The City Manager and Director of Public Safety, confronted, five years ago, with a court action brought by members of the City Fire Department in an effort to validate their right to form an A. F. of L. union, viewed this form of lese majeste more magnanimously. The petitioners of 1934 lost out in the courts (just as the teacher has now lost out in the court of first instance) but the firemen in whose names the suit was brought were not dropped from their jobs — were not separated from their bread.

The logic of the School Board's act is that the courts are closed to any governmental employee who thinks rightly or wrongly, that he is being denied his lawful rights—that if he looks to the courts he must look for a job. Let those admire such a proposition who can. We think it is lamentable.

Second Salary Case Up In Va. For Hearing

NORFOLK, Va.— (SNS) —Continuing its fight to compel boards of education in southern and border states to recognize the right of Negro teachers in the public schools to be paid salaries equal to wages paid white teachers doing the same work, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a petition in the United States District Court here Thursday, November 2, on behalf of Melvin O. Alston, a Negro teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School here.

Alston is seeking to force the local board of education to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the sme work. He is represented by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P.

As a taxpayer and a teacher Alston's suit is being brought under Section 41 and 43, of the United States Code. The former section refers to the right of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States to "make and enforce contracts to sue....and to receive full and equal benefit of all laws.. .' "as is enjoyed by white citizens." The latter section refers to the liability of all persons who attempt to deprive others of "rights and privileges....secured by the Constitution and laws" of the United States.

This is the second teacher salary case brought by the N. A. A. C. P. against the local board of education here.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 26, 1939

School Board Condemned By Negroes

Mass Meeting Asks Renewal of Contract for Aline Black

Petition Signed

Dozen White Persons at Gathering; Rev. G. E. Hopkins Speaker

Approximately 1,200 Negroes at a protest mass meeting yesterday afternoon at St. John's A. M. E. Church signed a petition asking the Norfolk City School Board to reappoint Aline E. Black, Negro teacher in Booker T. Washington High School, whose contract was not renewed after she brought suit to obtain the same pay as white teachers.

(The suit was lost in Circuit Court May 31 before Judge Allan R. Hanckel and is now awaiting appeal to a higher court.)

Ten or a dozen white persons attended the meeting. The Rev. Garland Evans Hopkins, pastor of LeKies Memorial Methodist Church, expressed sympathy with the purpose of the petition, as did W. D. Keene, Jr., executive secretary of the Norfolk Interracial Commission, who spoke, however, he said, as an individual and not representing the commission. (The executive committee of the commission will meet Wednesday, it was announced.)

Text of Petition

The petition said:

"Gentlemen — We, the undersigned citizens of the City of Norfolk, have signed our names below in emphatic protest against the action and attitude of the responsible school authorities of the city in denying to Miss Aline E. Black, for twelve years a teacher in the Norfolk school system, a contract to again teach next year, and in deducting $4.01 from her check for the day she was in court as plaintiff in her legal action seeking to have established equal salaries for teachers having the same work, qualifications, and experience.

"We hold the above-mentioned action of the board to be utterly shameless, a blot upon the City of Norfolk, and a discreditable penalty imposed upon a teacher who properly and legally sought redress in a matter of vital importance to herself, others similarly affected, and to the racial group with which she is identified.

"In simple justice, this teacher should be reappointed. Her record as a student, her long and satisfactory service as a teacher, and her consistent efforts to even better qualify herself for the training of the city's youth, through advanced study—all make a continued refusal to reappoint her, indefensible."

Hopkins Speaks

Mr. Hopkins warned the Negro audience "To be kindly affectioned toward those who seem so gravely to have misunderstood your problem. Remember there are at least two sides to each question. In their minds these members of the school board, some of whom I know personally and admire, think they are doing the right thing. Be generous, even to a fault, in your thoughts and actions."

He asked the Negroes to pray as did Chirst, "Forgive us our tresposses as we forgave those who trespass against us."

Walter E. White, of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked the Negroes to follow "the tenets and spirit of the Christ who became enraged at the profanation of the temple and who took whips and drove the moneychangers out."

"If you fight and win the battle for equal salaries in the teaching profession it will act like a pebble dropped in a pond. The waves will spread until it inevitably affects pay in every other field of endeavor.

Prepared to Fight

"The N. A. A. C. P. is prepared to fight to the last ditch to erase every form of discrimination in the United States," he said.

Noting the predominance of Negroes on relief rolls, he said, "Denied educational equalities, the Negro is unable to compete in a competitive world and if he doesn't make a stand now he will fall further behind in the race of life."

White urged every Negro in Norfolk to register and vote for a city council that would choose a new school board, "if the school board continues to perpetrate outrageous injustices." In this he was joined by P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Thurgood Marshall, Baltimore attorney assisting Aline Black's suit, and the Rev. W. L. Hamilton, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church.

Refers to Outsiders

"There have been complaints that we Norfolk Negroes have brought in outsiders to stir up trouble," Young said, "but the man who is in jail must get somebody on the outside to get him out."

"Thousands of promising young white men and women in the South are fleeing every year to the North and West in search of intellectual, spiritual and economic opportunity and to escape the same plight visited upon us," he said.

Young termed the situation as "a battle between Democracy and Autocracy" and defended the basis rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Marshall, Baltimore attorney for the N. A. A. C. P., in urging the Negro population to register and vote together said "We've got to remember we must fight as well as pray."

"War-Chest" Behind It

"That's what they do in civilized countries," Marshall said, referring to Maryland which grants tenure to a teacher who has served three years. He declared that there was a "war-chest" to carry on the suit for equal salary and to provide for the Norfolk teacher bringing the suit.

Mr. Hopkins said he doubted if he represented the opinion of a majority of the white people of Norfolk.

"I can state," he added, "that what I shall say does represent the mind of a large and thinking portion of our population—a portion which is increasing in direct proportion to the increase of a knowledge of the principles of Jesus and to the raising of the general educational level of our white people."

"The issues involved are those of free speech and of academic freedom. These are fundamental to the continued existence of a democracy," he said.

Jerry O. Gilliam, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., presided and several Negro religious, civic and social organizations participated in the meeting. Preceding the meeting a large number of Negro children, led by a Negro Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps, marched from the Dunbar School into the church, carrying banners. Some of these banners read: "Dictators—Hitler, Mussolini, Norfolk School Board." "Qualify to Vote. Schoolboard Must Go." "We Want Miss Black Back." "The Right of Petition Ought Not To Be Denied American Citizens." "Our School Board Has Vetoed the Bill of Rights." "We Want Our Teachers Equally Prepared and Paid." "The School Board's Method of Dealing With Colored Teachers is Un-American."

The teacher's court action was brought early in March in the form of a writ of mandamus to compel the school board to set up a salary schedule under which white and Negro teachers with equal qualifications would have equal pay.

Judge Hanckel ruled that each teacher's salary was a matter fixed by contract with the school board. He wrote: "My opinion is that the discretion of the school board is complete and that it has the right to make any reasonable classifications, and that this petition is an attempt to control that discretion by mandamus . . ."

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
July 26, 1939

The Interracial Future

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—This letter is written concerning an editorial appearing in your paper on July 17, 1939.

The matter stands thus: If the State of Virginia has not sufficient funds to pay equal salaries for equal jobs how is it possible for the said State to maintain separate institutions for Negro and white education in the higher graduate work?

Do not let our fellow whites become alarmed that eventually the undergraduate Negro will seek schooling alongside the undergraduate white. That is a matter needless of any thought or consideration since it is a system already set up, established and accepted.

The State will build or add new buildings and accommodations for this separate education, thereby upholding a tradition of segregation. The State will uphold this tradition even if it does add expense to the State treasury. The instructors of the Negro State school receive little more than half of the amount received by instructors at the white State school.

It isn't a matter of "We want to attend the University of Virginia," for you know the number of Negro students may not be half or one-third the amount of white students.

It's a matter of seeing whether Virginia's aristocracy shall always remain in the picturesque fashion of "Marse Charley" and not in the fashion of aristocracy of mind and thought.

Thus when this issue is brought to light we are alarmed merely at the thought of trying to dodge a fact. It is the principle of the thing at which we look. We are wondering how long the ugly veil is to hang over our faces. Each time you squabble over "separate this and separate that," and keep your necks in hot water that we may not even see the steam, you pull the veil more tightly.

We hate this. We are tired of talking about it and tired of submitting to it.

CARL L. BRENT.

Richmond.

Teacher's Dismissal One of Ugliest Facts In Recent Va. History

Says Teachers Harder Worked And Poorer Paid

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va.—"One of the ugliest facts in the life of Virginia within recent months has been the dismissal" of Miss Aline Black because she is the plaintiff in a suit filed to bring an equalization of of teachers' salaries in Norfolk.

That is the view expressed here this week by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, pastor of Moore Street Baptist Church, and professor of sociolgoy at Virginia Union University.

The widely known churchman, educator, and writer made known his views in a letter addressed to the Richmond Times Leader this week, and released for publication to the Journal and Guide.

A NEW SLANT

An interesting comment of Dr. Hancock was that equalization of pay would still leave the Negro teachers under a burden as compared to the lot of white teachers, since the former do a "much heavier and more complicated work."

Her dismissal "compromises the fair name of Virginia," Dr. Hancock avers.

The full text of his letter follows:

MUST FACE FACTS

"We are not going to get very far in advancing the cause of better race relations until we are willing to face facts—even ugly facts—as they pertain to the social and economic life about us. One of the ugliest facts in the life of Virginia within recent months has been the dsmissal of a young colored woman from the school system of Norfolk because she tried by legal means to secure equal salary for equal work.

"It is wrong to assume that if she received equal salary it would be for equal work for the work of the Negro teacher and preacher and professional is much heavier and more complicated because of the restricted living opportunities by which the Negro must live and have his being. Not only is the work of the Negro teacher more difficult but the average load is heavier.

It is no wonder then that there is general dissatisfaction with the differential that exists in Virginia and greater would be the pity if the Negro teachers were indifferent to this situation. That this young woman had to go to law in her attempt to correct matters was bad enough; but when she was discharged for exercising her legal rights, the fair name of Virginia was compromised.

Not Norfolk and its school board and Miss Black alone are involved but the fair name of a great state is in jeopardy. What is more there is no argument that a better class Virginian would care to make in defense of what has transpired. There are some arguments to be sure that may be made against giving equal salary and there are some who will gladly make them; but I know the temper of Virginia too well to even imagine that a big Virginian would crucify his pride in an argument against simple justice.

MUST ASSERT OURSELVES

"The time is at hand when better Virginians must assert themselves and see that justice in this matter is done. Not only should this young woman be reinstated but without further litigation Virginia should grant equal pay for more work. Proud Virginians will be slow to admit that Virginia Negroes are less deserving than those of Kentucky where the equal salary has been granted. If our claims of fine race relations are any more than a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal then let us face the facts and go forward together."

Moreover from time to time much is said and written about the crime waves among Negroes, and about the Negro's higher rates of syphilis and tuberculosis. Within recent weeks the great amount of illegitimacy among my people has been much discussed from platform and press. But to a student of these matters these things are not surprising for such things always accompany the restricted life.

NEED MORAL COURAGE

The same kind of public spirit that would deny to a Negro equal pay for equal work is the spirit that makes possible and probable the greater crime and illegitimacy so widely published. Every argument against simple justice for the Negro is an argument for the perpetuation of this unwholesome situation.

There may be some states and some peoples who would see the economic slavery of the Negro perpetuated, but it is difficult to believe that such sentiment prevails in proud Virginia. It s my firm belief that the situation in Norfolk belies the spirit of better Virginia. Some moral courage on the part of a few broad-minded Virginians would save an ugly situation. Justice is knocking at the door of proud Virginia, and eventually the door will be opened, why not now?"

The Price Is Cheap

The Norfolk, Va., school board has declined to reinstate Miss Aline Black, in whose name the NAACP has filed suit in Virginia courts to equalize teachers' salaries.

Dismissal of Miss Black was to be expected. Maryland school authorities also dismissed a teacher who filed a similar suit, seeking thereby to intimidate and harass other teachers who might seek their legal rights in the courts.

In Maryland, teachers' salaries have already been equalized in some counties. In Maryland and Virginia all counties will soon be compelled by law to equalize teachers' pay checks.

This will mean $2,000,000 a year more in the pockets of school teachers.

This is a prize that is worth the sacrifice which results from the loss of one or two teachers' jobs.

At the same time those who stand to gain increased pay by reason of Miss Black's sacrifice must not be slow in coming to her rescue.

There are enough funds in the treasury of the Virginia Teachers' Association to pay Miss Black her regular salary next year and even longer until she can get another job.

Miss Aline Black Is Given Year's Salary

NORFOLK, Va.—(SNS)—Undeterred by the recent action of the local school board which dismissed Miss Aline Black, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School in order to stop the N. A. A. C. P.'s court fight to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers here, the association moved in on the board again, when Melvin O. Alston, a regular teacher in the same high school, filed a petition with the board Thursday, September 27, asking that his and other Negro teachers' salaries be equalized with whites.

With the filing of the petition, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, of Richmond, Va., chairman of the joint committee to Equalize Teachers' Salaries in Virginia, announced that the committee has paid to Miss Black, the sum of her salary for the current year.

"Miss Black has lost her job because of her efforts to secure the equal protection of the laws," he said, "another teacher has filed a similar petition. Others will come forward. This campaign will be continued until justice is secured."

Colored Teachers Ask Wage Equality

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 2 (AP).—A second effort of Norfolk colored teachers to obtain pay equal to that of white instructors has been made here with the presentation of a petition to the Norfolk School Board by Melvin O. Alston, a teacher at the Booker T. Washington High School.

A recent attempt to obtain pay equalization by Aline Elizabeth Black ended when she droppel her suit against the board.

In his petition, Alston stated he was acting on behalf of himself and other colored teachers and principals in Norfolk.

Magnanimity Takes A Vacation

Editorial from the NORFOLK VIRGINIAN PILOT

The School Board's failure to re-employ Aline Elizabeth Black, the Negro high school teacher who has been made the instrumentality of a salary-equalization test case, is an act of reprisal in which it can take no pride. In effect, she has been fired not because of a deterioration in her work, but because she allowed herself to become the agency of a court test to ascertain the parity-pay rights of Negro teachers under the Federal constitution.

The rights in question, as the decision of the Norfolk Circuit Court suggests, are doubtful. At any rate they are debatable. What is not debatable is the right of any public employee, white or black, to go into court and ask for a judicial determination of his rights, and to do so without being punished for that act as if it were an educational or departmental misdemeanor.

If, at the end of the present case, the Supreme Court of the United States should uphold the contention of the petitioner (and no one can be sure that it will not) the School Board will be in the delectable position of having fired a teacher for an effort to obtain her constitutional rights. The School Board may think it is equitable—this business of depriving a public employee of her bread because she invoked judicial process to obtain support for something to which the Board was opposed—but we don't.

The City Manager and Director of Public Safety, confronted, five years ago, with a court action brought by members of the City Fire Department in an effort to validate their rights to form an A. F. of L. union, viewed this form of le'se majeste' more magnanimously. The petitioners of 1934 lost out in the courts (just as the teacher has now lost out in the court of first instance) but the firemen in whose names the suit was brought were not dropped from their jobs—were not separated from their bread.

The logic of the School Board's act is that the courts are closed to any governmental employee who thinks rightly or wrongly, that he is being denied his lawful rights—that if he looks to the courts he must look for a job. Let those admire such a proposition who can. We think it is lamentable.

Norfolk Va. Pilot
July 8, 1939

Race Had Nothing To do With Black Case, Say Trustees

School Board Rejects Plea of Inter-Racial Commission

Await Suit Result

First Statement on Action in Denying Contract to Negro Teacher

The School Board has rejected the plea of the Norfolk Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation for the reinstatement of Aline Elizabeth Black, Negro high school teacher, whose contract was not renewed after her suit for pay equal to that paid white teachers, it was announced yesterday by Judge Herbert G. Cochran, president of the interracial commission.

A delegation led by Judge Cochran appeared before the School Board at a special meeting Thursday afternoon to press for a reconsideration of a contract for the teacher. The School Board's reply, received yesterday by Judge Cochran, was as follows:

"Dear Judge Cochran:

"The School Board of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, has considered carefully the petition filed by certain citizens of Norfolk asking for the reinstatement of Miss Aline Black as teacher in the public schools of the city, and the arguments advanced in a conference with a deputation of your commission.

General Misunderstanding

"In the matter of her suit against the School Board of the City of Norfolk a general misunderstanding has arisen. A situation which is entirely legal in its aspects has been permitted to assume the proportions of an inter-racial matter, whereas the same situation would have prevailed regardless of the race of the plaintiff. When the suit in question has been finally decided and Miss Black ceases to occupy the status of plaintiff, the board feels that then, and not before then, the question of her employment will be in order for consideration.

"Under the existing circumstances and for the best interests of the entire school system of the city, the board at this time is unable to grant the request for reinstatement.

"Yours very truly,
"A. H. FOREMAN,
"Chairman, School Board."

The request for a hearing by the School Board was made by the inter-racial commission in a letter dated June 30, Judge Cochran revealed. This letter, signed by Judge Cochran, read:

"At the request of the Norfolk Inter-racial Commission, as its president, I am writing you as chairman of the Norfolk School Board (Mr. Foreman), to request a conference between the School Board and a deputation of the commission to discuss the matter of the failure of the teacher, in whose name proceedings were recently instituted here to obtain equalization of pay for teachers, to receive a contract to teach in the Norfolk schools for the coming year, and the situation which has arisen in the community as a result.

Explains Purpose

"The purpose and method of the commission are uniformly to endeavor to accommodate and adjust matters or situations which arise in such manner as to prevent or allay conflict and misunderstanding.

"It is in this attitude and with this purpose that the conference between the School Board and representatives of the commission is requested.

"Doubtless the sooner such a conference may be had the better. Any time that may be designated for the conference will be acceptable to the representatives of the commission."

Members of the commission which called on the School Board with Judge Cochran were Eugene L. Diggs, Mrs. N. M. Osborne, Herbert Gerst and the Rev. B. W. Harris. They had been appointed by the commission's executive committee with power to act for it, Judge Cochran said. In a statement yesterday explaining the manner in which the School Board was approached at the Thursday conference, Judge Cochran stated:

"We approached the School Board in the same conciliatory spirit in which our letter was written, explaining that the matter was not primarily a racial problem but basically and fundamentally the right of any citizen to test his rights in the courts of law, set up for that very purpose.

Object of Reprisal

"We made it very clear that it was specifically that and nothing else, the failure of the teacher to receive a contract for the coming year because she had brought suit in her name to test her rights and others similarly situated. By that action she was made the object of reprisal, simply because she resorted to the courts which are tribunals established for citizens to test their rights.

"This community has been fortunate in its racial relationships. Hostility has been absent; but this action has had a tendency to disturb a hitherto satisfactory and harmonious situation. We said we felt the question involved was fundamentally one of civil rights and that its placing of inter-racial relationships at stake was our reason for coming to them. We specifically requested the board to reconsider and treat this teacher as others by offering her a contract. She has been in the school system 12 years, is well qualified and has a good record.

"We said that the action of the School Board seemed contrary to its former attitude and record, for the School Board heretofore rightly had enjoyed the reputation of dealing fairly with colored schools and colored teachers.

"Their action, we said, was contrary to the position and attitude the city took some years ago when the firemen went to the courts to test their right to form a union. The local court and the State Supreme Court of Appeals held against them. The city took no reprisal or retaliatory measures against the men of the fire depart-

Portsmouth, Va. Star
June 16, 1939

QUESTIONABLE REPRISAL

The Norfolk City School Board has made a bad mistake in refusing to re-employ the Booker T. Washington High School teacher who permitted her name to be used in the test case brought by Norfolk colored school teachers in an effort to enforce equal pay for equal work of other teachers employed in Norfolk city schools.

True, it is the Norfolk court has dismissed the action that was brought in this test case—on the ground that the School Board cannot under the law be denied the right of determining qualification and employment of its servants—and until higher court says different it has been shown that the complainant made mistake in bringing the suit she did, or permitted others to bring the same in her name, but this would not seem to justify her release punitively after twelve years of satisfactory service in the Norfolk schools.

The Norfolk Board may have felt it had dealt generously with its colored school teachers, just as it probably has, when all things are taken into consideration and the compensation received by colored teachers elsewhere is considered, but its disciplinary method adopted in the case at issue was in form that was almost by necessity to rebound, and it has done so.

As the Virginian-Pilot this morning said, the logic of the Norfolk Board's act is that the courts are closed to any governmental employee who thinks rightly or wrongly that he is being denied his lawful rights and that if he should even undertake to obtain what he may regard as his rights he must look for another job.

There may be those who think the School Board was within its moral right not to re-employ the teacher who brought the recent court action, or any other teacher who might bring a legal action of similar nature, but certainly the Norfolk Board, from the viewpoint of diplomacy, has gotten itself into trouble. Its action, too, smacks of the kind of reprisal that never sets well.

If the National Labor Relations Board held jurisdiction the School Board's action of elimination of the services of the "offending" school teacher would likely find reversal. The last of the matter has probably not been heard.

Newport News, Va. Press
June 27, 1939

Ask Teacher's Reinstatement

NORFOLK, June 26.—(AP)—Approximately 1,200 Norfolk Negroes have signed a petition asking the Norfolk city school board to reappoint Aline E. Black, Negro teacher in Booker T. Washington high school, whose contract was not renewed after she brought suit to obtain the same pay as white teachers.

The suit was lost in circuit court May 31 and is now awaiting appeal to a higher court.

The action followed a mass meeting here yesterday afternoon, addressed by Walter E. White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 25, 1939

Negroes Hold Mass Protest Meeting Today

Walter E. White, of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at St. John's A. M. E. Church.

The mass meeting has been called to protest the action of the City School Board in refusing to renew the contract of Aline Elizabeth Black, whose suit to gain salaries for Negro teachers equal to those of white teachers was unsuccessful in the Circuit Court.

A parade will precede the meeting.

Southampton Co. Robs Teachers

Afro-American 7-29-39
Baltimore, Md.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

High School:	Maximums		Minimums		Averages
	Male	Female	Male	Female	all Schools
Colored	$1,440	$1,080	$520	$464	$438
White	2,340	1,400	945	855	966
Annual Loot	900	320	425	391	528
Elementary:					**Salary of Supervisors**
Colored	520	480	440	376	832
White	000	1,035	000	765	1,950
Annual Loot	560	555	505	389	1,118

High Schools:

	No. Pupils		Per Capita Costs		Salary, No. Teachers		
	High	Ele.	High	Ele.	Principal	Hi.	Ele.
Boykins (White)	86	154	$ 84.00	$36.49	$2,220	6	6
Capron (White)	47	123	106.75	39.85	2,073	4	5
Courtland (White)	118	165	74.08	38.00	2,220	6	6
Drewryville (White)	59	140	60.73	32.99	1,860	3	5
Franklin (White)	199	406	68.12	32.40	2,900	9	12
Hayden (Colored)	180	290	37.97	13.45	960	*8	8
Ivor (White)	73	146	91.66	42.66	2,250	**6	7
Newsoms (White)	87	226	89.87	27.83	2,250	6	7

NOTE: (*) (**) It will be noted that 7 teachers are required at Ivor High, with 73 pupils, while only 8 are required at Hayden, which 180; 7 for 146 elementary pupils at Ivor, and only 8 for 290 pupils at Hayden Elementary. That's Virginia justice!

EDUCATION- 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES

VIRGINIA

Second Salary Case Taken To U. S. Court

Asserting that equal protection of the laws is being denied him and all other teachers similarly situated, solely because of race and color and in violation of the Constitution and statutes of the United States, Melvin O. Alston last week filed suit in the Unied States District Court against the Norfolk School Board and its superintendent, C. W. Mason, to compel the board to equalize the salaries of teachers equally qualified and performing essentially similar duties. The Norfolk Teachers Association is a joint plaintiff with Mr. Alston.

The suit prays the court to:

Make a declaratory decree adjudging the rights and legal relations of the parties to the suit;

To enter a judgment or decree that the present salary schedule is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, and is therefore unconstitutional and void;

To decree that the present distribution of the public school fund is unconstitutional and void;

And further asks for permanent injunctions restraining the board from continuing salary differentials based on race or color;

And from paying Mr. Alston or the Norfolk Teachers' Association, joint plaintiff, or any other colored teacher or principal employed by the board a less salary than it pays any white teacher or principal employed by it, with equal qualifications, certification, experience, and filling an equivalent position in the public schools of the city of Norfolk.

JURISDICTION INVOKED

Federal jurisdiction is invoked in the suit, similar to one previously brought unsuccessfully in Norfolk Circuit Court, under the federal judicial code, section 24 (1) [28 U. S. C., section 41 (1)], and the suit is described as one in equity which arises under the Constitution and/or laws of the United States.

Federal jurisdiction is also invoked by Mr. Alston's counsel under two federal statutes and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Under one statute federal jurisdiction is held to exist because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of $3,000.

Jurisdiction is held to exist also under another federal statute providing for a suit in equity to redress the deprivation under color of law, statute, regulation, custom, and usuage of a state of rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution, and of rights secured by federal laws providing for equal rights of citizens.

DUAL PLAINTIFFS

The suit is brought by Mr. Alston in his own behalf as a teacher and as a taxpayer, and also on behalf of other persons, citizens, and residents—namely, teachers and principals here—similarly situated and affected.

The Norfolk Teachers' Association, jointly a plaintiff, is described in the suit as "voluntary unincorporated association composed of Negro teachers and principals of public schools here, organized for the mutual improvement and protection of its members in their profession."

ABLE LEGAL STAFF

The complaint is signed by the following attorneys: Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P.; William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard University law school and formerly judge of the Federal Court in the Virgin Islands; Leon A. Ransom, Howard law professor; J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., and Oliver W. Hall, both of Richmond.

They are retained by the Joint Committee for the Equalization of Teachers Salaries, formed by the Virginia NAACP branches and the Virginia State Teachers Association.

COMPLAINT SUMMARIZED

In summary, the complaint as drafted sets forth that over a long period of years the school authorities here have "consistently pursued and maintained and are now pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom, and usage of paying Negro teachers and principals . . . less salary than white teachers and principals with equal qualifications, certificates, and experiences, exercising the same duties and performing the same services as Negro teachers and principals."

It is further alleged that this discrimination "is being practiced against the plaintiffs and all other Negro teachers and principals in Norfolk, and is based solely upon their race and color."

In this, the complaint adds, the plaintiffs and other principals and teachers "are being denied the equal protection of the laws."

TEACHER FIVE YEARS

Mr. Alston has been employed as a regular teacher by the board since September, 1935, and is in his fifth year of experience as a regular teacher at Booker T. Washington High School, the complaint sets forth.

He is a graduate of Virginia State College, holds a collegiate professional certificate, the highest issued by the state of Virginia, and "has satisfied the same requirements as those exacted of all other teachers, white as well as Negro, and exercises the same duties and performs services substantially equivalent to those performed by others, white as well as Negro, yet all white male teachers in Norfolk who hold the said certificate with equal and less experience receive salaries much larger than the salary paid the plaintiff."

SALARY INEQUALITIES

Mr. Alston gets $921 a year, the complaint asserts, while the white teachers referred to get $1,200 as a minimum salary.

"The practical application of the board's present salary schedule," the complaint adds, "is and will be to pay Negro teachers and principals less compensation from public funds solely on account of their race or color."

The complaint, 12 pages in length, details the various alleged discriminations in compensation, and charges the defendants with violations of the equal protections of the laws and the due process clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and sections 41 and 41 of Title 8 of the United States Code.

TAXPAYER PHASES

The complaint asserts: "To the extent that the defendants, in enforcing the said discriminatory system are acting under color of statute, regulation, custom, or usage, said statute (etc.) is void and unconstitutional, and to the extent that defendants may be acting without benefit of statute, (etc.), their acts are nevertheless acts of the state, similarly void and unconstitutional."

The allegation is given emphasis by pointing out that all of the funds in question are public, tax-derived funds; that Mr. Alston is an owner of property and a taxpayer contributing to the school funds; and that he is taxed equally with all other citizens and property owners—no discrimination made in the rate of taxes he is required to pay into the school fund on account of his race and color.

"Under the Constitution of Virginia said public school fund is to be administered for the equal benefit of all the people of the state," the complaint states.

But "by virtue of the discriminatory salary schedule the plaintiff is denied an equal and proportionate participation in the benefit derived from that portion of his taxes devoted to the public school fund and the payment of teachers' salaries therefrom" for reasons of race and color, "and sustains special and particular damage from the discrimination practiced against him in the distribution of the fund which his taxes helped to create."

INJUNCTIONS NEEDED

The complaint sets forth that injunctions are necessary remedies because the next fiscal year's budget is already drawn up and submitted to City Council and without injunctions "the defendants will continue to distribute the public school fund on the illegal and unconstitutional basis" already described "to the irreparable injury that both she and the present plaintiffs first petitioned the board for relief, but without success.

PREVIOUS DELAY

Therefore, it is asserted, "plaintiffs and others similarly situated and affected on whose behalf this suit is brought are suffering irreparable injury . . . (and) have no plain adequate or complete remedy to redress the wrongs and illegal acts herein complained of other than this suit for a declaration of rights and an injunction."

A sharp reminder of the delay attendant upon the Circuit Court suit of Miss Black for a writ of mandamus is put into the Federal Court complaint, when the plaintiffs state that "any other remedy to which they could be remitted would be attended by such uncertainties and delays as to deny substantial relief, would involve multiplicity of suits, cause further irreparable injury and occasion damage, vexation, and inconvenience not only to the plainitff and those similarly situated, but to defendants as governmental agencies."

SPEEDY TRIAL ASKED

In the previous court suit, before an appeal could be perfected Miss Black's contract was not renewed—in effect, she was discharged as a teacher—and the planned appeal to the State Supreme Court was withdrawn because of the legal technicalities resulting from her loss of status as a teacher. Postponements were objected to by her counsel when they were requested by counsel for the board, but without success.

Holding that "there is between the parties an actual controversy," the complaint prays the court "that upon filing of this complaint, as may appear proper and convenient to the court, the court advance this cause on the docket and order a speedy hearing of this action according to law."

Federal legal procedure has been modified recently to speed up cases filed in United States courts. The defendants in the present suit are required to file an answer within 20 days, and immediately thereafter date for trial of the case will be set.

Files Suit

MELVIN O. ALSTON

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Teachers Ask Tenure, Minimum Salary Retirement Law. Free Books

Journal and Guide
11-18-39

RICHMOND, Va. — The legislative committee of the Virginia State Teachers Association, composed of more than 4,000 colored teachers, has submitted a list of suggestions "for the improvement of Virginia public schools with special reference to Negro schools, to the Commission to Study the Virginia Public School System.

The legislative committee is composed of Thomas H. Henderson, Richmond; William M. Cooper, Hampton; Winston Douglas, Norfolk; Luther P. Jackson, Petersburg, and L. F. Palmer, Newport News.

The recommendations deal with tenure, minimum salary, discrimination in pay, retirement law, free text-books, specific training, compulsory education, per capita expenditure of school funds, and financing of improvements.

The full text of the statement follows: Norfolk, Va.

TENURE

We believe that in the interest of greater stability and efficiency in our schools, Virginia teachers should be given tenure. We suggest that after a probationary period of two years all teachers who prove satisfactory be employed on a permanent basis.

MINIMUM SALARY

The Negro teachers of Virginia are unanimous in their opposition to the proposed average annual salary for teachers. We propose instead a minimum annual salary of $720 and that a scale based on this minimum be established in each school division as a prerequisite to state aid.

DISCRIMINATION

We are in favor of an amendment to section 678 B, 1938 Acts of the General Assembly, making it obligatory for local boards of education to include in their regulations governing salary scales a clause which shall read: "There shall be no discrimination in teachers' salaries on account of sex, creed, race or color."

We insist that the only proper bases on which salary scales should be established are the training and experience of the teachers.

The Negro teachers of Virginia heartily indorse the efforts of the Virginia Education Association and the State Board of Education to establish in Virginia an actuarially sound teacher-retirement law, and to provide free text books for all the children in the public schools of the state.

It is our well-considered opinion that the efficiency of our schools would be materially increased if all teachers were required to have specific training for the work in which they are engaged.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW

A strong compulsory education law should be enacted to apply to all children between the ages of 6 and 16 regardless of their scholastic attainment.

We hold that as a matter of administrative policy, the per capita expenditure of public funds for public education should be based on the needs of the whole group, and for each minority group it should be prescribed by law that the expenditure shall not be less than the ratio the said group bears to the total population of the administrative unit.

FINANCING IMPROVEMENTS

In answer to questions as to how the money for improving our schools could be raised, we must leave that to the economists, but we express the sentiment of the 4,053 members of the Virginia State Teachers Association when we say that we are willing and anxious to bear our share.

Teachers Will Have Their Day in Court

WE can understand the disinclination of states, as well as individuals, to have their affairs submitted to judicial review. Laws that are made in the legislatures are often changed or nullified by the courts.

Journal and Guide

States as well as individuals (or corporate bodies) are not always sure that the laws under which they perform certain functions will stand judicial review without having to undergo change or nullification. Thus it is frequently difficult for individuals or groups who feel that they are oppressed by certain laws to bring their causes into court. They have to overcome much resistence in order to do so.

11-25-39

Virginia colored teachers who are determined to test the legality of laws under which they are discriminated against in the matter of salaries are having quite a time getting their case into court.

Norfolk, Va.

In their test case number one, instituted in Norfolk, the state court ruled that their procedure was wrong, after school board sumbitted that the laws under which the board "discriminated" in the employment of teachers were not subject to attack by mandamus. To be sure that the complaining teacher would not return with an amended or an unassailable approach the teacher was deprived of status as complainant, under the laws which she sought to have the state court review.

Test case number two was filed in Federal district court, with a new complainant, whose tenure was certain for at least one school year, unless the board disposed of said complainant "for cause" as it has a right to do under his one year contract. But it would avail the school board nothing to do this. The lawyers for the complainant sewed up this gap in their second approach.

So, school board submits a number of other reasons why plaintiff should not be heard, among them: (1) Federal district court has no jurisdiction; (2) board hires teachers by contract and action by court would impair this contract; (3) operation of public schools is a state function and granting of plaintiff of relief asked would be interference with state in such function; (4) Norfolk teachers association is an unincorporated body and as such is not entitled to be party to the proceedings.

The court will pass upon the merits of these contentions. The complaining school teachers, of course, through their attorneys will present their legal answers to all of them. The chances are good that all of the objections to giving the teachers their day in court were anticipated by their counsel in the preparation of their case. They have met them before in other cases.

The interesting thing is that the school board does not want the teachers to get into court with their cause. That is just about the most significant and hopeful thing in the whole matter.

EDUCATION - 1939
TEACHERS' SALARIES
VIRGINIA

Plan to Appeal Teachers' Salary Suit Reversal

Journal and Guide 6-10-39 Norfolk, Va.

School Board Favored By Circuit Court

Brilliant Pleas of Petitioner's Counsel Fail

The Norfolk City School Board on Wednesday won the first round in its efforts to block a move by the Virginia Conference Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Virginia State Teachers Association, to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers in the city school system.

In sustaining a demurrer filed by the School Board to a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to pay colored teachers salaries equal to those of white teachers filed by Miss Aline E. Black, instructor in the Washington High School, Judge Allan R. Hanckel held, in effect, that mandamus was not the proper action and ordered the complaint dismissed.

An appeal will be made to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals by Thurgood Marshall, special assistant counsel for the NAACP, and Leon A. Ransome, of the Howard University Law school, attorneys who argued the case.

The school board was represented by City Attorney Alfred N. Anderson, and Assistant City Attorney Jonathan W. Old, Present also was C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools who was named a party to the suit, and other members of the School Board including A. H. Foreman; Superintendent James H. Hurst of the Norfolk County schools and Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction.

CASE MAY GO TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

In sustaining the School Board's demurrer, Judge Hanckel expressed the belief that the case would eventually be taken to the United States Supreme Court. The petition for a writ of mandamus was filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court on March 2.

Although attorneys for the school board set forth ten reasons in their arguments for sustaining the demurrer, Judge Hanckel's decision was based upon only one of these. The court held that the matter of fixing teachers' salaries rests upon the discretion of the School Board, and that the petition was an attempt to control that discretion by mandamus action which he said was not the proper remedy under the circumstances.

Judge Hanckel also remarked that the court has no right to substitute its discretion for that of the School Board in the matter of fixing salaries of its employees.

OPINION OF JUDGE

"Apart from the question of the petitioner's legal rights and obligations under the contract," made by the petitioner Judge Hanckel said in his oral opinion, "and apart from the waiver of constitutional rights, I am of the opinion that the petitioner undertook to question the discretion of the School Board in fixing salaries. My opinion is that the discretion of the School Board in this matter is complete and they have a right to make any reasonable classifications and that this petition is an attempt to control that discretion by mandamus."

The court also referred to the argument by both Mr. Anderson and Mr. Old that Miss Black had voluntarily signed a contract with the School Board to teach for a period of ten months at a saalry of $105.61 per month, and held that, in his opinion, this contract had not been violated in any way.

NO VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

Judge Hanckel ruled further that if Miss Black's constitutional rights had been violated as argued by attorneys for the NAACP, and which was denied by the city's attorneys, the petitioner had waived any right to action by the court when she voluntarily entered into a contract with the School Board to teach for a salary lower than that paid white teachers.

Attorneys for the School Board based their arguments principally upon two main points; 1. that mandamus was not the proper procedure to "undo something which had already been done," and 2. that no constitutional rights of the petitioner had been violated

An objection to Superintendent Mason's answer to the original petition being used in any way in the argument to the demurrer was made by Attorney Marshall, early in the proceedings and was sustained by Judge Hanckel. Mr. Marshall asked for a clarification of the School Board's stand in the matter.

OTHER OPINIONS CITED

The recent Supreme Court decision in the University of Missouri case, the opinion in the Lane case in Oklahoma delivered last week, and the Walter Mills case in Maryland, were cited by Miss Black's attorneys to bolster up their contentions that the petitioner's constitutional rights had been violated in the salary schedule adopted by the School Board and under which the petitioner is paid.

In referring to the Lane case at one stage Mr. Marshall characterized the school board's salary schedule as "sophisticated and simple-minded mode of discrimination," the words used by Associate Justice Frankfurter in delivering the opinion in the Lane case.

Mr. Marshall argued that the school board was attempting to set up an unreasonable claim, that the petitioner obviously could not become an employee of the school board without signing a contract, and that once the contract was signed, she could not raise the question nor challenge the salary schedule which paid her less than white teachers.

The attorney pointed out that the majority of the cases cited by the Board's attorneys were criminal cases and argued that the board's demurrer admitted that the salary schedule is based solely on the basis of color of the petitioner.

In citing the recent decision in the Gaines case which makes it mandatory upon the states to furnish equal educational facilities for all citizens regardless of color, Mr. Marshall pointed out that there is nothing in the United States Constitution which forces the states to furnish educational facilities for members of either race.

These provisions, he argued are found in state constitutions. But when the states take steps to do this then the 14th amendment to the Constitution steps in and becomes applicable," he told the court. The Constitution applies by saying that 'whenever you supply educational facilities you must supply them equally as to the races.' "

"SCHOOLS ARE EQUAL"

The attorney said he granted the defense contention that the law did not require the school board to hire Negro teachers, but that it likewise did not require it to employ white teachers. "But the School Board would not dare say that the Negro schools in the City of Norfolk are not equal to the white schools, for the Constitution of Virginia and the United States makes it mandatory for the board to maintain schools equal for all persons, regardless of race," he declared.

Because the Norfolk City School Board is an administrative part of the state and functions as such, it comes under the provisions of the 14th amendment, the attorney argued "We submit that the entire discretion of the School Board of the City of Norfolk goes no further than the 14th Amendment allows it to go, and that amendment allows no discrimination on account of race, color or creed," he said.

The demurrer itself was attacked by Attorney Ransome as being "wholly in error and improperly filed.' He argued that the petitioner had a right as a private citizen to seek relief for herself as well as "others similarly situated."

ASKS FOR ANOTHER CONTRACT

Mr. Ransome admitted the right of the school board to hire whom they please and to fix the rate of compensation, but added that the "Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution says that these rights must be administered without favor or discrimination."

"The petitioner is not seeking to enforce any contract with the school board," he declared, "and if we assume that she were, that would not prevent her from seeking legal remedy." Mr. Ransome revealed also that Miss Black has already applied for another contract with the school board and added that 'we have every reason to believe it will be granted."

In his reply to the arguments of the NAACP counsel Assistant City Attorney Old pointed out that the public school system in Virginia is entirely different from that of most states. In Virginia, he said, there is no tenure of office and no Civil Service status. The school board, he contended, had a perfect right to say whom they shall employ, and how much such employees shall be paid.

The old principle that a man has a right to sell his labor for what he can get for it, and that an employer has an inherent right to pay as little or as much as he chooses for labor, he maintained, was applicable in the Black case.

The school board, he argued further, is charged with the responsibility of maintaining and operating the city public schools, and of giving all persons equal educational opportunities, but it is not the legal function of that body to create teaching jobs and to pay any specified salaries to teachers.

The employment of teachers and the salaries the teachers are paid, are matters of discretion of the board under the Virginia law, he contended.

"TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT"

Mr. Old maintained that the petitioner was making an attempt to change her contract, and that there was no question of a violation of the 14th Amendment involved. "The school board," he told the court, "has done nothing in any way to infringe upon the rights of the petitioner.

"The only thing the board says is that, 'we will employ you and we'll pay you so much and no more; you can take it or leave it.' The school board has not sought to infringe upon the petitioner's right to pursue her chosen profession anywhere in the City of Norfolk, nor was any coercion used in signing her contract," the assistant city attorney said.

The courtroom was crowded with some of Norfolk's leading colored citizens throughout the proceedings. Miss Black was also an interested spectator.

Virginia School Board Dismisses Teacher Fighting For Equal Pay

NORFOLK, Va. — Miss Aline Black, a local high school teacher whose court case is the spearhead of the legal battle now going on in this state to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers, is out of a job.

Miss Black was notified through her principal June 14 that the school board had refused to issue her a contract for another year. It was also revealed that Miss Black had had $4.01 deducted from her June pay check for her appearance in court June 1st.

Immediately Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel for the Association, came to Norfolk, from New York to confer with city attorney Alfred Anderson. Anderson and his assistant, W. Old Jr., represented the school board in Miss Black's mandamus action which was argued before Judge Allan R. Hanckel in the circuit court of Norfolk, June 1.

Judge Hanckel denied Miss Black's petition, which sought to compel the school board to pay her and all other Negro teachers in Norfolk the same salary as white teachers with similar qualifications and doing the same work.

Marshall and his associates, Dr. Leon A. Ransom and J. Thomas Ewin, immediately noted an appeal. It was while this appeal was pending that the school board indirectly notified the teacher that she would not be reappointed.

Citizens To Fight

Citizens of Norfolk are determined to fight the case to a finish. A mass meeting will be held here June 25, and plans for picketing the office of the school board have been made by members of the Virginia State Teachers' Association which is financing the legal fight.

It was also announced that the teachers' committee would see to it that Miss Black's salary for next year is paid.

Pledging full support in the fight, N. A. A. C. P. officials issued the following statement from the organization's national headquarters in New York:

"The attitude of the Norfolk, Va., school board in denying Miss Black reappointment and deducting $4.01 from her check for the day she lost, due to the necessity of her appearance in court June 1, is utterly shameless.

"Her brilliant record both in college and during her teaching career makes the board's action stand out in contrast. If members of the board feel that they can intimidate any teacher through such tactics they are in for a rude awakening.

"Instead of lessening the fight, this action on the board's part will only make citizens and teachers alike see the necessity of really putting up a stiff fight until Miss Black's case is won not only for herself, but for every other Negro teacher in Virginia."

No Contract For Teacher Who Filed Pay Suit

Miss Aline Black Left Off List For Next Year

When contracts for positions in the Norfolk public school system were sent out Wednesday of last week, none was forwarded to Miss Aline Elizabeth Black, petitioner in the salary equalization suit now being prepared for presentation to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Judge Allan R. Hanckel of the Norfolk Circuit court on Wednessday, May 31 ruled that the writ of mandamus action Miss Black entered was improper and ordered her suit dismissed.

Miss Leah Haller, secretary of the Norfolk School Board, on last Thursday verified reports that Miss Black would not be employed next year by saying, in a telephone interview, that "Miss Black's contract has not been renewed."

The Journal and Guide was informed by attorneys for Miss Black that $4.01 was deducted from her last month's pay for the day she spent in court during the one-day hearing on her petition.

Attorney Marshall was in town all day Thursday making arrangements for a public mass meeting, which will probably be held Sunday, June 25, under the sponsorship of the local branch of the NAACP.

The mass meeting will be called for the purpose of protesting the action of the school board, which, Mr. Marshall pointed out, "demonstrates the arbitrary manner which the board uses in handling all of the problems involving Negro schools. The dismissal of this teacher for no other reason than the fact that she had sought, by legal means, to adjust a wrong imposed on her by the school board, is a most unfair step."

Mr. Marshall declared that "this is a real challenge to the Negro people of Norfolk. They should protest this outrage by every possible means and should get behind the movement for equalization with their every resource."

The NAACP attorney told the Journal and Guide that other suits would be filed if it became necessary. He pointed out that Miss Black's salary will be taken care of by the joint committee of the Virginia NAACP and the Virginia State Teachers Association, if she loses her teaching position.

The clerk of the Circuit Court here will be asked Monday for a transcript of the record in the teacher's equal salary suit hearing. Miss Black filed a petition for a writ of mandamus against the school board and Superintendent C. W. Mason.

Bigotry Goes To School

From Norfolk Labor Journal

Because a Negro teacher has had the "temerity" to question the School Board's wisdom in the matter of equal wages for Negro teachers the Board has hastened to take reprisal by not rehiring the "troublemaker."

Appealing for wage equality in her name, but actually for all the teachers of her race the courts have ruled that wages are a matter of individual contract left to the discretion of the School Board. It perhaps denotes the liberalism of our local educators that their discretion permits them to pay Negroes less than whites for doing the same job of teaching.

Nonetheless, years of teaching experience, years without blemish so far as can be determined, have been discarded. A Negro teacher has dared to ask for wage equality! Educators were unionists. In ordinary group employment people doing equal work usually get equal wages, and failing this, when they go out on strike to remedy this situation, as occasionally occurs, their losing the strike does not bar them from future employment. In this case, however, the barring of a teacher from a job she has held for years practically means that no work will be available for her anywhere, for what other School Board will hire a "trouble-making" Negro teacher?

It may reasonably be said, therefore, that for going to court to ask wage equality the Norfolk School Board has sentenced one of its employees to starvation, doomed a career, unless made to see the light. Is this anything else than unenlightened bigotry?

CITES GROSS ACTS OF DISCRIMINATION

NORFOLK, Va.--The circuit court of Norfolk was asked this week to prohibit the local Board of Education from continuing in force a teachers' salary schedule which discriminates in favor of white teachers on the ground that the schedule violates the due process and equal protection clauses contained in the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution which guarantees equal protection to all citizens of the United States regardless of race, creed or color.

Petition Filed

The action against the local board of education was contained in a petition filed before the court by J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., Thomas Young, Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom and Charles H. Houston, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who acted in behalf of Miss Aline Black, a teacher at the Booker T. Washington High School here.

The petition represents the second stage in the fight by Virginia teachers to gain equality of salary scales with white teachers doing the same work. The case is under the auspices of the Joint Committee for the Equalization of Teachers' Salaries in Virginia.

Get $800 More

According to the petition, colored high school teachers in Norfolk receive a minimum yearly salary of $699 and a maximum of $1,105, while white teachers doing the same work receive a minimum of $970 and a maximum of $1,900 a year.

The filing of the petition represents another stage in the fight for equalization of colored and white teachers' salaries in states where segregated schools exist, that has been carried on by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1934.

Similar action has been taken by the Association in Maryland (where success has been achieved in several counties), Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
March 3, 1939

Teachers' Pay By Contracts, Says Foreman

School Board Chairman Denies Civil Rights Involved

The Norfolk School Board has adopted the position that teacher pay is a matter of contract between the individual teacher and the School Board and is not controlled by any regulations affecting civil rights, Chairman A. H. Foreman said yesterday with respect to the suit brought in Circuit Court.

Late last year, Mr. Foreman said, the same four Negro attorneys who yesterday instituted the suit asking the same pay for Negro teachers as is paid white teachers broached the matter to the School Board. Their petition was in the case of Aline Elizabeth Black, teacher at Booker T. Washington High School, who is plaintiff in the court case.

Under date of December 23, 1938, Mr. Foreman wrote the attorneys: "We beg to advise that the School Board of the City of Norfolk has carefully considered the petition presented by you for Aline Elizabeth Black, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School, located in the City of Norfolk, Va., relative to the payment of salaries of teachers.

"The School Board is of the opinion that the matter of salaries to be paid to teachers is one of contract between the teacher and the School Board, and is not controlled by any law, rule or regulation affecting civil rights."

The Negro teacher, it was pointed out by her attorneys, is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk, where she has now taught for 12 years, holds a B. S. degree from Virginia State College, a M. S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, is doing work for a Ph. D degree at New York University and holds a collegiate professional certificate. Her present salary, it was learned from the School Board, is $1,110.50 per year.

From the School Board office it was learned that the scale of salaries for first-year women teachers is as follows: High school, $713 for colored and $989.50 for white teachers; elementary grades, with degree, $623.50 for colored and $957 for white teachers.

Such a difference in salary scales prevails throughout the State of Virginia, Mr. Foreman said, and for this reason the remainder of the State will watch with interest the proceedings in Norfolk.

White Virginia Professors Write Daily Newspaper Approving Equal Salary Demand of Negro Teachers

NORFOLK, Va. — Establishment of the principle that Negro and white teachers in Virginia with similar training and doing the same work should be paid the same salaries, was described as "nothing more than fair and just", by eight faculty members of the Norfolk division of William and Mary College, the oldest institution of higher learning in the country.

Their viewpoint was expressed in a letter to the edior of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, and published in the paper March 7. Publication of the letter followed closely upon the filing of a suit in the Norfolk circuit court by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People March 3, on behalf of Miss Aline E. Black, a teacher at Booker T. Washington high school here, to prohibit the local school board from paying a salary schedule which discriminates in favor of white teachers.

Signers of the letter included: Dr. W. Gerald Akers, professor of modern languages; Dr. Ernest W. Gray, associate professor of English; Geo. E. Gregory, instructor in English; Robert C. McClelland, assistant professor of ancient languages; F. A. McDonald, instructor in philosophy and psychology; Dr. Perry Y. Jackson, Professor of chemistry; A. Lee Smith, assistant professor of mathematics; and Miss Alice R. Burke, registrar and instructor in government. The complete text of the letter follows:

"The thesis of Norfolk's colored teachers, that teachers of both races should be paid equally for similar work and similar qualifications, is, in our opinion, nothing more than just and fair. There seems to us to be no reasonable objection to such a policy.

"The common superstitution that a colored person can live on less money than a white person, when considered intelligently boils down to the simple fact that any person who is paid little must of necessity adopt a lower standard of living then one who is paid more. The major cause of our whole 'race problem' is the widespread practice of economic discrimination on no other basis than that of color. Our white teachers are doubtless underpaid, but this unfortunate fact is no excuse for discrimination.

The suit instituted in the circuit court in behalf of Miss Black was filed by J. Thomas Hewin Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom, and Charles H. Houston, attorneys for the N. A. A. C. P. The fight is being supported financially by the Virginia State Teachers' Association.

Supporting the Association's stand in the fight the Richmond Times-Dispatch said in an editorial dated March 4:

"Moreover, haven't the Negro teachers logic on their side? Are we to say that a Negro teacher must undergo all the expense of training herself for a postion in the public schools, must take the necessary courses, meet the same requirement and perhaps do special work at summer school to fit herself, must offer courses similar to those given by white teachers, and then be paid half or two-thirds as much as the white teachers"?

According to the petition in the suit, Negro high school teachers in Norfolk receive a minimum yearly salary of $699 and a maximum of $1,105, while white teachers doing the same work receive a minimum of $970 and a maximum of $1,900 a year.

The N. A. A. C. P. is pushing the fight to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers in Maryland, Alabama, ~~Georgia~~, Florida and Louis-

SPEAKING UP IN VIRGINIA

Colored Virginia is not alone in demanding equal teachers' salaries.

Eight faculty members of the Norfolk division of William and Mary College, oldest institution of learning in the country, declared last week in a letter to the Norfolk **Virginian-Pilot:**

"The thesis of Norfolk's colored teachers, that teachers of both races should be paid equally for similar work and similar qualifications, is, in our opinion, nothing more than just and fair. There seems to us to be no reasonable objection to such a policy."

"The white professors ridicule the superstition that colored persons can live on less money than white persons, and charge that the major cause of the race problem is the widespread economic discrimination to which Negroes are subjected.

The Richmond **Times-Dispatch** has also endorsed the equal salary fight.

It is certainly heartening to find white people of prominence speaking up in this manner, and it indicates a growing understanding among the more enlightened and influential Southern white people of the meaning of democracy.

Under the circumstances it is disappointing to find so many prominent Negro educators in the South failing to speak up with equal courage and certainty on a question that is almost unanimously supported by the rank and file teachers.

Colored Group Loses Suit on Teachers' Pay

School Board Can Fix Own Scale, Judge Rules at Norfolk

Norfolk, Va., May 31.—Judge A. R. Hanckel of Circuit Court today dismissed an action brought by Norfolk's colored principals and school teachers to force equalization of salaries with white principals and teachers. His ruling was made on a demurrer filed by the city.

A writ of mandamus was asked by the colored educators to compel the city' school board to pay them the same salaries paid white principals and teachers with the same qualifications.

Judge Hanckel, in sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the petition, stated the Virginia law gives the school board certain discretion in fixing the salaries of teachers and thereby the court could not substitute any discretionary powers of its own in the case.

The suit had the support of the Virginia State Teachers Association, a colored organization composed of 4,500 members, and the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 1, 1939

Negro Teachers Denied Pay Equal To That of Whites

NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—(A.P.)—Negro principals and teachers were denied a writ of mandamus today to compel the Norfolk city school board to pay negro educators salaries equal to those of white instructors of the same qualifications.

Judge Hanckel of circuit court dismissed the action on a demurrer filed by the city. He stated the Virginia law gives the school board certain discretionary powers in applying and fixing the salaries of teachers, and the court could not substitute any discretionary powers of its own in the case.

The petition was asked by Aline Elizabeth Black, a teacher at the Booker T. Washington high school, who brought the suit on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated.

She contended negro principals and teachers with equal qualifications are receiving less pay than white principals and teachers because of race and color, a violation, she claimed, of the United States constitution.

Her attorney noted an appeal to the Virginia state supreme court of appeals from Judge Hanckel's decision.

Equal Salaries Movement Strange But Much Needed

Editor, Journal and Guide: Very often in my travels in this section, I have been quite honored, being a Norfolkian, by the praise both colored and white people have paid Miss Aline Black for her courageous effort to have salaries of teachers equalized in Virginia. I feel doubly honored since I studied under Miss Black, and I feel that it is no more than proper that I should share these honors with all of those for whom this movement is being advanced.

It seems to me that our race is chained to the earth by its fears, and it gropes about in its captivity; yet at times it finds strange harmonies within the circle in which it is confined. Norfolk has often been praised for having given birth to certain harmonies such as, the United Order of Tents, Y. M. C. A. secretaryship for colored men, Sons of Norfolk, and others, all of which are only blocks that should serve to brace the present undertaking.

Likewise, this movement which Miss Black has taken upon her shoulders is a strange but much needed harmony. She has dared to make a move in an age of transition, such a time as many of the world's greatest movements were advanced. She stands as one born between two ages. Her roots are in a dying age, which tortures us all by its fears and superstitions; yet her leaves and branches reach up into the light of the age that is dawning. She is a tribute to the race members of our city. Her stand calls for, not only courage and ability, but for faith and belief.

I hope that this movement will imprint itself upon the minds of the young thinking Negroes, that they might know that in whatever way they turn, they are weighed by chance, but chance favors the prepared mind.

—REV. WILLIAM H. MOLBON
Newton Center, Mass.

Sacred Profession Ballot Can Correct Unequal Salaries

Editor, Journal and Guide: The teaching profession is sacred because it deals with young people. But however sacred as it is, one should be paid a living wage and not have to work on a charity basis. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the salaries of teachers are regulated by the state. Those who pay the most taxes get the greatest benefits.

What is being done in Virginia may be remedied or changed and those who pay their taxes and vote are the ones to do so. Virginia has its vices and virtues, but those who are forging ahead in other states are using all of their own means and are not sitting down and complaining. They use their God-given powers and the ballot, the most effective tool for a free people.

It is all right to invite outside sources to help us after we have exhausted all of our means. From time immemorial there has been good will between the real white people of Virginia and its colored citizens. This is not social equality but the spirit which enables both races to live together peaceably. We do not have to fight alone in any just cause, for God is just and is always on the side of right. He gives strength to the faint, and raises up friends for the weak.

Marian Anderson, Joe Louis and the late Dr. Booker T. Washington did not make it with us alone for some of us are the last to see anything worth while in our race until someone else crowns the king. We fail in some efforts because we use the wrong procedure to reach our objectives. What we want is equal salaries for similar certificates.

Before us in Virginia stands the open door. Problems as vital as that of teachers' salaries should not be tampered with by the honor seeker.

Yorktown, Va.

—J. T. HOLMES

Norfolk Refuses Equal Pay; NAACP Set to File Suit

RICHMOND, Va. — The Norfolk school board has turned down the petition of Miss Aline Elizabeth Black to equalize her salary with that of white high school teachers doing the same work.

A. H. Foreman, white chairman of the board, in a letter to NAACP attorneys handling Miss Black's case, stated:

"We beg to advise that the school board of the City of Norfolk has carefully considered the petition presented by you for Aline Elizabeth Black, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School, located in the City of Norfolk, Va., relative to the payment of the salaries of teachers.

"The school board is of the opinion that the matter of salaries to be paid to teachers is one of contract between the teacher and the school board and is not controlled by any law, rule or regulation affecting civil rights."

A copy of the letter was also sent Miss Black.

Litigation is expected to be begun within a week in the Corporation Court in Norfolk.

Mr. Marshall said his procedure would be first to examine all minutes of the school board by subpoena, if necessary, and then prepare his case for the courts.

Is Chemistry Teacher

Miss Black is a chemistry teacher in the Booker T. High School and holds a bachelor of science degree from Virginia State College, and M.S. from the University of Pennsylvania.

She is working toward a doctor of philosophy degree at New York University.

She has been in the Norfolk school system for ten years and earns $1045 annually, while white teachers in the high schools, teaching the same subject, receive $2,100 and thereabouts.

The chemistry teacher filed suit against the Norfolk board for equal pay last November.

To File Two More

Two more petitions will be filed by teachers in two Virginia counties by the middle of the month, it was also reported.

The NAACP is preparing the necessary papers to file suit against Virginia counties that do not provide for bus transportation for colored students to and from schools, as whites enjoy.

This move on the part of the organization was brought about by the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Gaines case.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
March 12, 1939

Teachers Pay Test Case on Court Docket

Petition for Mandamus for Equal Status Returnable Tomorrow

The recent petition filed in the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk for a writ of mandamus to compel the Norfolk City School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools, to pay Negro school principals and teachers the same salaries paid to white principals and teachers with the same educational qualifications, is returnable tomorrow morning.

This does not mean that the case will be heard tomorrow, but it is among others that will be before the court when the docket is called for the new term of court, starting tomorrow, and some definite date will be set for the trial of the case.

The action was brought by one Negro teacher, Aline Elizabeth Black, for more than 12 years an instructor in the Booker T. Washington High School for Negroes, who set forth in the petition that she was suing in behalf of herself and all other Negro principals and teachers who are employed in the city schools under like circumstances.

It is claimed in the petition that the school board maintains basic salary schedules for teachers in the city and that the salaries for Negroes are much lower than those for whites. It is charged that this difference is caused by no other reason than the race and color of the Negroes and that the system is in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia and contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

No formal answer yet has been filed by the school board and Mr. Mason, but A. H. Foreman, chairman of the board, issued a statement the day the action was lodged in the clerk's office, saying that the school board had always taken the position that teacher pay was a matter of contract between the board and each individual teacher and was not controlled by any regulation controlling civil rights.

According to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is backing the suit here, similar actions are pending in the courts of several other Southern States, although this is the first such test case of its kind filed in Virginia.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
March 3, 1939

Negro Teachers Ask Same Salary Scale As Whites

File Mandamus Suit Against School Board and Mason

Hearing March 13

National Association for Advancement of Colored People Backs Move

Norfolk's Negro school teachers and principals yesterday filed a petition, through one of their number, asking the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk to compel the City School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools, to pay them the same salaries being paid to white teachers with the same qualifications.

Echoes from the suit, for a writ of mandamus, are expected to be heard throughout the nation, as it is said to be the first of its kind ever filed in Virginia, and is supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose attorneys filed the suit.

The lone plaintiff in the case is Aline Elizabeth Black, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School for Negroes, who has taught in the schools here 12 years, but the suit sets forth that she sues in behalf of herself and all other persons similarly situated, which, in the layman's language, means all Negro school principals and teachers in the city. The action is returnable for a hearing before Judge Allan R. Hanckel on March 13.

The alleged legal basis for the suit is that a basic salary schedule is maintained for white and colored teachers, with the Negroes receiving less pay and that the establishment and enforcement of this basic salary schedule:

Constitution Cited

"Is unlawful and arbitrary and in violation of the Constitution of the laws of the State of Virginia and denies to the petitioner (Aline Elizabeth Black) and others of her race the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and is a denial of due process of law guaranteed by the said amendment."

Filing of the suit also brought to light for the first time that the same Negro school teacher filed a petition with the School Board and Mr. Mason last October 27, asking for the establishment and enforcement of a salary schedule providing that all school principals and teachers in the city with the same qualifications, regardless of color, be paid the same salaries without dictinction in race or color, and that this petition was refused.

The Norfolk School Board has adopted the position that teacher pay is a matter of contract between the individual teacher and the School Board and is not controlled by any regulations affecting civil rights, Chairman A. H. Foreman said yesterday in commenting on the suit.

Setting up the claim that unless the court grants her petition for a writ of mandamus to "secure, preserve and enforce the rights of the petitioner. . . she will suffer irreparable injury and will be without redress or remedy," the petitioner asks that such a writ be granted to:

(1) Compel the School Board and Mr. Mason to establish and enforce a schedule equal to all teachers and principals in the city who have the same qualifications; (2) compel these officials then to pay the salaries fixed by such a schedule, and, (3) "to order and require such other and further relief and protection to petitioner and her rights as may be proper and necessary. ."

Suit in Maryland

(P. B. Young, publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Negro

newspaper, said yesterday that the suit was sponsored jointly by the Virginia State Teachers' Associa ion, a Negro organization com sed of 4,500 members, and the rginia Conference of the National ssociation for the Advancement f Colored People.

(He also said that this action is the first such test suit of its kind in Virginia, although others may be instituted later, but that it is not the first of its kind in the South, as a similar action is pending in Maryland.)

All the attorneys of the petitioners' legal staff are attorneys for the N. A. A. C. P. They are headed by Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel for the organization of 69 Fifth avenue, New York City. The other lawyers are J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., of Richmond, and Charles H. Houston and Leon A. Ransom, of Washington.

In starting her petition, the plaintiff in the action sets forth her educational qualifications, including a B. S. degree from the Virginia State College, an M. S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and work toward a Ph.D degree at New York University. She holds, the petition says, a Collegiate Professional teaching certificate in Virginia, expiring in 1946.

It is alleged in the petition that all Negro principals and teachers here are paid pursuant to a basic salary schedule and that their salaries are less than those paid to white principals and teachers with identical qualifications in all cases and that the basic salary schedule calls for much lower minimum salaries for Negro teachers new in the school system than for white teachers similarly situated and a much higher maximum schedule for new white teachers than for new Negro teachers, but that the Negroes have to meet the same qualifications as the whites.

There are other similar allegations, all of which charge that the differences in various groups are all due solely to race and color.

Schedule of Salaries

All figures quoted in the petition and in a schedule of salaries attached as an exhibit are based on 1938 salaries, and are given here as set forth in the petition, but, for 1939, they were increased by 2 per cent.

In the petitioner's specific instance, she says she now is being paid a basic salary of $1,056.10 annually (this would be subject to a 2 per cent increase, if brought up to date), and that the said basic salary schedule calls for a minimum salary of $970 and a maximum salary of $1,900 for white female teachers.

It is set forth that in 1936-37, the city schools paid white female high school teachers an average of $1,627 per year and Negro high school teachers only $950, on an average, at the same time.

Other details on salary schedules, as set forth in the petition, (still without the 1939 increases of 2 per cent), follow:

(Salaries now being paid teachers new to the system are shown first. Maximum salary being paid, affecting only those in system before increment plan was discontinued are shown second):

Negro

Elementary—Normal certificate $597.50—$960.10; degree, $611—$960.

High school—Women, $699—$1.105.20; men, $784.50—$1.235.

White

Elementary—Normal certificate $850—$1,425; degree, $937.90—$1425.

High school—Women, $970—$1,900; men, $1,200—$2,185.

Charlotte (N. C.) Observer
March 3, 1939

Colored Teachers Ask Equal Salary

Seek Same Pay Rate As That Of Their White Colleagues

NORFOLK, March 3—(AP)—A suit for a writ of mandamus to compel the City School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools, to pay colored teachers as much as white instructors will be heard in Circuit Court here on March 13.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed the petition yesterday in the name of Aline Elizabeth Black, a teacher at the Booker T. Washington High School for Negroes. The petition states, however, that she sues in behalf of herself and others similarly situated.

The discriminatory rate of pay received by the colored teachers, the petition alleges, denies to the petitioner and others of her race the equal protection of the law as provided by the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

P. B. Young, colored newspaper publisher, said the suit was sponsored jointly by the Virginia State Teachers' Association, a colored organization, and the Virginia Conference of the N. A. A. C. P.

The action, he said, was the first test suit of its kind in Virginia although a similar action is pending in the courts of Maryland.

Norfolk, Va Pilot
March 5, 1939

Professors Favor Negro Pay Equality

Eight Members of William and Mary Faculty Here Approve

Outline Viewpoint

Demand of Norfolk Teachers Group Seen by Them as 'Fair and Just'

Eight members of the faculty of the Norfolk Division, College of William and Mary, yesterday went on record favoring pay for Negro teachers equal to that paid white teachers for similar work and similar qualifications.

Their letter to the editor of the Virginian-Pilot, expressing this viewpoint, follows on the heels of a suit instituted in the Circuit Court of Norfolk by which the Negro teachers seek to obtain salaries commensurate with those paid white teachers.

The eight members of the Division faculty signing the letter include Dr. W. Gerald Akers, professor of modern languages; Dr. Ernest W. Gray, associate professor of English; George E. Gregory, instructor in English; Robert C. McClelland, assistant professor of ancient languages; F. A. McDonald, instructor in philosophy and psychology; Dr. Perry Y. Jackson, professor of chemistry; A. Lee Smith, assistant professor of mathematics, and Miss Alice R. Burke, registrar and instructor in government.

"No Reasonable Objection"

Their letter follows:

"The thesis of Norfolk's colored teachers, that teachers of both races should be paid equally for similar work and similar qualifications, is, in our opinion, nothing more than just and fair. There seems to us to be no reasonable objection to such a policy.

"The common superstitution that a colored person can live on less money than a white person, when considered intelligently, boils down to the simple fact that any person who is paid little must of necessity adopt a lower standard of living than one who is paid more. The major cause of our whole 'race problem' is the widespread practice of economic discrimination on no other basis than that of color. Our white teachers are doubtless underpaid, but this unfortunate fact is no excuse for discrimination."

The Circuit Court suit instituted Thursday was brought by the Virginia State Teachers Association, a Negro organization, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the name of Aline Elizabeth Black, a teacher for 12 years at Booker T. Washington High School.

One-third of Faculty

The suit is a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the School Board and Superintendent of Schools C. W. Mason to pay Negro teachers salaries equal to those paid white teachers with the same qualifications. It charges racial discrimination in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The eight faculty members signing the letter from the Norfolk Division represent slightly more than one-third of the 22 persons teaching there.

Salary Petition Refused

School Board's Stand Given In Letter To Alston

11-4-39

For the second time within a year the Norfolk school board has refused to consider a petition from a colored teacher in the local public schools asking for equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers.

The board, in refusing the last petition, which was sent by Melvin O. Alston, 1510 O'Keefe Street, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School stated, in a letter to Mr. Alston, that it would be glad to relieve any teachers of their obligations if any of them is "dissatisfied with the salary provisions of the contracts of employment."

The first petition was sent by Miss Aline Black in an effort to gain equalization of equal salaries. Her pettiion was followed by legal action, but the case was later withdrawn.

This is to advise the School Board of Norfolk at a meeting held yesterday carefully considered the petition presented by you on behalf of Melvin O. Alston, a teacher of Booker T. Washington High School of the City of Norfolk relative to the payment of salaries of teachers.

The school laws of Virginia provide that written contracts be made by the school board with all public school teachers before they enter upon their duties. These contracts are made here on form prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction of the State of Virginia, and specify the salary the teacher is to receive.

In June of this year the school board contracted as provided by the school laws for the employment of the petitioner and other teachers necessary as individuals for the operation of the public school of the city for the school year beginning September 1939.

In view of the foregoing, the school board is of the opinion that no changes of any kind different from those set forth in said contract in the salary of any public school teacher should be considered.

However, if the petitioner or any other teacher in the Norfolk public schools is dissatisfed with the salary provision of the contract of employment, the school board upon the request of any such teacher, will be glad to relieve any of them of their obligation thereunder to teach.

EDUCATION- 1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

NEW YORK N Y WORLD TELEGR
TUESDAY MAR 28 1939

Tuskegee, Negro College

By ERNIE PYLE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 28.—I've always wanted to see Tuskegee Institute. It is, as you know, the most famous school for Negroes in America.

Booker T. Washington founded it in 1881, nearly sixty years ago. It is a privately endowed institution, with no help from the taxpayers. It has become a model in Negro education.

I won't launch into a long description of what the place looks like. It looks, in fact, like any Midwestern State university.

It covers a lot of rolling ground; the campus is beautiful; there must be three dozen handsome brick building scattered around; streets and sidewalks wind about; there are dormitories and a stadium and gymnasium.

* * *

Many white visitors—businessmen, students, writers—come to visit Tuskegee. Consequently the institute has facilities for putting up visitors who have a purpose here.

There is not a white person in this whole school, even on the faculty. There are 1,150 students here; 680 boys and 470 girls. The faculty is large—about 250.

The biggest percentage of students is from the South, yet they do come from all over America and from nine foreign countries. The students on the campus are dressed like college students anywhere.

* * *

Discipline is more strict than in the ordinary college. There is no smoking on the campus. Boys can smoke in their rooms. Girls can't smoke at all. I saw an ash tray on the desk of only one faculty man.

Drunkenness and rowdyism don't go at all here. No student is allowed to have a car. Attendance at church, twice on Sunday and also on Wednesday evening, is compulsory. So is military drill.

* * *

When Booker T. Washington founded this school, no Negro who yearned for knowledge was turned away. The most ignorant, raggedy, barefoot boy could walk in and start learning.

But things have had to change. Today the student must have a certain amount of money for clothes and must have a high school education. As one official said:—

"The bulk are from our middle-class families, if you can say we have a middle class."

The tuition is $75 a year. Every student must work out at least half of his tuition. All must do manual labor in whatever course they are taking. Board and room cost only $20 a month and can be worked out. Practically all of the institute's daily labor is done by students.

The institute offers 41 separate trades. In two years you can get a "diploma"—a certificate of fitness in a trade. Or you can go on another two years and receive a bachelor of science degree. Almost any student is sure of a job at the end of two years in Tuskegee. Of last year's graduating class every single one was placed and working by September 1. There isn't a Tuskegee graduate of last year out of a job today.

* * *

Tuskegee has had three presidents. Booker T. Washington, the founder, presided until his death in 1915. Both he and Mrs. Washington are buried on the campus. Dr. Robert R. Moton served for twenty years and retired. He is president-emeritus.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson has been president since 1935. He is a young man, big like a football player. Ten years ago President Patterson was a veterinary teacher in a small college in Virginia. He got an offer to transfer to Tuskegee.

"I guess you never pictured in your wildest moments that you'd be president of Tuskegee some day, did you?" I asked him.

"I certainly didn't," he said. "Such possibility never entered my head."

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
MAR 30, 1939 A4

Music Devotees Anticipate Tuskegee Choir's Concert

When the Tuskegee Choir comes to Montgomery for a concert on Tuesday, April 4, music-lovers of the city will have opportunity to hear one of the best-known ensembles of its kind in America.

The concert is sponsored by the First Methodist Church.

William L. Dawson, the conductor, is a musician of unquestioned ability. He is thorough in his teaching and conscientious in his efforts to bring out the best in the voices of the students who become members of the institute choir.

Songs of the old South and the new South will be sung and many of the latter are arrangements by Dawson. They have a flavor of poetic richness and warmth and these late arrangements have been enthusiastically received by musical audiences, discriminating in taste, from many sections of the United States.

The Tuskegee Choir is an organization composed of a hundred voices who have been receiving the personal instruction of William L. Dawson, the conductor, and have reached by his careful training a sweet unison of voices with rich tonal qualities, seldom heard in a student organization. The Tuskegee Choir has been acclaimed in music circles as an ensemble of rare possibilities. Wherever this organization has appeared music critics have been warm in their praise of it and the laity has been stirred to deep and lasting appreciation of music.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
April 4, 1939

THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR

After President Roosevelt had listened to a concert last week by the Tuskegee Choir he remarked to Governor Dixon that it was one of the most stirring musical performances he had ever heard. The thousands of Alabamians who have heard the choir will not be surprised to learn of the praise given it by Mr. Roosevelt. Eminent music critics throughout the country have acclaimed the Tuskegee group as one of the finest of its kind ever created.

Last year Montgomerians were so enthusiastic about a performance given here that it was necessary to arrange for a return engagement. Even the second time the choir was here the City Auditorium was filled to capacity.

Tonight the choir makes its first appearance in Montgomery this season, and again it is sponsored by the First Methodist Church. The opportunity to hear these singers will not be missed by any person who knows what finished artists they really are.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
MAR 27, 1939 A5

Tuskegee Players To Show at Tullibody

What promises to be one of the outstanding features in entertainment at the local college is the appearance of the Little Theater group of the famous Tuskegee institute in Tullibody chapel Friday night, April 7. This group of players has won recognition for its fine showing in dramatic productions. Professor Sanders Walker, the director, feels confident that all Montgomery play lovers will be well pleased at the announcement.

Tuskegee Alumni Pledge $5,000 Toward Continuanc Of Nurse Training School

6-17-39

The New York Chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association in joining with the General Alumni Association of Tuskegee in its campaign to raise $5,000 toward saving the Nurse Training School. At a recent meeting, the New York Chapter pledged $200 toward the amount needed and is holding a series of public meetings for this purpose.

The first of these meetings was at Abyssinian Baptist Church Wednesday evening, June 7, at which time several prominent speakers appeared. These included Dr. John A. Kenney, former medical director of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital; Dr Peter Marshall Murray, who has attended several clinics at Tuskegee; Dr. Jose N. Cesteros, a graduate of the high school department at Tuskegee; Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts Frank Chisholm and Miss Petra Pinn. Musical numbers were featured on the program.

On Sunday, June 11, a dinner dance was given at the Jewel Restaurant, 2387 Seventh avenue. Ashton C. Kitchens was program chairman.

COVINGTON, KY., POST
MAR 14, 1939 M24

TRAVELING

With Ernie Pyle

TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Before coming here, I had a misconception of Tuskegee Institute. I thought it was a school of higher learning; a Harvard of the Negro race.

I couldn't have been more wrong. Booker T. Washington started it as a trade school, and a trade school it still is. It teaches Negroes to work.

I have known little about Booker T. Washington. But his spirit is still around here, and in just a couple of days you "get it."

Booker T. Washington never thought the Negro race should consider itself equal in all things with the white race. He said, "It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges."

That's where Tuskegee stands today. It doesn't put any phoney high-toned ideas into student's heads. It wants only to prepare them to work diligently and honestly, and enlarge their characters, generation after generation, until they are capable of being a real and natural part of the civilization into which they were thrown so suddenly, unwilling and bewildered.

Tuskegee is succeeding. On our first evening here, I took a walk around the campus before supper. And to my astonishment every student I met, boy or girl, spoke to me.

Later I asked if the students were instructed to do this. They said no, it was just an old Tuskegee custom, and the students pick it up the minute they come. Friendliness and courtesy, they are taught, will help them in life after they leave here.

FOR TWO DAYS I have been hotfooting it around here, and the thing that impressed me most is this: In not one instance has anybody made me aware that he is black and I am white. You almost forget it here.

We went last night to the gymnasium to see the basketball games. The gymnasium was packed. We were the only white people there. Throughout the game I talked (when it was possible to be heard) with the colored girl who sat next to me. We talked as two people would anywhere.

Nobody in that whole gymnasium ever made us conscious, either by staring or by over-attention, that we were whites among blacks. We were doing them no favor by being there, yet we were sincerely welcome.

I TALKED FRANKLY with President Frederick F. Patterson about it. He calls it the "Tuskegee spirit." But whatever you call it, it is something that few Negroes and too-few whites ever acquire. If all the Negroes in America could come to Tuskegee; and if all the white people could go to a similar school that taught the dignity of association that Tuskegee teaches, how much greater harmony there could be between our two races.

And that brings us up to a point that is grave. Tuskegee is in financial trouble. They'll need $50,000 to break even next year. The mere thought of $50,000 scares me to death. But it's just chicken feed to some people. How about it, somebody?

Asheville N C Citizen
April 4, 1939

THIS MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

"No man, black or white, from North or South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

* * * *

Booker Washington's words, engraved on Keck's statue of him at Tuskegee Institute, may have been noted by President Roosevelt when he visited there last Thursday.

MR. GRAVES

As Tuskegee celebrated its Founders Day last week, Mr. Roosevelt and all others who participated might properly have recalled the words, and the fact that this greatest of all Negro educational institutions owes its origin to the common ideal of a Southern white man and a Southern Negro. Not all the money that comes to the Southern Negro from the North nor all the social and political recognition that go to him in the North, are worth as much to him as the affection and co-operation he receives (and must continue to receive) from the decent white people of the South. It was upon this affection and co-operation that Booker Washington based the statesmanship of his people. He would not hate, and he knew that decent white men would not hate.

* * * *

George W. Campbell, a Tuskegee banker, was the white man, and Lewis Adams, a mechanic and ex-slave, the black one, who joined in petitioning authorities at Hampton Institute in May 1881 to start a normal school for Negroes in Alabama and in securing a charter from the State of Alabama. Out of that came the Tuskegee Institute of today.

* * * *

Conversant as he is with the ways of the South, even the President may have been puzzled when he was in Alabama last week if he read the advertisements there of a concert to be given in the Birmingham Municipal Auditorium by Marian Anderson, the Negro singer who was denied Constitution Hall and the Central High School Auditorium in Washington. But at Tuskegee they could have told him that in this same auditorium in this same Deep South city two years ago the Civic Symphony Orchestra featured a "Negro Folk Symphony No. 1" written by Tuskegee's Director of Music Dawson, and that Director Dawson and other members of his race were seated in a box at the performance, and that when the orchestra concluded the playing of his great symphony the whole audience, white and black, stood up and applauded the artist.

* * * *

Whatever the explanation of the refusal of Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson, we, for one, cannot believe it reflects an antipathy for the Negro in the rank and file of the Daughters of the American Revolution or a willingness to deny recognition to genuine artists without regard to race or class. We believe the Daughters must be too mindful of the part played in American history by Negroes for that. We believe they must remember too well the 5,000 Negroes who fought for America in the very Revolution whose name the Daughters bear. We believe they know too well the story of Crispus Attucks, the Negro whose blood was the first spilled for America in that Revolution.

* * * *

Crispus Attucks, according to the Dictionary of American Biography, was the leader of the mob which precipitated the "Boston Massacre." There is a monument to him on Boston Common, unveiled in 1888. "Almost a giant in stature", according to John Adams, he led a band of 50 or 60 men from Dock Square to the present State Street on the evening of March 5, 1770, in protest against British injustices and was killed when the band encountered a group of British troops and shots were exchanged. Some historians have argued that he was an Indian, others that he was of mixed Indian and Negro blood, but in most accounts he is described as a mulatto and is supposed to have been owned by Deacon William Browne, of Framingham, Mass.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
April 4, 1939

Tuskegee Choir Concert Will Be Event Of Note This Evening

William L. Dawson, conductor of the famous Tuskegee Choir, will bring that outstanding musical organization to Montgomery tonight for an engagement at the City Auditorium. The Tuskegee choir has met with tremendous success not only on the concert stage but also on the radio. The choir was engaged by the National Broadcasting Company for a series of thirty minute engagements on coast-to-coast hookups and received praise from people in all walks of life for the rare beauty and sweetness of their songs.

Students from all sections of the United States have gone to the well-known Tuskegee Institute not only for the type of education that it offers but also because of the excellent instruction in music that they are able to obtain. Many of these students find it to their advantage to become members of the Institute Choir because of the opportunity offered them to further their musical education under one of the most outstanding musicians of their own race who is a genius in interpreting the deep feeling and fervor of the Negro spirituals, and who at the same time sings the works of the master's with equal feeling and understanding.

The appearance of the Tuskegee Choir in Montgomery is sponsored by the women of the First Methodist Church. Tickets have been placed on sale at McGehee's Drug Store, Montgomery Fair and Dean's Drug Store.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
March 30, 1939

Music Devotees Anticipate Tuskegee Choir's Concert

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William L. Dawson, the conductor, is a musician of unquestioned ability. He is thorough in his teaching and conscientious in his efforts to bring out the best in the voices of the students who become members of the institute choir.

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The Tuskegee Choir has been acclaimed in music circles as an ensemble of rare possibilities. Wherever this organization has appeared music critics have been warm in their praise of it and the laity has been stirred to deep and lasting appreciation of music.

* * *

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE; COMMENTS ON

Andalusia, Ala., News
May 11, 1939

OUR TRIP TO TUSKEGEE AND MONTGOMERY—

Miss Britt's room began planning the trip in January and we worked on these plans until our trip was realized last Friday. We traveled in six cars. Those who drove the cars were Miss Lila Mae Britt, Mrs. R. L. Jimmerson, Mrs. Guy Wilder, Mrs. Glenn Avant, Mr. C. O. Mathews and Tom Head, Jr. We left Friday morning about six o'clock and as soon as we arrived in Montgomery we went through the new Highway Building where we learned many interesting things about the traffic laws of our state. From the Highway Building we went to the State Capitol and from there to the Little White House. We were led through the building by guides. These buildings were very interesting as we have been studying the War Between the States and we added some interesting things to our knowledge of it. A veteran of this war, General Paul Sanguenetti, was at the capitol and gave us much first-hand information of this war since he was under Gen. Robert E. Lee. We saw so many things in Jefferson Davis's home, that it made us feel as if he were still living there. After learving the Little White House we started on our trip to Tuskegee. We stopped at the Log Cabin three miles this side of Tuskegee to eat lunch. Everywhere we went great hospitality was shown us, and these people gave us the use of one of their dining rooms to spread lunch. After lunch we went on to the Tuskegee Institute. Upon arrival we were given a guide to take us where we wanted to go. We visited the following places:—the home off Booker T. Washington, the library, the gymnassium, the dining hall, the chapel, and Dr. Carver's laboratory. We learned many things about the progress of education since this is the largest negro school in the world. We have been studying the products of the Southern States and were greatly impressed by the many useful things that Dr. Carver has made from our own products of the South. These grounds, the buildings and the town of this Institute show the progress and worthwhile education of these people. We returned home that night, feeling we had accomplished much pleasure and learning from our trip.

—MARJORIE DOWE HEAD.

RECORD CROWD ATTENDS TUSKEGEE GRADUATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 1 — (ANP)—A record-breaking crowd, said to be the largest since the 50th anniversary celebration, was present last Monday at Tuskegee Institute's 5[illegible]th annual graduation program which was climaxed by the award of [illegible]00 degrees, certificates and diplomas by President Frederick D. Patterson.

Graduation Day highlights: A forceful address by Dr. Howard W. Odum, (white), famed sociologist, author of "The Southern Regions" and professor of sociology at University of North Carolina; a stirring pledge of loyalty by N. R. McCray, representing the reunion class of 1929; a speech "Making Education Real for Rural Communities", by Margaret Young, highest honor student, and induction of the class of 1939 into the General Alumni Association by Capt. A. J. Neely, executive secretary. Among the dignitaries present was Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, member of the Rosenwald foundation.

A feature of the afternoon program was the presentation of Rev. Philip P. Wright, class of '88, Wetumpa, Ala. On behalf of the six surviving members of his class, Rev. Wright presented a check for $85 to President Patterson as a token of their confidence in his administration.

Tuskegee the Mecca

TUSKEGEE Institute, long a center of cultural activity for Negroes, and the birthplace of ideas and moves that have meant advancement for our group in many lines, is soon to have an infantile paralysis center, where treatment of crippled children may be carried on in an institution built and equipped for that purpose, as a result of a recently announced grant of more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. This is good news for the Negroes of the whole country and especially will it prove valuable to Tuskegee. The site of the Veteran's Facility and the probable site for an aviation school for Negroes, with the addition of the Infantile Paralysis Center, the famed Alabama institution will soon be, in fact, the Mecca for the Negro population of the United States, where they may have hope of gaining satisfaction for all of their varied desires.

The outstanding work that has been accomplished at this Alabama institution is alone responsible for its having been chosen as the site for so important an institution a the infantile paralysis center will prove to be; and the recognition that it will thus gain will serve to further magnify the wisdom of the man who founded and laid the ground work of the institute. There has never been any cause to discount the importance of the place that Tuskegee fills in the life of the whole Negro people. With the addition of the center for treatment of infantile paralysis, there will be additional proof of its importance as a dynamic center from which goes forth the power of beneficence and achievement through the work accomplished there by those who are actively engaged in carrying on its many and varied activities.

Needless to say, we are proud of this new recognition that has come to so worthy an institution as is Tuskegee Institute.

Current Opinion

TUSKEGEE DESERVES MORE THAN IT RECEIVES

Another announcement for Tuskegee Institute finds that famous and useful school in a sound and healthy condition, but suffering nevertheless from the same ills that endowed institutions the land over are suffering from.

For a decade the living waters of philanthropists have been failing. The investments of institutions have declined in value along with the investments of individual citizens. Private philanthropists have been in no position to increase their gifts; on the contrary they have had to curtail their donations.

In consequence the revenues of Tuskegee Institute have been drastically reduced. It has been necessary for President F. D. Patterson to meet the situation by drastically curtailing the functions of Tuskegee Institute. The excisions he has made have been painful and unfortunate, but inescapable, and "The Advertiser" knows that his board of trustees has been pleased at his efficiency and courage in meeting the crisis.

It is deplorable that so powerful an agency for the advancement of our common civilization here in the Deep South should be crippled at this turning point in its history by the drying up of its resources. But it is in the public interest, it is in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, for our people, white and black, to understand that Tuskegee Institute is not "rich." It is no longer easy prey for those that regard it as a good thing. It has become at last a public responsibility, even as from the beginning it has been a public benefaction. Since 1881 Tuskegee Institute has contributed richly to the people—the whole people of Alabama—without receiving anything in return except a nominal appropriation from the state and the lip service of white orators and white editorial writers.

If the inherent capacity of Tuskegee Institute to strengthen the bright pillars of civilization in Alabama is to be preserved, "The Advertiser" submits that the white people of Alabama must contribute more of their money to its support than in the past. Endowment funds are no longer equal to the demands upon them at Tuskegee, but the demands of our people, white and black, upon the flowing well-springs at Tuskegee are greater, not less than they were in the lush days of the past.

It is, therefore, the opinion of "The Advertiser" that the legislature of Alabama should now consider its apparent duty to increase, and substantially, its appropriation for the support of Tuskegee Institute. We in Alabama cannot go on forever receiving and not giving!—Montgomery Advertiser.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 1, 1939

Tuskegee Quintet To Sing Here

The Chattanooga Council of the Southern Negro Youth Council will present the Tuskegee Institute Quintet, featuring Negro melodies at First Baptist Church, East Eighth Street, Friday, June 9, at 8:15 p.m.

The quintet is touring in the interest of the school, which was founded by B. T. Washington. The quintet broadcasts regularly from the school and has gained national recognition. The quintet appeared recently on the program of the Youth Congress which convened at Birmingham, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
June 5, 1939

TUSKEGEE WAGON LEAVES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 5—A new station wagon, with Tuskee institute printed in clear black letters left the campus today for a three month's tour up the Atlantic coast and through New England. In the station wagon were six Tuskegee men bent on winning friends for the institute and singing their way into hearts and pockets in the interest of education.

TUSKEGEE QUINTET ON SUMMER TOUR

The Tuskegee Quintet, under direction of Frank Chish olm, field agent, is making a tour of the Atlantic Seaboard and New England. Before reaching New Eng land the quintet will fill engagements in North and South Carolina, Virginia and Washington, D. C. President F. D. Patterson will join the group some time during the summer. Left to right: Standing—Richard Montgomery, baritone; Otis Wright, first tenor; Willis Brown, second tenor; seated—Charles Foxx, second tenor, and William Wiley, bass and director.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE-HERALD
JUN 3, 1939 J13

QUINTET TO SING

Tuskegee Institute Vocalists To Be At Woodlawn Church

Dr. James D. Hunter, pastor of Woodlawn Methodist Church, has announced the quintet from Tuskegee Institute will furnish the musical program for the services Sunday night. The public is invited to hear these singers. Dr. Hunter will preach a special sermon for graduates.

Holy communion will be administered at the morning hour.

Newberry S. C. Observer
June 9, 1939

NOTICE!

Noted negro singers from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will give a recital featuring negro music at Drayton Street School on Thursday June 8th, at 8:30 p. m. Special reserved seats for our white friends. Admission 25c and 15c.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
JUN 3, 1939 J13

QUINTET TO SING

Woodlawn Methodist To Hear Tuskegee Musical Group

The Quintet from Tuskegee Institute will render special numbers at the service at Woodlawn Methodist Church, Sunday evening according to Dr. James D. Hunter, pastor. This is one of the outstanding musical organizations in the South.

It is expected that a large congregation will be present to hear this program.

Dr. Hunter will bring a special message in keeping with the commencement season when he will speak Sunday.

Dr. Hunter will administer the Holy Communion at the morning hour, 11 a.m. J. P. Denton, choir director, will plan a musical program in keeping with the occasion.

The board of stewards will meet at 7:30 p.m. Monday at the church. M. B. Taylor, vice chairman, will preside.

Announces Engagement

MR. AND MRS. W. W. HAYES of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Lucille Marian Hayes to Hugh B. Holland, son of W. W. Holland, Suffolk, Va. Miss Hayes and Mr. Holland are both Hampton graduates.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 23, 1939

TUSKEGEE DESERVES MORE THAN IT RECEIVES

Another announcement for Tuskegee Institute finds that famous and useful school in a sound and healthy condition but suffering nevertheless from the same ills that endowed institutions the land over are suffering from.

For a decade the living waters of philanthropists have been falling. The investments of institutions have declined in value along with the investments of individual citizens. Private philanthropists have been in no position to increase their gifts; on the contrary they have had to curtail their donations.

In consequence the revenues of Tuskegee Institute have been drastically reduced. It has been necessary for President F. D. Patterson to meet the situation by drastically curtailing the functions of Tuskegee Institute. The excisions he has made have been painful and unfortunate, but inescapable, and The Advertiser knows that his board of trustees has been pleased at his efficiency and courage in meeting the crisis.

It is deplorable that so powerful an agency for the advancement of our common civilization here in the Deep South should be crippled at this turning point in its history by the drying-up of its resources. But it is in the public interest, it is in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, for our people, white and black, to understand that Tuskegee Institute is not "rich." It is no longer easy prey for those that regard it as a good thing. It has become at last a public responsibility, even as from the beginning it has been a public benefaction. Since 1881 Tuskegee Insttiute has contributed richly to the people—the whole people of Alabama—without receiving anything in return except a nominal appropriation from the state and the lip service of white orators and white editorial writers.

If the inherent capacity of Tuskegee Institute to strengthen the bright pillars of civilization in Alabama is to be preserved, The Advertiser submits that the white people of Alabama must contribute more of their money to its support than in the past. Endowment funds are no longer equal to the demands upon them at Tuskegee, but the demands of our people, white and black, upon the flowing well-springs at Tuskegee are greater, not less, than they were in the lush days of the past.

It is, therefore, the opinion of The Advertiser that the legislature of Alabama should now consider its apparent duty to increase, and substantially, its appropriation for the support of Tuskegee Institute. We in Alabama cannot go on forever receiving and not giving!

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
May 27, 1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR AT MT. PISGAH

In answer to a popular request, the Tuskegee Institute choir will sing at the morning service at Mt. Pisgah tomorrow (Sunday) and will appear at Orangeburg at night.

The large audience which turned out last night, was literally thrilled through and through by the remarkable program rendered by these entertainers.

OPELIKA, ALA., NEWS
MAY 29, 1939 M25

Final Band Concert Tuskegee Inst. Sunday

East Alabama citizens are invited to attend the final band concert for the year to be given by the Tuskegee Institute Band in the Adler band concert on White Hall Lawn at the Institute at 4:15 Sunday afternoon. Captain Frank L. Drye is conductor of this talented musical organization.

Wetumpka, Ala., Herald
May 25, 1939

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It is deplorable that so powerful an agency for the advancement of our common civilization here in the Deep South should be crippled at this turning point in its history by the drying-up of its resources. But it is in the public interest, it is in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, for our people, white and black, to understand that Tuskegee Institute is not "rich." It is no longer easy prey for those that regard it as a good thing. It has become at last a public responsibility, even as from the beginning it has been a public benefaction. Since 1881 Tuskegee Institute has contributed richly to the people—the whole people of Alabama—without receiving anything in return except a nominal appropriation from the state and the lip service of white orators and white editorial writers.

If the inherent capacity of Tuskegee Institute to strengthen the bright pillars of civilization in Alabama is to be preserved, The Advertiser submits that the white people of Alabama must contribute more of their money to its support than in the past. Endowment funds are no longer equal to the demands upon them at Tuskegee, but the demands of our people, white and black, upon the flowing well-springs at Tuskegee are greater, not less, than they were in the lush days of the past.

It is, therefore, the opinion of The Advertiser that the legislature of Alabama should now consider its apparent duty to increase, and substantially, its appropriation for the support of Tuskegee Institute. We in Alabama cannot go on forever receiving and not giving!—The Montgomery Advertiser.

Dadeville, Ala., Record
May 25, 1939

ALLAPOOSA NEGROES PAY TUSKEGEE VISIT

A group of 50 farm women and men from twelve communities left Tallapoosa County Friday, May 19, for a tour of inspection of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. George Carver's laboratory was of great interest to the group, especially the various exhibits of articles made by him.

The museum, library, dining hall, trade buildings, truck garden, veterinary hospital, creamery, poultry division, barns of pure-bred stock, and the greenhouse were of special interest to the group.

The government hospital was also visited. Refreshments for the group were furnished by the state agents, Miss L. C. Hanna and Miss T. E. Duck.

E. L. Belle, home demonstration agent, and D. D. Crawford, county agent, were in charge of the group.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 23, 1939

SPEAKER PRAISES TUSKEGEE FOUNDER

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 22—(AP)—Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina sociologist, lauded Booker T. Washington as "a trail-blazer in Southern regional development" before Tuskegee Institute's 1939 graduates here Monday.

The Negro educator's program was the forerunner of much that is now being taught and practiced, Odum declared.

"In these days of much conflict and many doubts and of reexamination of the concepts of Americanism," he said, "we are reminded again that Booker T. Washington was a great American, and that what he represented was first, last and always symbolic of the American dream for the development of the continent's resources and for opportunity for all men."

The world's largest institution of learning for Negroes, founded by Washington 54 years ago, graduated 98 degrees, gave six training certificates in nursing; 30 to trade school certificates, and 67 high school diplomas.

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced before his arrival to attend the exercises a $161,250 grant for establishment of a center to train doctors and nurses to control disease among Negroes.

GADSDEN, ALA. TIMES
MAY 13, 1939

AVIATRIX AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 13.—(AP)—Miss Hilda Yen, Chinese aviatrix on a goodwill tour over the United States, spoke in behalf of China before 3,000 in Logan Hall of Tuskegee Institute last night. She was introduced by President F. D. Patterson.

Tuskegee Choir Wins Acclaim At Concert Wednesday Evening

The Tuskegee Choir gave an inspiring and magnificent concert Wednesday evening in the Junior High School auditorium before an audience composed of both races that gave enthusiastic response to every note. Seldom has a Selma audience listened with such close attention and responded with such intent appreciation to a musical program, the absorbed stillness during the rendition of the numbers bursting into rapturous applause at their completion.

The ensemble, recognized as one of the world's great musical organizations, is an organ-like instrument upon which William L. Dawson, the conductor, plays with singing hands that call forth tone and melody in purest form, from pianissimo to fortissimo, in a mounting wave of harmony, the soft notes filling the auditorium with as distinct euphony as the more powerful and richer tones. This was particularly notable in the Sibelius "Alleluia" in which the echo from back-stage reached the farthest rafters of the building with eerie clarity.

The program was composed largely of negro traditional songs which were rendered with racial understanding superimposed by perfect training and musical comprehension. Included were superb translations of the familiar "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," "I Want to Be a Christian," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," closing with the less familiar but equally beautiful appreciated numbers were composappoeciated number were compositions by the conductors, "Ain-a That Good News," "Balm In Gilead"," "Soon-a Will Be Done," and 'Lost In the Night" by Christiansen and "Listen to the Lambs," by Dett, all sung with a flexibility and precision that emphasized the vocal and musical qualities of the perfectly trained choir. The submergence of the individual into the whole is one of the outstanding characteristics of the ensemble in which each voice is but a key of a perfectly tuned instrument played by a master.

The concert was given under the sponsorship of Dr. Edward W Gamble and the equipment committee of the colored community center for funds for furnishing the building recently completed under a W. P. A grant.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
April 27, 1939

NEWS FROM TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., April 17, 1939.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of Men in Colored Educational Institutions will convene at Tuskegee Institute, April 27-28-29.

Among the principal speakers will be Dr. F. D. Patterson, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean Thomas A. Hawkins, Howard University, Washington; Dean L. L. Watson, Manual Training School, Bordentown, New Jersey, Dean J. T. Taylor, North Carolina College, Durham; and Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work.

Tuskegee Institute was host recently to more than 1800 school girls of Macon County in the Annual Girls' Day Exercises which are held in Logan Hall. beginning at 9 o'clock and continuing until late in the afternoon. Following the devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute 'Chaplain, greetings were extended the girls in a cordial address of welcome by Miss Millie E. Leath, Tuskegee Institute. Class of 1939. Dr. F. D. Patterson., President of the Institute, conveyed the good wishes of the Institute and stressed the value of the occasion and urged the pupils of the more than 60 schools of the county assembled on this annual occasion to strive for high standards ofwomanhood and to emulate those women of the race who by hard work, clean living and constant devotion to duty had contributed to the advancement of womanhood. Other speakers on the morning program were Prof. W. B. Riley, Superintendent of Schools of Macon County: Lee A. Jones, Supervisor of Colored Schools and Miss Mina Tembeka Soga. Ouennstown, Capt. Province., South Africa, who has been a missionary in Africa for several years.

Dr. F. D. Patterson. President., announced recently that Dr. Howard W. Odum, Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, would deliver the Commencement Address in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 P.M., Monday, May 22. Dr. Odum is the author of several important and valuable publications on the South and on the Negro. He is active in participating in programs relating to matter of human relations and in sectional problems.

They Sang To Audience At World's Fair

The famed Tuskegee Institute Male Quintette now making a tour of the east on behalf of the work of Tuskegee, appeared as the stellar attraction at the World's Fair in New York July 8, during Connecticut Day Observance. They sang in the Temple of Religion there before a large throng. Members of the organization are Otis D. Wright, first tenor, a senior; Charles R. Foxx, second tenor, a senior; Willis Brown, second tenor, a sophomore; Richard Montgomery, baritone, a graduate; and William A. Wiley, bass and director, also a graduate. Frank P. Chisolm, field secretary of Tuskegee, accompanied the quintette and made a short talk.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

MONTGOMERY. ALA. JOURNAL
JAN. 18, 1939

'Tuskegee Day' Set By Class

People's Bible Unit Will Honor Towns Near Montgomery

To cement the co-operative spirit between Montgomery and surrounding cities, the non-denominational People's Bible class next Sunday will hold "Tuskegee Day" services here which the principal Sunday school classes of that city will attend.

This inter-city effort will be the first of a series of Sunday morning meetings in the Empire theater honoring neighboring Alabama towns. Leading the large delegation of Tuskegee citizens, will be Judge Dave Randall, one of the Sunday school teachers of that city.

"Dadeville Day" Set

Plans for the "out-of-town" program were inaugurated at the last meeting of the class advisory committee, composed of these members: Harley Williams, chairman, Lamar Williams, Mrs. Eunice K. Williams; Mrs. Harley Williams, Ernest W. Knabe C. Z. Windham, Emmett G. White, Miss Virginia Day, and the class officers acting in ex-officio capacity. Officers are Robert F. Park, president; J. L Ivey, vice-president; Bill Jones secretary and William Knight, treasurer.

On February 26, the People's Bible class will hold "Dadeville Day," when a large number of Dadeville citizens are expected to attend the Sunday morning services. That city's Sunday school group, to be led by Fletcher N. Farrington, has already reserved 40 seats for the occasion. A widely-known church musical organization of Dadeville will participate in the program.

The People's Bible class, successors to the Big Brother's class, meets 9 a. m., every Sunday in the Empire theater.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
January 19, 1939

NEWS BRIEFS FROM TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 7, 1939—The Los Angeles-Tuskegee Club and the Houston-Tuskegee Club have invited Cleve L. Abbott, Director of Physical Education and head football coach at the Institute, to speak to the members of the Club and visiting Club guests on February 23rd. and 25th. respectively. Both invitations had to be declined due to the fact that the dates conflict with the annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, which will be held in Logan Hall, at Tuskegee Institute, February 23, 24, and 25.

* * *

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., 7, 1939—Plans were made here this week for the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary Reunion of the Class of 1919, which will take place April 1 and 2nd, during Founder's Day exercises, and the Tenth Anniversary Reunion of the Class of 1929, which will follow the custom of celebrating its reunion during the commencement season, which will be held this year from Friday, May 19 through Monday, May 22.

Effort will be made by Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Reunion Secretary, to contact all living members of these two classes so that they may receive the announcements regarding arrangements being made by Dr F. D. Patterson, President, members of the administrative staff, alumi and students, for their entertainment on these reunion occasions.

* * *

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 7, 1939—Announcement was made today by J. Julius Flood, Personnel Director, Tuskegee Institute, of the appointment of Miss Woodia Smith, who received her Bachelor of Science degree in Education in 1936, and who later studied at Ohio State University, as investigator in the Bureau of Aid to Department Children, Springfield, Ohio.

* * *

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 7, 1939—"The Relation of the Elementary School to Occupational Choice," by Miss Irma Kingsley, Supervisor, Elementary Education, School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, which appeared in the November issue of The National Outlook, has won wide commendation according to reports reaching the Institute from various sections of the country and from persons distinguished in the field of education.

* * *

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 7, 1939—Jack Garrett, a student at Principia College, Eksah, Illinois, spent several days on the campus during the Holiday Season gathering material for a term paper which he will write on Tuskegee Intitute. Mr. Garrett said he would acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. Patterson and other administrative officials for assistance given him in the preparation of his paper.

SALEM IND DEMOCRAT
WEDNESDAY JAN 25 1939 WEEK

THE J. G. BERKEYS HOSTS TO FORTNIGHTLY CLUB

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Berkey were hosts Tuesday for the regular meeting of the Salem Fortnightly Club.

Dr. C. B. Paynter, discussing the organized fight against tuberculosis showed a film, "Let My People Live", based on a play given at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The film showed the value of early diagnosis of tuberculosis, which assures a cure, provided the diagnosis is followed by correct treatment.

A social hour followed the program.

WATCHING THE BIG PARADE

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

Murder Looms Again at Tuskegee

The alleged plot to murder Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, the present incumbent and several other big shots at the Alabama seat of learning, while tragic even in rumor, is not at all surprising to those who have followed the fortunes of this institution during the past decade.

No campus has been rocked with more tragedy and bloodshed than that housing the monument left by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, and at least half a dozen distinguished citizens to my own knowledge have come to a mysterious end during a short period of time.

This condition is attributed to the fact that the administrators have been less adept at manipulating the bloodless purge technique which has been so effective at Howard University during the same interim.

The political shenanigans have been entirely too obvious and the disappointed and disgruntled victims have had no recourse except to go about the campus blowing out the brains of all and sundry whom they suspected of having a hand in their undoing.

He Brooded

The most recent instance is that of Tracy Brannon, who, after twenty-six years of ardent and perhaps conscientious application to duty as a postmaster, was given the skids. After much brooding, he decided that only the blood of those whom he believed responsible could square up his account with fate. Foiled, he ended his own life.

* * *

Vice Principal Killed, Also

Another Tuskegee official, the vice principal, paid the supreme penalty under almost similiar circumstances a few years back when a restaurant operator suspected him of ruining his business.

For years the lunchroom proprietor enjoyed a fairly lucrative trade and went the even tenor of his ways, but when his business fell off, he believed that the vice-principal was out to ruin him.

The truth was the official had issued an order advising students to stay out of the place while he investigated rumors that intoxicating beverages were being sold on the Q. T. But his order cost him his life and the hapless businessman was shipped off to the asylum where he is still hibernating.

* * *

It Could Happen Here

By this same process of reasoning, Dean Banks of Howard University might have been slaughtered had the proprietors of local taverns taken things in their own hands when she forbade co-eds to frequent places where jitterbugs do the boogie-woogie.

But fortunately Washington is not Tuskegee, Ala.

The mystery is not that there are so many murders at Tuskegee, but that there are so few. Here we find a small, compact community which is little more than one big family, with all the hatreds, jealousies and pettiness that go with small town minds and circumscribed opportunities.

Here is a community so small that advancement may mean ousting the man ahead and kicking the man behind.

The Social Cycle

The social life is almost as vicious as the professional life. The wife of a man can be made miserable beyond endurance if the wives of the other men take the notion. This condition is made all the more intolerable by the pressure of the white crackers who surround the fringe of the campus and indulge in the questionable pleasure of being superior.

A township where the educated and cultured consort of an educated and cultured instructor is always at the mercy of a white salesperson with little or no redress in case of insult and humiliation.

So far as I know, friction of this nature has been kept at a minimum, but the ever present threat hangs heavily over the heads of those who dwell there about.

It is little wonder to me then that ever so often someone whom we least suspect of being "tetched" suddenly blows his top and other innocent victims are massacred.

* * *

Many Mysteries

Nobody has ever been able to solve the mystery of who ambushed the head nurse of the student hospital and pumped her full of lead while she was en route to a concert.

Neither has any light been thrown on the demise of the boarding house keeper who answered a knock on her door and met a .45 calibre shot head-on which dropped her cold in her tracks.

One reason why nobody has been brought to justice is that down Alabama-way when the victims are all colored the white authorities often sit around until the excitement blows over and the matter is forgotten by all concerned.

Since most of the slayings are attributed to people who have gone off their nut, the remaining administrators could be assured longevity by compulsory examinations of the population conducted by a competent psychiatrist.

Then, all they would have to do would be watch the psychiatrist and each other and probably they'd be safe.

SALISBURY N C POST
FRIDAY JANUARY 6 1939

TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, located at Tuskegee, Ala., is probably better known to the outside world than any other educational institution in America —including white institutions of higher learning. It has 120 buildings, 2,000 acres of land, a faculty of 200, a student body of approximately 2,000 and a yearly budget of half a million dollars.

Tuskegee was founded and developed by the immortal Booker T. Washington, a nameless negro boy, who started the school without a dollar of capital. (Read his "Up from Slavery" for full details.) It is managed and staffed entirely by negroes.

NEWARK N J CALL
SUNDAY JANUARY 8 1939

uskegee Has 2000 Students

Voational Education Is Stressed at Institute for Negro Youths.

Q.—Would you please tell something about the school for Negroes at Tuskegee, Ala.?

A.—Founded by the late Booker T. Washington in 1881, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is well known as a co-educational school for Negroes. The school emphasizes vocational training. It is situated in Tuskegee, a town of 3,314 (by the 1930 census), where the United States Veterans' Hospital for Negroes also is established.

In 1932 Tuskegee Institute had an enrollment of more than 2,000. Students, who must be at least 16 years of age and "of good physique," must live in the school dormitories. There are more than 125 buildings and the school receives an annual grant of funds from the Alabama Legislature. In 1932 the school had equipment valued at $2,897,584, and an endowment fund of $7,564,86.

The day school is intended for students who are able "to pay all or a greater part of their expenses." Evening classes are for those "unable to pay even the small charges made in the day school."

Night school applicants also must be able to perform adult labor. They are given day employment at the institute and receive work credits for board and lodging. While studies stress the industrial, there are also some cultural courses, and much attention is given to instruction in morals.

875 Took Part In Sports Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—More than 875 students of Tuskegee Institute participated in some form of athletics during the past school year. Football, basketball, tennis, track, baseball, archery, swimming, badminton and golf were among the sports in which these students took part.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 1939—Members of the class of 1919 of Tuskegee Institute will celebrate their 20th Anniversary Reunion during Founder's Day exercises which will be held on the Institute campus, Saturday, April 1, and Sunday, April 2. Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Class Reunion Secretary reports.

CHANGES SLATED AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Reorganization Program At Tuskegee Institute Are Announced

3-5-39

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—President F. D. Patterson, who returned Saturday from a conference with the board of trustees, said in an interview recommendations had been drafted for reorganization of the program of instruction to keeping with modern trends in education and consistent with a curtailed income.

The recommendations include elimination of the high school courses leading to the bachelor of science degree in music; a two-year program in the training of secretaries and the school of nurse training. The recommendations also include development of the school of agriculture, the school of home economics, the school of mechanical industries, the school of education and the extension work in rural education.

President Patterson said inasmuch as all these fields are important and needed in a broad program of education, the existing need for the courses eliminated would be met elsewhere. He said county authorities are being asked to operate the high school in which the enrollment at present is largely local, some 64 per cent of the students living in Macon County.

An appropriation, he said, would be sought from the state in order to continue the very valuable nurse training school.

All the announced changes have been made under careful study for five years and have been made because of a continuing reduction in cash income. This reduction has come to a point that at present the income represents a little more than one-half that was expended during the peak year, 1931.

The reorganization is a crystallization of the Tuskegee Institute program in the fields of vocational and technical education to the end that the school founded by Booker T. Washington may continue to render regional and national service.

Scholarships and grants received from several foundations have for the past few years been contributed largely in support of the technical phases of the Tuskegee Program.

TUSKEGEE WILL HEAR MITCHELL

Once the office boy of Booker T. Washington, Arthur W. Mitchell, now a member of the United States Senate, will deliver the Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute, April 2, the Sunday closest to the birthday of Booker T. Washington, President F. D. Patterson announced Saturday.

Alumni of the institution from all parts of the country will attend the Founders Day celebration this year, President Patterson said.

Through the influence of Senator Mitchell, the Senate broke a precedent and suspended business last April to honor Booker T. Washington.

Tuskegee To Open Against LeMoyne

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—The 1939 Tuskegee Institute football schedule opens with LeMoyne College in the Alumni Bowl at Tuskegee on September 23. After that the Tigers will play Morris Brown, Wilberforce, Florida A. and M. College, Morehouse College, South Carolina State College, Knoxville College, Southern University and State Teachers College in the order named.

The Tigers play seven Southern Conference games, ne intersectional game, meeting Wilberforce University at Soldier Field in Chicago, Friday night, October 13, and one game against a Southwest Conference opponent —Southern University. This game will dedicate the new $150,000 Stadium at Southern University which is nearing completion. It is expected that the Governor of Louisiana and other high state officials will be present. Tuskegee's crack 80 piece band will participate in the ceremony.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Secretary Wallace Visits 'Skegee

Daily World 11-19-39
Atlanta Ga

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace (second from left) is pictured just before addressing three thousand farmers and agricultural leaders in Logan Hall at Tuskegee Institute, at the Conference of Negro Agricultural Leaders and Farmers, Armistice Day, November 11, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, introduced P. O. Davis, director Extension Service for the State of Alabama, who presented Secretary Wallace.

After the meeting Secretary Wallace reviewed the 800 members of the Cadet Regiment and witnessed the football game between Tuskegee Institute and Knoxville College. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. George W. Carver, famed scientist, are shown in the picture.

Sec'y Wallace Talks To Farm Unit At Tuskegee

Defender 11-18-39 Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 17—Penetrating into the deep South, where the bulk of Race farmers live, Secretary Henry A. Wallace, head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gave a striking outline of the government's farm programs designed to help the American farmer, in an address here Saturday.

Speaking to a large throng of farmers and agricultural leaders gathered from the states of Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas, Secretary Wallace told his hearers that this country cannot afford to continue conditions which deny privileges and apportunities to millions of Americans. The problem of privileges and opportunities goes beyond one of race, he assured his eager listeners.

He reminded them that as a rule, southern cotton and tobacco growers, whether white or members of the Race, whether tenant or land owner have had a hard time. They have been the victims, he said, of a system which made almost all farming a hazardous and profitless occupation.

A group of college presidents, white and Race state extension leaders and visitors from surrounding states, sat behind the secretary on the platform as Mr. Wallace described some of the methods through which the government had sought to aid the farmers and which had redounded to the benefit of Race tillers of the soil.

The day was a great one for Tuskegee institute, which was celebrating its annual homecoming and Armistice Day. Secretary Wallace touched upon the latter when he reminded his hearers that "Wars abroad make us all realize what a privilege it is to be an American. Whatever our race or creed, we can be thankful that Europe's conflict has not spread to our shores."

President Patterson presided over the exercises which were held in Logan hall. Responses to Secretary Wallace were made by President Benjamin F. Hubert of Georgia State college and Dr. George W. Carver, famed scientist who taught Mr. Wallace botany when the secretary was a lad in Iowa where he was born and where Professor Carver attended school.

The 800 members of the Tuskegee cadet regiment, Lieut. B. O. Davis Jr., United States army, P.M.S. and T., under the immediate command of Cadet Lieut. Col. Nelson S. Brooks, passed in review for the secretary, who later saw Tuskegee's football team win over Knoxville college.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
November 3, 1939

GIFTS ASKED FOR NEGRO INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute Appeals for Christmas Articles for Negro Families

Officials of Tuskegee institute Alabama school for negroes, have issued an appeal to citizens of this section for clothing, books, toys, candy and other articles suitable for Christmas gifts to Negro farm families.

According to the letter received here, the institue, which serves as a welfare to hundreds of negro families of the sharecropper and farm laborer classes, each Christmas for the past number of years has helped brighten the holiday season with gifts donted by friends throughout the country.

"Without some such service as Tukegee institute renders," the letter read, "thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

"We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed."

Packages and letters in answer to this appeal may be addressed to "F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama."

Tuskegee Club News

Rec 11-19-39

By PERCY R. HINES

Tuskegeeans of Chicago and vicinity honored the memory of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Founder of Tuskegee Institute, at special exercises held Sunday afternoon at Poro College, 4401 South Parkway, under the chairmanship of Amos C. Saunders. The occasion marked the 24th anniversary of the passing of the noted educator who started the famous Alabama school, and the program was sponsored by the Chicago-Tuskegee club. Attorney David H. Bowen was the principal speaker, and paid high tribute to the ideals and teachings of Dr. Washington, admonishing the assemblage to forever sustain the work so nobly carried on by the Founder of Tuskegee during his lifetime.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, third President of Tuskegee Institute, addressed a special meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club Monday evening, November 13th, at Poro College, 4415 South Parkway. He made the trip to Chicago especially for the assembly, following which Dr. Patterson left for Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Cincinnati, Ohio; and other cities where other groups of Tuskegeeans were addressed. He was accompanied by Alvin J. Neely, Dean of Men at Tuskegee Institute, and Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, under whose direction the itinerary is being conducted. Theodore T. (Ted) Greene was in charge of arrangements for the Chicago meeting.

Nominations of officers for the year 1940 will feature the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club, Sunday, November 26th, at 5:30 p. m., at Poro College, 4401 South Parkway. Candidates will campaign for 30 days thereafter and ballots will be cast at the December meeting. The election will be conducted by a commission to be named at the November assembly. Indications are that there will be several major changes in the executive staff of the organization. Present executives are as follows: Colonel John C. Robinson, President; Theodore T. Greene, Vice President; Miss Pearl C. Tate, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Corinne Dunagan, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Clemmons, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Una Van Zandt, Treasurer; Mrs. Corinne Eggleston, Custodian; Amos C. Saunders, Chaplain; Percy R. Hines, historian; Felix Washington, Sargeant-At-Arms; Everett L. Houser, pubic relations chairman; Ruth M. Houser, health chairman; and Daniel J. Faulkner, membership chairman.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 9, 1939

APPEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Editor, The Journal: Through a staff of consecrated, experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the fall crops there are always thousands of sharecropper and farm labor families who "didn't come out," and a large majority of this group are Negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes, and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

For many years devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm the hearts of the children.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts, and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to me at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President Tuskegee Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Tuskegee Choir Coming Here To Sing In Red Cross Show

Montgomery Advertiser
11-12-39

When the Tuskegee Choir comes to Montgomery to take part in the big show in the City Auditorium next Monday night, music lovers of central Alabama will have an opportunity to hear one of the best known ensembles of its kind in America.

And in addition to the famous Tuskegee Choir of 75 voices, the entertainment of the free show includes Mrs. Seibels's Little Symphony, dance extravaganza by Eura Beringer's pupils, violin solo by Joe Petranka with Emily Lincoln at the piano, and a genuine Montgomery "Believe It Or Not" presented by Dr. John A. Martin.

Gov. Dixon will officially start Montgomery's Roll Call, other speakers will include Henry C. Meader, Fred A. Duran and Rabbi Eugene Blachschleger. Dr. H. V. Carson, the master of ceremonies, has promised that there will be no collection and no pledges requested . . . and that no speaker will be allowed more than three minutes.

With a large army of volunteer workers all ready for the go signal, and a spirit of optimism predominant among the leaders and permeating the ranks of the entire volunteer corps, this big free entertainment at the City Auditorium will mark the official opening of the annual Roll Call of the Montgomery chapter of the American Red Cross. With such speakers and such entertainment, a capacity house is expected and all are urged to go early as the program will start promptly at 8 o'clock and officers will be on duty to close the doors when every seat is filled.

The entire Tuskegee Choir is making the trip to Montgomery just to carry its part of this celebration program and will return to Tuskegee after the show. Songs of the Old South and the new South will be sung, some of the arrangements by William L. Dawson, conductor. Every time this choir has appeared in Montgomery it has drawn a capacity house.

Coach Abbott's Daughter Breaks Up Game, 27-26

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Jessie Abbott's side court shot which she sank as the gun sounded gave the Tuskegee women's varsity basketball team a 27-26 victory over the reputedly strong Florida A. and M. College team in Logan Hall here Saturday night before a capacity crowd of enthusiastic spectators.

The game was the most sizzling girls' performance seen in Logan Hall in a number of years. Both teams displayed a strong offense and defense, a superb passing attack and an accurate eye for the basket. Dorothy Ballard led the scoring for Tuskegee with ten points. Margaret Barnes, brilliant forward, who sank four shots from the field and one from the free-throw zone, accounted for nine points, and Jessie Abbott, who provided the spark for the fine work of the forwards, gathered eight points—three baskets and two perfect charity chances which went through the hoops without touching the rims. Her victory shot, which sent the house into a frenzy, will remain an all-time gem in basketball performance.

The Tuskegee sextette went the route with only one change in the line-up. Hester Brown relieved Mable Smith who, along with Lula Hymes and Ruth Wright, allowed Florida's fine forwards very few open shots.

High scorers for the Florida team were Abbie Carr with eleven points, Leona Johnson with eight, and Bertha James with seven. Bertha James' sensational shooting was of a high calibre. She sank the shot that sent her team ahead with but 30 seconds to play only to see victory denied when Jessie Abbott sank her 25 footer.

Tuskegee Track Aces In Training

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—Tuskegee women's track and field team, National A.A.U. champions for 1937 and 1938, are gradually getting back into training for the big meets which will be held this summer and which will be climaxed with the National A.A.U. championships scheduled for Waterbury, Connecticut, in September.

Lula Hymes, national 100 meters and broad jump champion, as well as running anchor on the Tuskegee 400 meters championships relay team, will defend her honors. She won the 100 meters run at the 11th Annual Tuskegee Women's Track and Field Championships in 11.5 seconds which ties the officially recognized world record set by Helen Stephens in 1936 at the Olympic games in Berlin. Lula Hymes holds the meet record in the broad jump with a leap of 18 feet, 4½ inches. This is 4½ inches better than the accepted American mark of 18 feet made by Mable Smith, a teammate, at the final Olympic tryouts held at Providence, Rhode Island, July 4, 1936.

It is also interesting to note, insofar as records are concerned.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
FRIDAY FEB 10 1939

Lifting of Veil From Negro Shows Him Man of Ability

The South Breaks Its Shackles
Ninth of Twelve Articles

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Alabama—A bronze statue of Booker T. Washington, the great Negro educator, faces the main driveway of the Tuskegee Institute campus here. It shows the founder of the school lifting a shroud off a strong, muscular man, who is crouched to earth beneath toil looking up as if to see for the first time a light or star he had never seen before. The monument inscription says of Booker T. Washington:

He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry.

How high has this veil been lifted in the South? How well have Booker T. Washington's ideals been carried out? What of the Negro of the South today—a minority race in a democratic country in an age characterized for the rapid spread of education, industry, and communication?

If one were to stay on the Tuskegee campus to answer these questions, he could answer well. Tuskegee today under the leadership of its President, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, is following the ideal of the founder expressed in his words:

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

"We here at Tuskegee," Dr. Patterson says, "try to teach the student a trade thoroughly. We are debunking the idea to a great extent of teaching the colored boy and girl subjects which do not enable them to meet life. A student in learning a trade should do things over and over again. The trade should become a part of him. He must actually know what he is doing."

Nearly 50 Trades Taught

Nearly 50 trades are taught at Tuskegee. For instance, the school maintains a completely modern printing shop. The instructor in charge reports that the shop cannot supply the demand for operators of typesetting machines. The plant prints all of the material used by the school, including a newspaper, while training the students.

"We try to tie the shop work to production to turn out things useful to the school," Dr. Patterson says. "We do not maintain equipment merely for the student to play around with. We keep production in mind in planning courses. Our program is flexible, and we are fitting it to the demands of the day."

The Institute maintains a farm where agriculture is taught. Another department teaches boys how to become bricklayers—or plumbers—or mechanics, possibly civil engineers. Girls are given courses in domestic service, nursing, clerical work. The teaching field takes many Tuskegee graduates.

In the beautiful Tuskegee Chapel, brilliantly stained glass windows tell of the struggles of the race in terms of its songs, its "spirituals." One gains the impression at Tuskegee that many of these struggles are being overcome.

Unfortunately the Tuskegee campus does not spread all over the entire South. The Institute's influence is great. But just beyond the gates of the campus, the problems begin—the veil has not been lifted, and the immensity of the Negro's problem again is forced upon one.

Shacks, Shacks, Everywhere

Just down the avenue from this beautiful, wooded spot, where young Negro boys and girls live happy, playful, useful days, where they learn what they need to become productive citizens with responsibilities—just down the street toward the Montgomery - Atlanta Highway are found again those shacks which characterize the Negro dwelling place in the South.

Tuskegee has left off so soon and the world—the Negro's world has begun. There are no sanitary facilities with these dwellings, no glass in many of the windows, little grass in the yards, little loveliness, little cleanliness. And as one noses his car out of this center of Negro progress and industry, whether it be north to Birmingham, Ala., or Memphis or Nashville or Knoxville, Tenn., or east to Atlanta or Rome or Savannah, Ga., or Columbia, S. C., or Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or west to Jackson, Miss., Shreveport, Baton Rouge, or New Orleans, La., or Little Rock, Ark.—it matters not what direction—he will find the same drab, unpainted homes in which most of the Negroes in America dwell.

However, it may not matter so much about the paint or facilities of the home. It may not matter if the sight is unpleasant. These are material things which are gradually being changed in housing programs and which can be changed more and more. What does matter is the type of American citizen coming out of these homes. What is the Negro of the South thinking? Is he radical? Is he subject to the sway of speakers against the Government, as has sometimes been charged? Is he able to throw off the shackles of his environment to see that star Booker T. Washington discovered when the veil of ignorance was lifted?

Negro Not a Radical

Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University in Nashville, a prominent University for Negroes, says, "The Negro from a racial standpoint is neither a revolutionary nor a radical. There is hardly sufficient aggression in the Negro in some southern areas to protect his own life or fight for it. How could there be aggression of a Leftist nature?"

The outgoing Commissioner of Education in Tennessee says:

"The Negro does not want Communism."

And a Negro educator of Louisiana says:

"The Civil War proved the most wonderful compliment ever paid a minority race. The white men and boys went to battle, leaving the white Southern women and girls at home with no defense save their colored slaves. If the Negroes had been revolutionaries, they would have risen up and undermined the South from behind the lines."

This same man says that it is fortunate that the Negro is the one called upon to live in squalor, as "he can do it and be happy and not lose his balance," whereas "a white person seems to go down mentally and morally in conditions of abject poverty."

The Commissioner of Education of one of the largest Southern States tells me:

"The Negroes are great mimickers. They always pattern what they see a white person do. Furthermore, they must always have a kingfish to follow. There is danger in this tendency." He summarized his opinion of the race thus:

"All a Negro wants is plenty to eat, something to wear, a place to sleep, and something to amuse him. We don't fear the Negro, and there is no danger of Communism among them. The only danger is in the kingfish tendency."

A former United States Representative from Arkansas said:

"The Negroes in the South are the happiest people ever, and they make good citizens. However, a Negro is all brawn and muscle and without someone to plan his work and direct his intellect he is lost."

A Mississippi publisher expresses a typical view:

"The Negro must have a white man to tie to. If he doesn't, he is as a ship without a rudder."

These last three statements must be recognized for what they are—Southerners describing the uneducated and untrained man or woman of any race, although they chose to apply them to the Negro. That these typical and limiting views of the Negro are shattered is proved by the examples of Negroes who have seen the star of education and who have broken the shackles of their environment.

Prof. C. L. Barrow, Assistant Director of the Department of Negro Education for Louisiana, tells me:

"It's all bunk for anyone to say that a Negro cannot learn as well as anyone else. He can learn any subject as well as a white person. The differentiation we make in school curriculum is not on the basis of race, but rather on the basis of job opportunities for the members of the race. We are trying to train the Negro for jobs which will be open to him."

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, says:

"The Negroes are going right ahead. They will walk five miles to school, whereas the poor white class is likely to stay at home, if there isn't a ride. The Negroes want to get an education."

A Negro school principal, a man with more than 1,400 students under his supervision, reports that "When the children are in school, we push them as much as possible. We cram as much training down them as we can in 60 minutes. We are fighting more than a century of problems with precious seconds. The Negro children are hungry and thirsty for knowledge. They are scratching and striving for every bit of information. They are gradually going ahead under extreme handicaps, and they are proving their ability more and more."

Many More Good Schools

There are many good schools in the South besides Tuskegee for Negroes. There are state agricultural and mechanical colleges which are well staffed and handsomely equipped. Then there are the smaller private institutes and colleges. One of these is the Piney Woods School in Mississippi, a Tuskegee on a small scale. And one of the newest liberal arts colleges is Dillard, in the eastern suburbs of New Orleans. Dillard has a beautiful campus, a well-trained faculty, handsome buildings, all white, of the classic Southern style of architecture.

In addition, most of the cities in the South are providing better schools for the Negroes. The difficulty lies with the fact that there is such a long way to go toward making the education practical. Tuskegee emphasizes industrial training. So do a few other schools. But on the whole the South is not training the Negro or its white citizens with adequate vocational courses. The beginnings are sound. There is much more needed if the veil is really to be lifted.

It is generally believed throughout the South that the real happiness for the Negro race must lie close to the soil—not as economic serfs, but as small landowners, small farmers. While there are many Negroes who have succeeded in the professions, the race as a whole in the South is rearing its children to the expectancy of toil. And this is not a gloomy prospect when seen as a Kentucky dirt farmer sees it and told me:

"Out on the hills, herding a flock of sheep, or behind a plow, or driving a cultivator, the Negro farmer is on an equality with all men. He can do something well. He helps his white neighbor at harvest time. His white neighbor helps him. Dignified labor brings an equality all philosophy and all theories fail to do."

VINELAND N J TIMES
MONDAY FEB 6 1939

Speaker Appeals For Aid To Negroes

Dr. G. Lake Imes, noted Negro educator, entertained a large gathering in the First Presbyterian Church, last night, with an entertaining and educational talk on "The Negro."

The speaker was a teacher of English, the Bible and sociology at Tuskegee Institute, served as secretary of the United States Commisison on Education at Haiti, and saw active duty in the United States Army as a captain of the chaplain reserve.

He pointed out to his audience that ten percent or 13,000,000, of the population of the United States are Negroes. They have had a share in creating the wealth of the United States through slavery and other means, Dr. Imes stated, adding, "They have had more than their share of poverty, crime and illness." Twenty-five percent of the nation's crimes are committed by Negroes, he said.

Dr. Imes suggested five attitudes to benefit the Negro, including, "don't make the black man ashamed of being black," give him a job," "give him his own institutions," 'give him a Christian education," "and teach him how to use the ballot intelligently."

The speaker pointed out how Abraham Lincoln called upon the Negroes to sway the balance of power in the Civil War and how the addition of a half-million Negroes to the Northern armies accomplished what the president had requested. He also traced the part played by the Negro in the World War.

A Lincoln University quartet entertained with six selections.

During his work as a member of the staff of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Imes was in close association with its founder, Booker T. Washington.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
February 14, 1939

QUINTET COMING HERE

Tuskegee Institute Quintet will appear in Selma on March 2 at 8 p.m. at Selma University under the joint sponsorship of the Selma negro college and Clark School.

Recognized as singers of unusual power, the five who will come here will give a program which will appeal to many. Special seats for white persons will be provided.

Tuskegee to Hear Mitchell Founder's Day

(Special to Journal and Guide)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, once the office boy to Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute will deliver the Founder's Day address at the college here April 2.

Representative Mitchell is a native of Alabama and a former student at the Institute. Last April, he persuaded Congress to suspend business in honor of Dr. Washington.

Said President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, in announcing the selection of Rep. Mitchell as the principal speaker for the Founder's Day exercises: "We feel that Alabama and Tuskegee will be honored."

PARSONS, KS. SUN
FEB 15, 1939 F25

Raising Fund for Young Baritone

Bill Brown, Parsons Negro Singer, Hopes To Enter Tuskegee

Efforts are being made by several organizations and friends of William Brown, 18-year-old Negro baritone, to arrange for a scholarship to send the talented local singer to Tuskegee institute, the famous college for Negroes at Tuskegee, Ala.

Brown has an unusually fine voice and recently has received recognition through radio broadcasts. For several weeks he has given 15-minute programs regularly over the Pittsburg station on Sunday afternoon, and is receiving fan mail daily praising his voice and his ability to interpretate. Critics say his voice is very much like that of Paul Robeson, the famous Negro baritone.

A letter received this week from Albert Turner, registrar of Tuskegee institute, states that the school is making new arrangements to assist Negro students to receive scholarships to the school and will send a pamphlet as soon as the revision is made. He added that he would cooperate in any way possible to assist young Brown in receiving a scholarship.

Efforts are being made to find a sponsor for him for commercial programs on the Pittsburg radio station, and for him to appear on a Major Bowes amateur broadcast. These are only two of plans in progress to assist him in raising money to enter the Alabama college.

Brown is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, 1026 Broadway and is a senior at Parsons high school. Besides the musical instructors in the schools, he has studied under several instructors of his own race and recently has been studying under Mrs. W. W. Brown, who is very much interested in his future as a singer.

NEW YORK N Y TIMES
THURSDAY FEB 23 1939

Speakers From Tuskegee

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Although Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, may have been the first member of his race to have been the guest of honor at the annual Lincoln Day celebration of the National Republican Club, as reported in THE TIMES of Feb. 14, it will be of interest to call attention to the fact that the late Booker T. Washington not only was a guest of honor but spoke before the old Republican Club of New York City on Feb. 12, 1909.

EMMETT J. SCOTT.
Washington, Feb. 21, 1939.

HUDSON N Y STAR
MONDAY FEBRUARY 20 1939

'Round the Town

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it:
A chield's amang you taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.
—BURNS.

Just one good day in the week end and that was Saturday. As for yesterday 'twas full o' gloom and to spare as from noon on. The typical rainy Sunday. . . . And those who had not read the weather predictions were surprised when, umbrellaless, they left their various churches yesterday morning. . . . But there was one sure sign of spring on Warren street on Saturday, and it certainly was welcome—the first pussy-willows of the season, cut by John Bauman on his place down Livingston way, and offered for sale by the bunch. Seldom does one see the native "Pussies" so early. . . . Those residents of the city and county who contributed used Christmas cards to a big box of them the column was sending to Tuskegee Institute down in Alabama, will be interested in the following letter of acknowledgement which was received a day or so ago from T. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute: "Thank you very much for the package of used cards which you sent for distribution. These will be distributed where they will bring much cheer." . . . It's not often that one is crowned Queen twice within less than two years, but that's just what has happened to one of Hudson's fair and fair-haired daughters and she is wearing her honors (and crowns) easily. . . . Local churches all report large congregations yesterday—due to the approach of Lent.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
March 2, 1939

Tuskegee Choir To Sing At Clayton Friday Night

Friday night, March 3, a few of the select singers of the Tuskegee colored choir will sing at Clayton High School at 8 o'clock, the entire procedes to go for the crippled children's drive. The public is cordially invited.

After the concert for white people, the singers will sing at the colored Methodist church, a small admission to go far the same purpose will be charged.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
March 2, 1939

Negro Melodies Will Feature Concert Here

The concert to be given by the Tuskegee Institute quintet at Selma University this evening is attracting the interest of music lovers because of the fine quality of music for which the Tuskegee school is famous. Negro melodies will be featured in the program. The hour is eight o'clock. Seats will be reserved for white friends.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
March 1. 1939

Tuskegee Quintet Will Appear Here

The Tuskegee Quintet will appear, at Selma University at 8 o'clock Thursday night, the Clark School sponsoring the program jointly with the university. Some of the best loved and familiar negro melodies will be included in the concert by the group, which has traveled throughout the United States appearing on both stage and radio. It is to make a tour of the New England states this summer.

The public is invited to attend and seats will be reserved for white friends. Tickets may be secured at either of the two schools, or at the door.

TOURNEY SET AT TUSKEGEE

First Annual Open Golf Meet Slated For July 7-9

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Edwin H. Lee, chairman of the Institute, July 7, 8 and 9, Dr. tournament of the Tuskegee Golf Club for amateurs and professionals will be held on the R. C. Atkins Golf course at Tuskegee July 2.—The First Open Golf Tournament Committee announced today.

The tournament is expected to assemble many of the outstanding players of this section and the indications are that it will definitely place golf in the forefront along with tennis and other sports attracting the attention of the lovers of sports.

The amateur qualifying round will be run off on Friday, July 7. The final round will be played on Saturday, and on Sunday the professionals will tee off for the cash prizes which will be offered to the winners in this group. Handsome trophies have been selected for the amateurs.

Crack golfers expected to participate include Dr. Russell Brown, Louis E. Rabb, Dr. J. J. Peters, William C. Curtis, Mrs. C. L. Abbott, A. F. Bradley, Lloyd Isaacs, Dr. Edwin H. Lee, Dr. J. A. Kennedy, William M. Washington, Dr. Charles Prudhomr, R. S. Doakes, G. W. A. Scott, Mrs. B. B. Walcott, Dr. W. S. Allen, William O'Shields, Mrs. W. S. Allen, Miss Jessie Beasley, Miss Marjorie Franklin. Miss Edna Mason, George C. Busby, Dr. Alan P. Smith, and Alonza Davis, Tuskegee Institute.

Howard Wheeler, who won the colored national open tournament in Chicago last year, has indicated that he and other golfers from Atlanta will participate. John Brooks Dendy, Asheville, N. C., Solomon Hughes, Gadsden, Ala., John Roux, Ben Greene, New Orleans, La., Joe Henderson, Birmingham, Ala., Max Paul, Columbia, S. C., and Howard Pitts, Columbus, Ga., are expected to assemble for the tournament which is attracting considerable attention.

More than a dozen of the leading women golfers will enter the tournament and will endeavor to capture some of the handsome trophies which have been collected.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

President Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute has recently visited a number of Tuskegee alumni clubs, answered the question and told what is happening. Says he:

"The philanthropists of an earlier generation have died and in their places have come their sons and daughters. Gone is Peabody, Ogden, Rosenwald and hundreds of other rich whites whose hearts spoke to them of the need of education for the Negro. The hearts of their sons and daughters, for the most part, are silent. Therefore, there are fewer and fewer gifts for Negro education."

President Patterson mentions another factor which has to do with the new times.

"Taxes are heavier now than they were in times past," he explains. "The man with an income of a million dollars a year today will probably have to give the government three-quarters of it. He doesn't have as much left for private philanthropy as he used to have. In come cases, his gifts are taxed. Just or unjust, the present tax system works to the injury of our private schools."

And still another factor which has to do with endowments. They are not yielding the expected returns. What has happened?

"Bond issues which may have paid four or five per cent," explains Dr. Patterson, "are being called in and re-issued at a lower interest rate, two or three per cent. There is nothing the schools can do about this."

* * *

The above is easy to see, to understand. The first and second generations of whites who gave to Negro education have died. A new generation of whites which does not wish to give or is unable to give has come.

Tuskegee's president is sure that many of the schools in the South, institutions which have rendered glorious service, are going to be forced to close their doors. Maybe all of them. Maybe Tuskegee and Hampton. Who is there left to keep those doors open?

* * *

The third generation of black men and women is here. For whom were the gifts and the sacrifice of the first and second generations of blacks and whites if not for this third generation? Was it not the hope of the first and second generations that succeeding generations would be placed upon their feet and enabled to take care of themselves?

Tuskegee is appealing to its 7,000 graduates and 30,000 former students to see the challenge and to accept the responsibility. We Negroes, from now on, must pay more and more of the cost of our education if we are to get it and if it is to be the kind of education we want and will do us the most good. There is no escaping the responsibility. Either we accept it, or the schools close and we start sliding backward.

There is scarcely any other issue which faces the Negro today that is so vital. Much as the author of this column respects the church, the upkeep of our schools in the kind of a world in which we live is more vital to us. We must give to our schools. Every Negro community in this country should have a local agency whose chief duty would be to raise funds for the promotion of the education of Negroes. One dollar each from half the Negroes in this country each year would yield near seven millions of dollars. In the attainment of such a goal lies the salvation of our schools and, in part, the salvation of the race. Does it mean anything to you? What?

Net Tourney Facts

Pertinent facts on the Southern Tennis Association tournament, to be held at Tuskegee Institute, July 19 through July 22, follow:

OFFICERS

Cleve L. Abbott, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., president; Mr. E. B. Evans, Prairie View, Texas, executive-secretary; Charles G. Bevans, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., secretary-treasurer; G. W. Ramsey, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, assistant secretary.

INDIVIDUAL CLUB MEMBERS

Y. Racket Tennis Club, Chattanooga, Tenn. Prairie View Tennis Club, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas. Tuskegee Tennis Club, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Greenwood Tennis Club, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Faculty Tennis Club, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Wiley College Tennis Club, Marshall, Texas.

COMMITTEES

Tournament Committee

J. A. Kennedy, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., chairman; Charles H. Lewis, Prairie View State College; H. F. Davis, Veterans' Administration Facility, Tuskegee; Edmund H. Burke, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Warner Kennedy, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; W. D. Ramsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; G. G. Bevans, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Fred Long, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.

Local Tournament Committee

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Eugene H. Dibble, honorary chairmen.

TICKET COMMITTEE

R. S. Darnaby, chairman; Mrs. Lena C. Shehee, John D. Patton, Mrs. R. S. Darnaby, James W. Bryant, Miss Edna E. Mason, W. J. Love, Miss Essye L. Owens, Miss Electa Dingus, Mrs. Laura Crayton Buck.

PROPERTY COMMITTEE

J. A. Watkins, chairman; Mrs. J. B. Washington, Louis Rabb, James A. Johnson, Mrs. Ruth West Adams.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

A. J. Neely, chairman; Miss L. L. Clopton, Mrs. A. D. Long, T. T. Tildon, Miss J. W. Parkhurst, Mrs. A. C. Roberts, S. O. Johnson, Miss B. M. Graine, Miss Carrie B. Oliver, Peter L. Richardson, Willis E. Lewis, Mrs. C. Evans Petty, Miss Matilda Syrette, Miss Doris Scott, G. L. Washington, Mrs. C. S. Ramsey, Mrs. C. E. Watkins, Charles Ecton, R. A. Spicely.

REFEREE COMMITTEE

James A. Kennedy, chairman, Clarence W. Hunt, John W. Maddux, Charles W. Kelly, J. B. Garrett, S. O. Johnson, G. C. Branche, F. D. Patterson, T. T. Tilden, T. E. Burrell, E. L. Cox, C. N. Pitts, R. L. Allen, C. G. Bevans, H. F. Davis.

PRIZE AND TROPHY COMMITTEE

G. W. A. Johnston, chairman. Cleve L. Abbott, Robert Gover, Edmund H. Burke, Richard Harris, A. D. Simington, T. Carey, A. F. Bradley.

PRESS COMMITTEE

R. S. Darnaby, chairman; Mrs. B. B. Walton.

INFORMATION COMMITTEE

J. H. Palmer, chairman, J. U. Mundy, T. E. Burrell, A. P. Mack, Charles Evans, Miss Cora O. Fant, Mrs. Pearl Hunt.

GATE FEE

Season ticket, 50c; Wednesday, 10c; Friday, 15c;

Single admission: Thursday, 15c; Saturday, 25c.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Players may secure accommodations at Tuskegee Institute; lodging, 75c per night and meals in the Cafeteria at a nominal cost.

Contestants upon arriving at the Institute will report to the office of the Dean of Men, second floor, Administration Building, where room assignments will be given.

SCHEDULE

Wednesday, July 19, 10 a. m., opening play. Thursday, July 20, continuation of play. Friday, July 21, semi-finals matches. Saturday, July 22, finals for all events, 2 p. m.

PRIZES

Suitable permanent trophies will be awarded to the winners and runners-up in all events.

EVENTS

Men's Singles Championships.
Men's Doubles Championships.
Mixed Doubles Championships.
Junior Singles Championships.
Boy's Singles Championships.
Girls' Singles Championships.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Open to boys who had not reached their eighteenth birthday before January 1, 1939.

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIPS

Open to boys who had not reached their fourteenth birthday before January 1, 1939.

GIRLS' CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to girls who had not reached their eighteenth birthday before January 1, 1939.

CONDITION OF MATCHES

All matches will be the best two sets out of three except the Semi-finals and Finals in Men's Singles and Doubles, which will be three out of five sets.

TIME

Play will begin Wednesday, July 19, at 10 o'clock and on the following days scheduled will be arranged by the tournament committee and announced by the referee.

ELIGIBILITY

The Southern Tennis Association's Open Sectional Championships are open only to players belonging to the Southern Tennis Association or clubs and associations having membership in the American Tennis Association.

ENTRY

Sen dall entries to the Secretary of the Tournament Committee, Mr. E. W. Ramsey, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. All entries must be received on or before Tuesday noon, July 18, accompanied by full entry fees in the form of post ofice money order, express money order, cashier's check or cash.

FEES

Men's and Women's Singles, $1.00 or each entry.

Men's and Women's Doubles, $2.00 per team.

Junior Singles, 50c for each entry.

Girl's Singles, 50c for each entry.

Boy's Singles, 40c for each entry.

Tuskegee To Use Single Wing Back

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala., July 2.—The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football team which has used the single wing back system for the past several years will continue to use the same system this season Coach Cleve L. Abbott said today when questioned regarding his prospects for the Fall of 1939.

Tuskegee Netters Train For Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—Several Tuskegee students have come out for tennis and may be seen practicing on the Championship Courts each day. A large delegate from Tuskegee will go to Hampton Institute in August to attend the National Championships. Margaret and Romania Peters, Clifford H. Russell and Howard Minnis will be among the representatives from Tuskegee.

Lula Hymes Invited To Visit Woman At Olympic Games

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—Lula Hymes, Tuskegee's outstanding young woman athlete, was happily exhibiting here today a letter which she had received from Hildia Tarkiainon, Kaplya, Finland, where the championship village is to be located.

"The papers are speaking of a young American girl from the Tuskegee Institute in the State of Alabama who has made an outstanding record in athletics" the letter said, "She may come to Finland in 1940 with the American team. I am writing to congratulate you on your wonderful success and to invite you to be my guest should you visit our country next year."

When Lula Hymes was questioned about the Olympics she said, "I should like very much to make the trip to Finland, and should I be fortunate enough to be selected because of anything that I may do in the field of athletics, I shall be pleased to look up Miss Tarkiainen who has so graciously extended me an invitation to be her guest while abroad. It is certainly a thrilling and interesting adventure to anticipate."

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

$125,000 Hospital Planned For Paralytics At 'Skegee

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—The sum of $125,000 for a research hospital at Tuskegee Institute for treatment of infantile paralysis among colored has been allotted by the Infantile Paralysis Association, it was learned last week. 11-18-39

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The laboratory will develop and evaluate the experiments made in the Carver Research Laboratory (under supervision of Tuskegee's famed scientist, Dr. George W. Carver), but the latter will not be directly connected with the new project.

TO USE STUDENT AID

Most of the labor for the new building will be supplied by students of the trades school. Facilities of the hospital will include a modern gymnasium and swimming pool.

Dr. John W. Chenault of the Infantile Paralysis Association said that in addition to its research phases, the hospital will be used for training colored doctors and nurses.

'Skegee Willed $25,000 With No Strings Tied On

Journal & Guide
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The legacy to Tuskegee is an outright cash bequest with no restriction as to its use and no strings tied on.

Ala. Rural Group Hears J. P. Otis

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va
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Using Alabama as a typical state to establish an approach to improvement of rural life, the speaker cited U. S. Census figures:

"In Alabama, in 1930," he said, "4.9 per cent of the native white population was illiterate, while 26.2 of colored were so classified.

"The payment for high school and elementary teachers' salaries in all Alabama public schools in 1928-1929 was $11,131,003 for whites; $1,482,899 for colored."

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
JUN 5, 1939 J21

TUSKEGEE WAGON LEAVES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 5—A new station wagon, with Tuskee institute printed in clear black letters left the campus today for a three month's tour up the Atlantic coast and through New England. In the station wagon were six Tuskegee men bent on winning friends for the institute and singing their way into hearts and pockets in the interest of education.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 23, 1939

FIRST HELPING FOR HER

Blue-eyed 6-year-old Ann Smither, of Frankfort, Ky., smiles in anticipation of Thanksgiving dinner at Warm Springs Thursday night, when she will sit on the right of President Roosevelt and receive from his hands the first helping of turkey. A patient for five months, she won her position at the table by drawing a number from a hat.—AP Photo.

President Is Ready For Turkey Carving

Enjoying Thanksgiving Holiday At Warm Springs 'Home'

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 23.—(AP)—President Roosevelt and nearly half the nation celebrated Thanksgiving Thursday—a week ahead of the date on which the calendars say the holiday should fall.

The calendars were printed before Mr. Roosevelt decided that Thanksgiving this year should come a week before the traditional final Thursday in November. Georgia and 24 other states agreed to advance the date.

The main event of the day, a Thanksgiving dinner with turkey and all the fixings, from chestnut stuffing to mince and pumpkin pie, was reserved for the evening.

For the dinner, seats were arranged for 350 in the dining hall of the Warm Springs Foundation. Ten of the patients, chosen by lot, were given places at the table of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, with the choice spot reserved for little Ann Smither, a 6-year-old miss from Frankfort, Ky., who has been at the institution five months.

The after-dinner program included a short informal talk by Mr. Roosevelt, a play with incidental music depicting life at the institution as the patients see it and musical selections by a quartette from Tuskegee Institute Negro school in Alabama.

Mr. Roosevelt, here for a week, had no particular plans for the early part of the day. White House officials said no visitors were expected at the "Little White House" on Pine Mountain, but that the Georgia congressional delegation would call Saturday.

Soon after his arrival here Wednesday, the President took a swim in the Foundation's pool. Later, behind the wheel of his own car, he drove about the grounds and then went over to his farm a short distance away to see what damage had been done by a scarcity of rain.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

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Storybook Finishes Win 2 For Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Playing at top form Tuskegee's Golden Quint won a hard-fought 29-28 basketball game from the Florida A. and M. College team in Logan Hall here Friday night. The victory was achieved when William Robinson, of Gary, Indiana, who had turned in an excellent hard-wood performance, eluded his guard long enough to sink a beautiful shot just before the clock ticked off the final seconds of the brilliant basketball battle. This solo effort by Robinson was a real feature play and sent the jubilant spectators from the gymnasium wild with enthusiasm for the team and with warm praise for Robinson for his capable handling of the ball in a crucial moment of the game.

The Tiger Quintet protected the baskets consistently and forced the Floridians to send the ball on long rides. Allymph was good on the long tosses and his side court shot was an excellent exhibition of ball control. Jones was the high point player for Tuskegee. He found the range five times from the floor and once from the gift zone for a total of eleven points. Dickens produced eight tallies. Robinson, Fuller and Scisco joined in the point producing parade.

The half ended with Tuskegee leading, 14 to 12. Gee knotted the score early in the second frame and a moment later Edmonds put his team ahead with a foul shot. The next time the elusive Eddmonds handled the ball he scored with a perfect shot fifteen feet from the basket. The lead changed constantly with the game in doubt until Robinson's toss in the closing moments of the hectic battle gave the Tigers their sensational triumph.

The second game of the series was played Saturday afternoon and was won by Tuskegee, 34-32. It was a repetition of the Friday evening performance, ending in a two-point victory for Tuskegee just before the gun sounded. The Tuskegee players scattered their scores in the following manner: Jones, 9, Robinson 9, Van Zandt 94, Dickens 3, Fuller 2, Scisco 1, Williams, Shaw and Moore, 2 each. Shaw's side court shot was perhaps the most individual performance in that he put the ball in the basket from a difficult angular position in one of the most exciting moments of the game. Edmonds and Butler were the Florida sharp shooters, each player locating the range for a total of twelve points. The Florida five is an efficient machine even with substitutions.

FIRST GAME

TUSKEGEE (29)	B	F	P
Jones	5	1	11
Robinson	3	0	6
Van Zandt	0	0	0
Dickens	4	0	8
Fuller	1	1	3
Scisco	0	1	1
Williams	0	0	0
Shaw	0	0	0
Totals	13	3	29

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Want Tuskegee Used As Aviation School

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19 — (Special)—Information has been received here that in connection with President Roosevelt's vast airplane building program and training of personnel for national defense, request has already been filed with Secretary of War Woodring, that Tuskegee Institute be designated as one of the educational institutions at which schools for training pilots and mechanics will be established.

JOHN A. ANDREW CLINIC SETS APRIL AS TIME TO MEET

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 14— The annual meeting of the John A Andrew Clinical Society which was originally set for the week of April 16, has been changed to the week of April 2, it was announced today by Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, Medical Director of Tuskegee Institute and Secretary-Treasurer of the Clinical Society. The change was made to coincide with the change in dates of the Founder's Day exercises which will be held at the institute Saturday, April 1, and Sunday April 2, Dr. Walwyn said

Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 14 1939—Announcement of the marriage of Benjamin Lever to Miss Helen Grace Barnett, which occured at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Prince Barnett, at Warren, Ark., on Thursday, December 27 were received by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, and other administrative officials at the institute today Young Mr. Lever received his Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture in 1938. During his undergraduate days he was a member of the Varsity Track Team, a Lieutenant in the Cadet Corps and participated in other student activities.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan.— Miss Grace Peterson of Tuskegee, Ala., has been appointed to the staff of the Hartford (Conn.) Y. W. C. A., as secretary of the work with colored girls according to dispatches appearing in Hartford papers.

Miss Peterson has had considerable experience in social work. She is an alumnus of Cornell University and for her graduate work she attended the Atlanta School of Social Work. She also took a special course in education at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

In commenting on Miss Peterson's fitness for the appointment a Hartford daily states: "She has a keen interest in people generally and a background of understanding in the interracial field. One of her most interesting pieces of work was the planning and supervision of a project for blind Negroes including recreational activities."

Miss Peterson is the daughter of Mrs. Sadie Peterson Delaney, Librarian at the Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan.— Members of the Class of 1919 of Tuskegee Institute will celebrate their 20th Anniversary Reunion during Founder's Day exercises which will be held at the institute, Saturday April 1, and Sunday, April 2. Capt R. S. Darnaby, Class Reunion Secretary, is contacting members of the 1919 class and is informing them of the reunion plans which have been made by President Patterson, faculty members, alumni and students, for their entertainment.

Tuskegee Istitute, Ala., Jan.— Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Dean of Men, represented the Institute at the funeral of Mr. Moses Coar which was held in Birmingham, at 11 o'clock, Monday, Jan. 9. Mr. Coar, who held a responsible position with the Pizitz Dry Goods Store, was one of Birmingham's most widely known and highly regarded citizens and contributed in many ways to the civic welfare. His two sons, William and John, are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 14— Eric Roberts, talented sports writer on a widely read Atlanta daily has th's to say about the Tuskegee Institute 1939 Basketball Team:,

"Tuskegee can't be sold short either. The Adams-coached clan gave Morehouse her worst beating in several years last season and actually played the Maroons on even terms Saturday night until their hard fighting Jones fell prostrate upon the floor from heroic play and the thoroughly fatigued Robinson started missing dead "crips."

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 14— Margaret and Roumania Peters national women's doubles tennis champions, have begun to work out daily on the Championship Courts at the institute.

Tuskegee Institute May Get School For Training Pilots, Air Mechanics, Says Member of Aeronautics Body

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26 —Robert H. Hinckley, member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority last week replied favorably to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell who had contacted that body requesting that Tuskegee Institute be designated as one of the schools for training pilots and aircraft mechanics.

Hinckley assured the Congressman that if the experimental pilot training program is broadened in the fall, "Tuskegee Institute will be given every possible consideration for participation along with other colleges and universities in this country".

Has Adequate Facilities

Congressman Mitchell also received communication from President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute lauding him on his interest in setting up a training unit in aviation for mechanics and pilots at the institute.

President Patterson stated that Tuskegee Institute has adequate facilities in terms of shop buildings and landing field, and pointed out that the institute is situated just 38 miles from Maxwell Field in Montgomery, the site of federal government's aviation unit.

The establishment of an aviation training unit at Tuskegee Institute in the opinion of observers is a step forward, and will give Negro youth an unlimited opportunity to engage in the field of aeronautics.

Mitchell Urges Tuskegee For A Training Base

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)— Representative Arthur W. Mitchell Illinois Democrat and only Negro congressman, last week asked Secretary of War Woodring to designate Tuskegee Institute as one of the schools for training pilots and aircraft mechanics.

Secretary Woodring promised consideration of this proposal, according to Congressman Mitchell.

Tuskegee May Get Air School

Congressman Mitchell Finds Congressional Leaders Enthusiastic

WASHINGTON, is about to dawn and that he Congressmen Carl Vinson (Dem. hopes the race will keep a level Ga.), chairman of the Committee on naval affairs and A. J. May (Dem., Ky.) are not only willing that Tuskegee Institute should have a school for training civilian pilots and aircraft mechanics as suggested by him, but are enthusiastic about giving the colored group an opportunity in this field, Congressman A. W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.) asserted last week.

Following President Roosevelt's recent recommendation that 20,000 air pilots be trained, Mr. Mitchell asked Secretary of War Woodring to designate the institute as one of the training schools.

Mr. Mitchell stated that he had been promised fullest co-operation in every way by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, who also called his attention to the fact that the institution now has adequate facilities in the way of shop buildings and landing fields, and is located only thirty-eight miles from Montgomery where the Government's Maxwell Field is established.

Solon "Highly Elated"

Congressman Mitchell declared that he is highly elated over the reaction of the War Department, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and the attitude of the chairmen of the military and the naval affairs committees in the House.

Mr. Mitchell said further that it appears to him that a new day

head in the march upward.

The Great Battey

Of Tuskegee institute was a man with plenty of self-confidence determination, and imagination. While a very young man he had mastered photography, learned how to express his ideas on a plate of film, was head of the department of photography at Tuskegee, and was for many years until his untimely death, Americas' greatest photographer, and one of the foremost in the world.

No man, white or black, has come forward since his death to take his place. Battey could "handle" a camera. His amazing ability, courage, common sense and philosophy made him a master instructor, his students loved and respected and could turn to with confidence. While he was growing famous as an instructor and artist, he found time to write. And students will find it worthwhile to memorize what this greatest all-round American photographer demanded of his students.

OZARK, ALA, STAR
JAN. 12, 1939 J17

Tuskegee Is Urged As Training School

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 —Representative Mitchell (D.) Illinois, only negro congressman, had asked Secretary Woodring today to choose Tuskegee institute, negro college at Tuskegee, Alabama, as one of the schools for training pilots and aircraft mechanics.

President Roosevelt has recommended that 20,000 be trained. Mitchell said that on a population basis one-tenth of them should be negroes.

He said Woodring promised consideration of his proposal. Mitchell also discussed the proposal with Chairman Vinson (D.), Georgia, of the house naval affairs committee and Chairman May (D.), Kentucky, of the military affairs committee.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTI
JAN. 16, 1939 J16

Work Heritage Is Tuskegee's Forward Ideal

State Started School But Washington Made It Continue

Tuskegee Institute was founded by a State grant of $2,000 by the State Legislature in 1881. The trustees of the newly founded institution sought out talent to staff the school and by good fortune selected Booker Taliaferro Washington for the post of principal and professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.

This institution was to be devoted to the education of colored teachers to fill the need arising from the growing consciousness of the necessity for negro education. Booker Washington was not content for the school to remain in the minor role of an obscure school and by dint of application of his genius he soon made it the second most famous school in the United States for negroes. The other school was Hampton, in Virginia.

Ambitious Schoolman

It was Booker Washington's idea that the school should equal, if not surpass, Hampton, for there he had been a professor and had taken charge of the clothing, rooms, and discipline of the Indian students. He held close to himself the model of that institution and worked to make the embryonic Tuskegee like it.

Like it he did make it, but Booker Washington did not stop there. His philosophy of education was developing and soon he formulated the basic philosophy:

"The soil is your nature,' and from it will come your salvation. You are the natural tillers of it and more naturally facile than others. Follow it."

This apparently stern but more true than otherwise, philosophy steered the first years of the emergent Tuskegee under Booker Washington. He surrounded himself with acknowledged negro authorities in the various fields which he deemed important to the development of Tuskegee.

Funds Came Slowly

The path of the original conception of the school was hard. The Alabama Legislature appropriated only $3,000 by 1883 for the maintenance of the school. Supporting an ideal as high as his was impossible on such funds and so Booker Washington took to the road and raised funds from northern philanthropists.

A student of the school who began in the 1900 found that a mere thirty-five cents was enough to begin his scholastic work. The school had a brick plant which made all the new buildings. There was a food raising project which supplied the tables of the students. Numberless other ways did the students of the old Tuskegee find to supplement their cash income so as to pay for living and tutoring at the same time. Some of the old graduates of Tuskegee say regretfully that a new student could not do that today that he would have to have not only sufficient cash funds to pay tuition, but would also have to have some supplement to help with his living expenses.

The first big boost that the school received was in 1903 when the Carnegie Foundation offered an endowment of $600,000, the sole condition of which was that Booker Washington and his family would always be assured support from the income.

Washington's Life

Booker Washington was born in 1858 or 1859 a slave near Hale's Ford, Franklin County, Va. His first work was in the salt mines of Malden, W. Va. He later secured a job in the coal mines in the same vicinity.

His ambition for education led him to form a group of young negro boys to raise funds to hire a tutor. The tutor was secured, a young negro from Ohio.

Soon, through diligent effort, mostly at night, he was prepared for Hampton Institute, from which he graduated in 1875.

He soon found his profession, that of teacher, and when he returned home to Malden, he secured such a position. There he taught for three years, and then went back to school himself. This time it was at Wayland Seminary, Washington. After a year of further education he was called to Hampton as a professor and factotum. He remained there two years until he was called, upon the recommendation of Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, president of Hampton, to Tuskegee.

Later Development

Booker Washington worked with and at Tuskegee as his field laboratory for the elevation and betterment of his race until his death in 1915, when he was succeeded by Robert R. Moton, who was president until F. D. Patterson took over the position, which he now holds.

One of the outstanding lights in the development of Tuskegee has been Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist and humanitarian, who is still at work in the laboratory of the school he helped make famous. There follows an article by him concerning his work:

Research Is Secret Of Carver's Work

By DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

Early in October, 1896, I arrived at Tuskegee Institute to take charge of its agricultural work.

WHAT I FOUND:

(1) Universally a nonproductive soil.
(2) Practically no vegetable gardens worthy of the name.
(3) Scarcely any fruits except the wild sorts, and 90 per cent of them going to waste.
(4) But little live stock of any kind, not even chickens.
(5) A thoroughly discouraged body of farmers without hope of anything better.
(6) Home ownership was a rarity

MY PROBLEM:

To correct the above major problems demanded nearly or quite all of my time and strength, as there were so many angles of approach.

Group A—HOW WE BEGAN

The building up of wornout soils (nonproductive) constituted our first work. To get the farmers to see the ease and simplicity with which it could be done and put it into practice often required personal visits to the farmer's home, taking his tools very often putting them in repair and giving them an actual demonstration, and like any schoolmaster with experience, we stood by and instructed until they were able to do it. Each farmer was taught to analyze his soil physically with numerous examples of soils ideal for crop production, and soils partially or wholly unfit for crop production, also what to do to build it up with material on his own farm or near by. The museum will contain this group.

Group B—GARDENS

The value of a good garden was illustratively discussed. How to grow and prepare vegetables for the table and their relation to our health and happiness.

Group C—FRUITS

The above was true with reference to fruits, the drying, canning, pickling and preserving, were kept ever before the housewives when seasonable.

Group D—COMMERCIAL OR HOME SEEKERS GROUP

In working up the above information with reference to fruits and vegetables an entirely different phase appeared, a group destined to give correct information to anyone wishing to know what our soils are capable of producing. This group surprises the most skeptical visitor who is not acquainted with our responsive soils under intelligent farming methods as it does rather stagger the imagination when they look at our (so called) worn out soils and the huge vegetables and fruits that come off of them.

Group E—SOILS OF ALABAMA

But few people realize how rich the South is in soil types, and their special value in high crop production when intelligently handled.

Paints and Kalsomines. The value of our clays as interior finishes. Almost innumerable shades of Indian reds, raw and burnt siennas, Vandyke browns, ochres in several shades, lavender and pure white. The various mixtures from these basic colors give exquisite effects which never fail to please the most fastidious taste for charming pastel effects.

Oil Paints. Many of the dark reds, browns, yellows, make very satisfactory colors when freed from grit and ground in linseed oil or any of the various vehicles used in the manufacture of paints. They have fine covering qualities, flow from the brush easily and wear well. Spent crankcase oil from motors can be used with very good effect for farm houses of all kinds. Any strong drying medium mixed with the oil makes it more desirable as a paint as it dries poorly.

Stains. I doubt if there is any material that will make such a variety of colors for furniture and interior and exterior wood work, ranging in shades from the simplest dark mission to the more complex blues, greens, browns, yellows, orange and intermediate shades.

These are real stains and should not be classed with a dye. They have the very unusual quality of increasing in beauty and intensity with age. They sink deep into the week and become practically everlasting. (Specimens nearly 43 years old will be on exhibition. They are unsurpassed in richness).

Any of the ordinary vehicles can be used for mixing the dry pigments, from water, oils, neutral liquids, to the most powerful acids or alkalies, including some attractive colors made by using creosote as the vehicle. The crude creosote makes a very dark, rich set of colors with the various clays used as a pigment, while the refined creosote (which is light in color) gives a much wider range of colors of rich shades, bearing a close resemblance to paint in appearance, lasting qualities, and serves as a superior wood preservative.

China Clays. But few Alabamians fully realize what a wealth of choice ceramic clays we have, ranging from the coarser tile and jug types to the almost unbelievable snow whites for the making of rare and beautiful pottery.

Group F—BUILDING STONES

In this group the superior building and ornamental stones of the South will be shown. In this group a distinct surprise awaits any who are interested.

Group G—MINERALS

We believe a study of this group will give many suggestions to those interested in that type of commercial possibilities.

The above represents briefly and imperfectly a very small cross section of the museum. We hope to have every group so clearly installed that the student, seeking truth, will not fail to find even more than he anticipated. The business man in many capacities will find much that will prove guide posts along his way to success; and it is further hoped that many of just curious sightseers will become enlightened, inspired, and enthused to the point where he will see his fame and fortune in one of these trails, select it and make it an outstanding business success.

We shall be greatly disappointed if this collection is not added to from time to time, and that it does not render the highest service to all the people. Again I shall be even more greatly disappointed if the searchers for truth do not see in this vast collection much of the glory, majesty, and power of the Great Creator.

Willmar, Minn., Gazette
THURS., JAN. 12, 1939—WEEKLY

'Let My People Live' Health Picture at New York Fair

The first motion picture selected for showing at the New York World's Fair in the field of health medicine, and science, was "Let My People Live," the sound film distributed through Minnesota in recent months by the Minnesota Public Health Association. It will be shown in the auditorium of the Medical and Health Building, according to Homer N. Calver, director of Health Exhibits.

Rex Ingram heads the all Negro cast of the picture which depicts up-to-date medical and scientific efforts to combat superstitions and fear surrounding tuberculosis. Many of the scenes were filmed on the campus of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and the Tuskegee choir of 100 voices is heard in several selections.

The film has been shown to school children, parents, teachers at county fairs, to 4-H club groups and at many meetings of organizations and clubs throughout Minnesota. Lumbermen on the Red Lake Indian Reservation were recently added to the more than 50,000 people in the state who have seen the film, when it was given a wide showing in Beltrami County. Its purpose is to emphasize the importance of early diagnosis and proper treatment of tuberculosis.

Motion pictures are being used with increasing effectiveness for purposes of education in the Christmas Seal program, according to Dr. E. A. Meyerding, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 61

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

TUSKEGEE—*Where Murder And Suicide Stalk The Campus*

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE...

If Crime Continues To Gnaw With Its Ugly Teeth At The Temple Of Learning That Booker T. Washington Built?

Defender 2-7-39
Chicago Ed

By J. WINSTON HARRINGTON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, made famous by the magic touch of Booker T. Washington, greatest educator of his time, has fallen heir to evil omens since death took him to other rewards some twenty-four years ago.

Booker Washington built Tuskegee on a practical foundation, around which he wove a sentiment . . . the famous "Tuskegee Spirit," it was called. His preachments of goodwill, friendship and brotherly love, not only took root and permeated the campus among student body and faculty, but it took wings of the air and became world-wide wherever men sat in council to discuss social betterment of the body politic.

Tuskegee was looked upon, during his day, as a place where "One, Big Happy Family" dwelt.

When "Booker The Physical" passed out of the picture as the guiding genius of affairs there, and "Booker In Marble" became a granite fixture on the campus, the "heart" of the "Tuskegee Spirit" seemed to have also turned to stone . . . the "Get Even Day" dawned . . . the day of revenge developed and scandal, leading to murder and suicide, has thrown a horrid halo and shadow over its classic halls of learning.

What will the harvest be if sterner hands fail to take an interest in affairs there?

Is a purge necessary to restore its once calm and tranquil atmosphere from the now wind-swept odors of injurious gossip, crime and scandal? Is the work, the labor of Booker T. Washington, who now belongs to history, to be defaced and marred, battered and mud-scarred, by men of smaller mental capacities?

Has Tuskegee established a "New Thought" to follow the modern trend of worldly affairs with Booker Washington's ideas, views and opinions on civic, social and religious matters out of the picture?

Why has his picture, which so long hung on the main chapel wall blazing forth from electrical effect, been discarded to the attic?

Why has "The Oaks," his palatial home on the campus, where he wrote his famous lectures, sermons, and thought out the early problems of Tuskegee . . . the place where he died . . . been ransacked from cellar to attic to make a comfortable resting place for students and matrons?

The Booth Murder Case

Frederick Douglass' home at Anacostia is kept as a shrine. Why wasn't Booker Washington's home on Tuskegee's campus preserved as a shrine? Booker lives only in marble at Tuskegee, lifting the veil of ignorance from the eyes of his also turned to stone against its benefactor?

Recent tragic events . . . three murders and a suicide . . . have led many of the friends of that institution to wonder whether the general morale of that heretofore placid and steadfast community has undergone a general breakdown.

When a spirit of selfishness diffuses itself through a community; when men cease to be interested in that community for itself and the good it can do and begin catering to their own ego, petty jeolousies, hate and injustice creep in and these monsters are the antecedents of murder, suicide and other forms of crime. When men permit culprits to wander footloose on school campuses, and call off the law that is probing too deep ,the result of such procedure leads to only one pathway . . . more crime. This was done at Tuskegee . . . the Pinkertons were getting too hot on the trail of a murderer, and before their report was complete, were sent back to Atlanta. The monster grew and struck again.

As the years wore on the record read like this: Murder, Fraud, Murder Again, Then Again, and now Suicide.

Murder first poked its ugly tentacles on the campus of Tuskegee in August 1, 1930, when Miss Mary Booth, sister of Mrs. Robert R. Moton was shot six times from ambush as she walked from the hospital where she was a nurse and neared the Alumni Hut. She lived to tell of the attack, but the crime today remains unsolved. The Pinkerton National Detective agency was called in, and expert operatives were sent from the Atlanta office to probe the affair. As they proceeded in their investigation they naturally had to hook-up certain details regarding the private lives of individuals mentioned in the case.

The Howard Slaying

The trail was getting hotter . . . and suddenly they were called into conference, according to reports, and told to confine their activities to the main factors of the tragedy, and disregard all minor details . . . skeletons had begun to rattle. Finally they were called off and the gunman rested more easily thereafter . . . until he had perfected plans to strike again.

Time passed with the Booth case only a matter of campus gossip. Then murder flared again. This time the gunman walked boldly into the store operated by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard, and as Mrs. Howard appeared in the doorway leading to the back, he fired a shot through her forehead, killing her instantly. The cover of night gave him security from detection. This crime was listed on the books as a mystery, and remains unsolved.

The clock ticked on . . the spirit of Booker T. Washington, living only in marble on the campus, had no influence . . . the famous "Tuskegee Spirit" seemed as inanimate as he was.

Hardly had the shock of the two previous murders been absorbed beyond daily gossip when a gun spoke in deadly tones again.

The Atkins Murder

A. T. Atkins, head of the Agricultural department, who was regarded as harsh, uncouth and abrupt at times, was shot to death on the stairway of Chambers building by J. D. Thompson, who conducted a cafe. Thompson, who physicians said suffered from paresis, was captured and is now in an asylum. His cafe when searched was virtually an arsenal. It contained shotguns, revolvers, rifles and many rounds of ammunition.

Ironical as it may see, Atkins had been informed, as were others in charge of the building, that Thompson's cafe resembled an armed camp, but they dismissed the information by stating that he was the best paying tenant in the building. As disease swept away the reasoning power of his brain, he harbored delusions that he was being mistreated and somehow blamed Atkins.

It was Atkins who brought the present principal of the school, Dr. F. D. Patterson, to the campus of Tuskegee, when some years ago he 'cleaned house" in the Agricultural department. Dr. Patterson came from the University of Iowa, and was the first Tuskegee professor to earn a doctor of philosophy degree. He is a son-in-law of the former principal, Dr. Robert Russa Moton.

Now comes the Tracy Branum

suicide case that ushers in the New Year at Tuskegee.

The Branum Suicide

For 25 years Tracy Branum, a graduate of the institute, had served faithfully as assistant postmaster at Tuskegee under the late J. B. Washington, foster-brother of the founder. He was scrupulous in his adherence to his duties; he aroused the admiration of the entire community, and had hoped that one day he would be rewarded with the title of "his chief" and he worked for it assiduously, believing all the while, that faithful service has its own reward . . . he had been lectured to on the subject by Dr. Booker Washington several mornings at chapel service in his student days. It was a natural and laudable aspiration.

However, he sought the influence of a friend to present his name "to the proper people, at the proper time." The friend was Richard Harris, alumni representative on the board of Trustees of Tuskegee. Having respect for "his chief" he thought it sacreligious to openly campaign for his position so soon after his body was laid in the ground. He had the old "Tuskegee Spirit" instilled in him by its great founder. He was an original member of the once "Big Happy Family."

But that was not the prevailing thought among others on the campus. Congressman Steagall of Alabama gave evidence of this fact . . . he had never been given Branum's name . . . knew nothing of him until the fatal shot was fired in the hospital.

Harris met with the board. Somehow, someone offered his name for the postmastership of Tuskegee, and before he could speak about Branum, he surprisingly accepted the appointment himself.

The shot heard in the John Andrew's hospital was Branum's endorsement of the appointment. His castle had fallen about him. He was humiliated; his pride was hurt; his status as a man was reduced. In the high places where justice should have been perched, Branum found nothing but deceit and injustice. For both officials and former officials had betrayed the community. They had ignored the "Tuskegee Spirit."

He brooded and then in the fullness of despair; in the throes of lost hope and frustrated ambition he fired a shot through his brain which put him beyond all misery all suffering and all humiliation . . . and they call it suicide.

That "crime" is listed on the police register at Tuskegee as SOLVED.

Today some staunch friends of Tuskegee say that the dominant note permeating the community is one of personal gain, self-interest, and a jockeying for place and position. In this situation the ideals of the founder have become subordinated to selfishness, greed and gain. Men seem to be more interested in the postiion they occupy; in the emphasis placed upon them, than in the character of the work to be done. These sordid features will destroy the usefulness of a Yale or Harvard, let alone Tuskegee.

Tuskegee should purg itself of crime; it should step back into the "footsteps of Booker" and replace his picture on its chapel walls under blazing electric light. Its campus was intended for culture, not warfare.

LIST OF TRAGEDIES

MISS MARY BOOTH, sister of Mrs. Robert R. Moton, shot and killed from ambush near Alumni Hut, on night of Aug. 1, 1930. Crime unsolved.

* * *

MRS. HENRY HOWARD, wife of storekeeper, shot to death in her store by unknown man. Cause of crime remains a mystery.

* * *

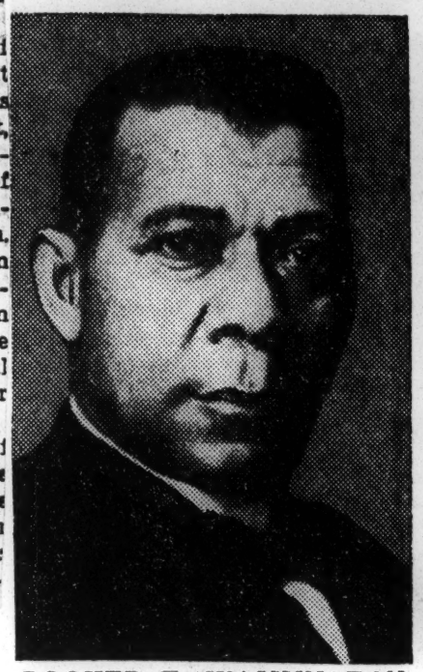
A. T. ATKINS, head of Agricultural Department, shot and killed on stairway of Chambers building by J. D. Thompson, cafe owner, who was adjudged insane. Thompson's cafe was virtually an arsenal.

* * *

TRACY BRANUM, Assistant Postmaster at Institute, took his own life in John A. Andrews Memorial hospital, charging he was "double-crossed" by high officials of the school.

WHAT—?—NEXT

THE FOUNDER AND HIS SUCCESSORS



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

ROBERT R. MOTON

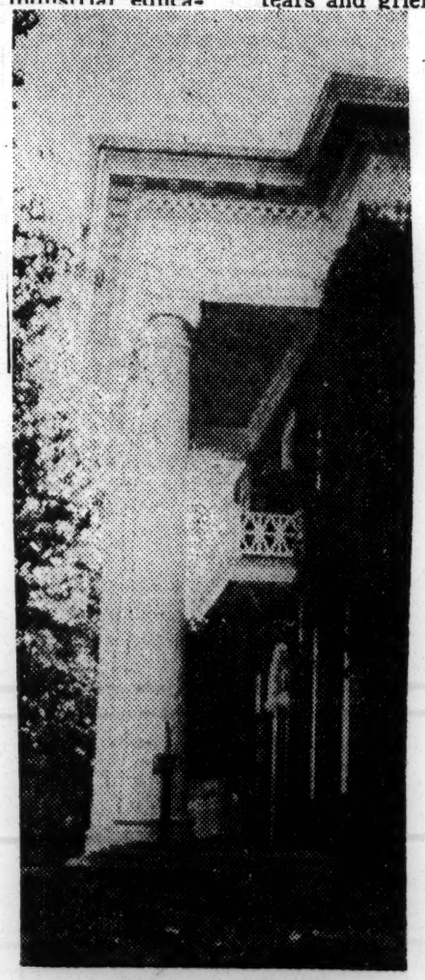
F. D. PATTERSON

When Booker T. Washington was called from Hampton Institute to take charge of Tuskegee, he brought with him the spirit of a pioneer; service without selfishness. He created the famous "Tuskegee Spirit" which introduced industrial education to the world. The only crime on the campus during his day was the "crime of not learning to work with one's hands." What has happened that now turns such a cultural environment into one of tears and grief?

The Founder's Motto

"I shall never permit any man to drag me down by causing me to hate him."

—Booker T. Washington



Campus Scene

EDUCATION - 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Chicago Tuskegee Club

By Percy R. Hines

A summary of the activities of the Chicago-Tuskegee club during the past year shows that the presentation of Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, at a gigantic educational mass meeting at Metropolitan Community Center, 4100 South Parkway, was one of its most outstanding features.

The bringing of the famous Tuskegee Institute Varsity Band to Chicago for the Tuskegee-Wilberforce football classic was another highlight of the club's work for 1938. Donations to the N. A. A. C. P., the Y. M. C. A., the Chicago Urban League, the Y. W. C. A., Council of Negro Organizations, and to other movements also marked important actions of the organization during the year just closed. Several students in higher institutions of learning were aided in furthering their educations, while at the same time the club was instrumental in finding employment for a number of persons, according to the records of the organization. Cooperation was extended to many clubs, in social, civic and educational work. These activities were the highlights of the local Tuskegeeans during the year 1938.

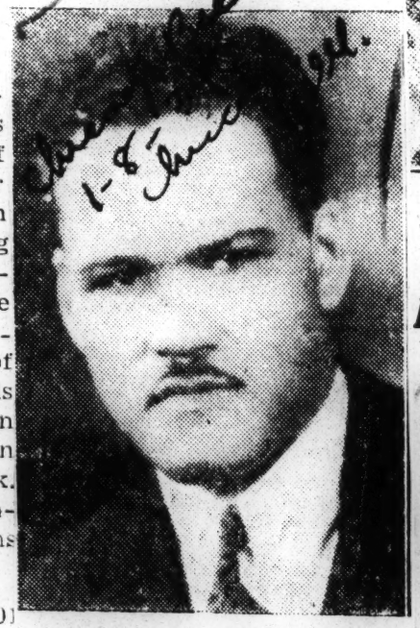
Colonel John C. Robinson, 4401 South Parkway, well-known aviator, who was recently elected president of the organization for the New Year, is now planning a program of action for the next twelve months, with the aid of other members of the executive committee. A meeting of the officers will be held on January 11. Chairmen of committees will be appointed, and the year's work outlined. At the regular monthly assembly of the club on Jan. 22 the organization will begin executing its schedule for the year 1939.

Among the Tuskegeeans who have recently become active in the club are the following: Mrs. Eunice Bradford-Hall, Warren F. Henry, Mrs. Ernest B. Frazier, Marion L. Smith, Miss Lillie Belle Jones, Floyd Dungy, Miss Gertrude Webb, Max Yergan Frazier, Miss Silver Traylor, Thomas C. Jackson, Miss Stellar Traylor, and several others.

The new officers of the club will be entertained at an affair to be given sometime this month by the retiring executives. Miss Dora H. Murphy and Everett L. Houser, retiring secretary and president, respectively, are working with the committee on arrangements.

The Chicago-Tuskegee club is now on the last lap of its 29th year's work, having been organized on June 26, 1910.

PRESIDENT



PRESIDENT F. D. PATTERSON of Tuskegee Institute, who issued a report for 1938 revealing that there were six lynchings in the South, two less than in 1937.

ASKS TUSKEGEE BASE

Negro Congressman Seeks Air Training Depot At Institute

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Representative Mitchell (D., Ill.), only Negro congressman, asked Secretary Woodring today to choose Tuskegee Institute, Negro College at Tuskegee, Ala., as one of the schools for training pilots and aircraft mechanics.

President Roosevelt has recommended that 2000 be trained. Mitchell said that on a population basis one-tenth of them should be Negroes.

He said Woodring promised consideration of his proposal.

FARMER

MISS CAROLYN WALCOTT, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute is the first woman to get a B. S. degree in agriculture.

Back to Tuskegee

CLARENCE R. SHAW

The son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Shaw of Anadarko, Okla. Clarence is one of the outstanding freshmen of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He is en route back to Tuskegee after spending the holi-

days with his parents. He has the distinction of being a member of the famous Tuskegee band, an honor very few freshmen have achieved the first year, and has traveled with the band to various cities with the football team. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A. and takes R. O. T. C. military training.

We predict for this young man a bright future. He was very active in the religious field before leaving the state holding office in the district and state convention with the R. A. boys. He is a member of the E. E. Just Biological Society of Tuskegee institute. Clarence received his highschool education in Anadarko, with the exception of one year in Chickasha.

PLUGGING WINS

MRS. ALEEN B. COPPER

Philadelphian Lands Tuskegee Berth

Despite the pitfalls that beset the path of most ambitious women who have one eye on a home and the other on a career, Mrs. Aleen B. Copper, of the 2200 block Christian street, has for years taken adversity in stride and stoutly refused to give ground. This attitude paid fruitful dividends recently.

Mrs. Copper has been appointed to a new job at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, beginning work on January 22nd as assistant to the Dean of Women.

A graduate of Cheyney State Teachers' College, Mrs. Copper has also studied at Temple and the University of Pennsylvania. She has been variously associated with several educational enterprises in this city.

Mrs. Copper also merited unusual consideration during her connection with the Department of Public Assistance as an investigator.

Although the recipient of several "bad breaks" at various intervals throughout her eventful career she has depended upon nothing more than a courageous heart and adamant will to gain the coveted peak of success. Numerous social groups boast of Mrs. Copper's membership.

Wilford Strong Weds Nerissa Audrey Brown

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(S N S)—Miss Nerissa Aubrey Brown, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Brown, of Montgomery, Alabama, became the bride of Wilford A Strong, of Tuskegee Institute, at a beautiful ceremony taking place Monday evening.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute.

Serving as attendants were Mr. Calloway Ross, Mrs. Aponte Brown Menchan and Miss Azalie Brown Borders. Mrs. Menchan and Mrs. Borders were gowned in models of blue and peach lace, respectively. Their colonial bouquets were of rose buds and ferns harmonizing with the color of their gowns. Miss Lolita Brown served as maid of honor, completing the trio of sisters who were members of the bridal party. Miss Brown wore a youthful frock of peach net over taffeta. She carried a lovely bouquet of Talisman roses.

The bride entered with her uncle A. C. Brown, by whom she was given in marriage, and they were met at the altar by the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Harold J. Malcom, of the Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee Alabama.

The bride's wedding gown was of antique ivory satin fashioned along princess lines, with seed pearl trimmings, and a full skirt extended to form a long train. Her veil of illusion was caught by a coronet of orange blossoms and her bouquet was of gardenias showered with valley lilies.

Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Brown, uncle and aunt of the bride, entertained at a reception at their home.

Allied Technical Arts Unit Of 'Skegee In Gala Fiesta

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(Special)—Prominent among the holiday festivities in the South-eastern section was the annual celebration of the Allied Technical Arts club of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, which had its colorful setting at the rustic club quarters, "Blue Heaven", about six miles from the campus proper Thursday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

The "Annual Exhaust Fiesta", the name which was given the celebration by its president, A. P. Mack, department head of the school and well-known fraternal leader, was marked by a combined program of intellectual and social activities.

George L. Washington, director of Industries, presided over the meeting. Greetings of the season were extended by Mr. Washington, as he acknowledged the presence of nearly 200 comrades, who are busily engaged at the school in shaping and molding the destinies of the youth.

"A Trip to Jericho" by M. W. Freeman, pointed out that Tuskegee and its inhabitants are re-living the epoch, which gave the Bethlehem Babe. He noted striking resemblances even in the training of the boy and girl of today and with much zest and decided satire pointed a way, whereby one could live again in the good old days of the three elders, who brought gold, frankincense and myrrh.

Harold Webb, prominent also in fraternal affairs, read an editorial which revealed the importance of Allied Technology and convinced the large audience, that made a veritable picture amidst the appropriate decorations, that Industries have their rightful place in life today.

The main address of the evening was delivered by the club president, who held the gathering of intelligentsia, from all parts of the globe, who are represented on the faculty of the school, spellbound as he talked from the subject, "The Contents of the Curriculum-Suggested Changes."

Reviewing the curriculum, he urged each person to so deal with the youth, that he may be thoroughly capable of filling the places he was forced to occupy today. Preparedness was the keynote of his address which was chocked full of interesting material. It was received with gratitude, because of the preparation of sentiment attached thereto.

Mr. Mack, rich with experience having taught under the late educator, Booker T. Washington, in zestful manner, touched upon many vital matters which were received and later discussed with intense interest and great enthusiasm.

"Gab Feast" on tne neatly printed programs which were given the guests, was dedicated to the club members for brief speeches.

Leading the discussion were Dr. Derbighny, Rev. Richardson, Dr. W. Williams, vice president; Messrs. J. Perdue, veteran educator who was recently retired after 51 years of service to Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Dibble, A. L. Holsey, Dr. R. R. Taylor, former director of Industries and the president, Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Acting as toastmaster, during the sumptuous feast, Mr. Mack proved an expert as his introductions brought out some significant example of the character of the person he introduced.

The menu consisted of Christmas punch, roast turkey, cranberries, dressing, hot rolls, celery hearts, June peas, and other dainties, which met the demand of the occasion.

Among Atlantans who were present and spoke on the colorful program were C. C. Hart, J. B Sheppard and Miss S. Grace Bradley.

To Tuskegee

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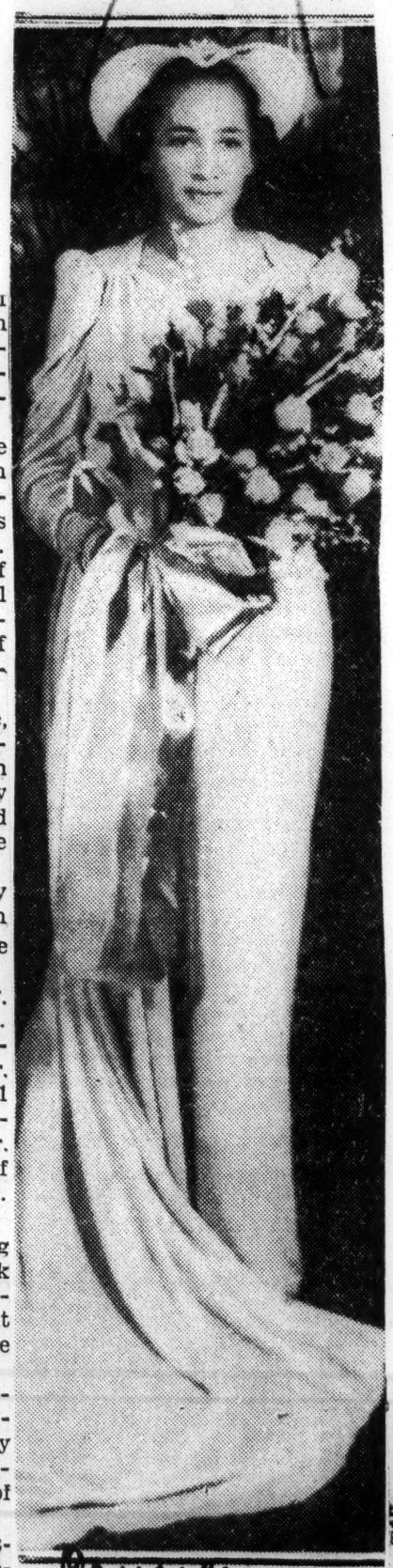
MARRIED



Miss Delgratia Virginia Dalton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zack Dalton, Watertown, N. C., was married to Wilson Scoville Allen, Friday afternoon, Dec. 23, 1938, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Patterson at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hary Richardson.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE; COMMENTS ON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO EDITION

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10 1939

Negro, Given Chance, Proves Ability

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE Alabama—A bronze statue of Booker T. Washington, the great Negro educator, faces the main driveway of the Tuskegee Institute campus here. It shows the founder of the school lifting a shroud off a strong, muscular man, who is crouched to earth beneath toil, looking up as if to see for the first time a light or star he had never seen before. The monument inscription says of Booker T. Washington:

He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry.

How high has this veil been lifted in the South? How well have Booker T. Washington's ideals been carried out? What of the Negro of the South today—a minority race in a democratic country in an age characterized for the rapid spread of education, industry, and communication?

If one were to stay on the Tuskegee campus to answer these questions, he could answer well. Tuskegee today under the leadership of its President, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, is following the ideal of the founder expressed in his words:

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

"We here at Tuskegee," Dr. Patterson says, "try to teach the student a trade thoroughly. We are debunking the idea to a great extent of teaching the colored boy and girl subjects which do not enable them to meet life. A student in learning a trade should do things over and over again. The trade should become a part of him. He must actually know what he is doing."

Nearly 50 Trades Taught

Nearly 50 trades are taught at Tuskegee. For instance, the school maintains a completely modern printing shop. The instructor in charge reports that the shop cannot supply the demand for operators of typesetting machines. The plant prints all of the material used by the school, including a newspaper, while training the students.

"We try to tie the shop work to production to turn out things useful to the school," Dr. Patterson says. "We do not maintain equipment merely for the student to play around with. We keep production in mind in planning courses. Our program is flexible, and we are fitting it to the demands of the day."

The Institute maintains a farm where agriculture is taught. Another department teaches boys how to become bricklayers—or plumbers—or mechanics, possibly civil engineers. Girls are given courses in domestic service, nursing, clerical work. The teaching field takes many Tuskegee graduates.

In the beautiful Tuskegee Chapel, brilliantly stained glass windows tell of the struggles of the race in terms of its songs, its "spirituals." One gains the impression at Tuskegee that many of these struggles are being overcome.

Unfortunately the Tuskegee campus does not spread all over the entire South. The Institute's influence is great. But just beyond the gates of the campus, the problems begin—the veil has not been lifted, and the immensity of the Negro's problem again is forced upon one.

Shacks, Shacks, Everywhere

Just down the avenue from this beautiful, wooded spot, where young Negro boys and girls live happy, playful, useful days, where they learn what they need to become productive citizens, is the Montgomery - Atlanta Highway. Just down the street toward the Montgomery - Atlanta Highway are found again those shacks which characterize the Negro dwelling place in the South.

The South Breaks Its Shackles

Ninth of Twelve Articles

Tuskegee has left off so soon, and the world—the Negro's world has begun. There are no sanitary facilities with these dwellings, no glass in many of the windows, little grass in the yards, little loveliness, little cleanliness. And as one noses his car out of this center of Negro progress and industry, whether it be north to Birmingham, Ala., or Memphis or Nashville or Knoxville, Tenn. or east to Atlanta or Rome or Savannah, Ga., or Columbia, S. C., or Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or west to Jackson, Miss., Shreveport, Baton Rouge, or New Orleans, La., or Little Rock, Ark.—it matters not what direction—he will find the same drab, unpainted homes in which most of the Negroes in America dwell. However, it may not matter so much about the paint or facilities of the home. It may not matter if the sight is unpleasant. These are material things which are gradually being changed in housing programs and which can be changed more and more. What does matter is the type of American citizen coming out of these homes. What is the Negro of the South thinking? Is he radical? Is he subject to the sway of speakers against the Government, as has sometimes been charged? Is he able to throw off the shackles of his environment to see that star Booker T. Washington discovered when the veil of ignorance was lifted?

Negro Not a Radical

Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University in Nashville, a prominent University for Negroes, says, "The Negro from a racial standpoint is neither a revolutionary nor a radical. There is hardly sufficient aggression in the Negro in some southern areas to protect his own life or fight for it. How could there be aggression of a Leftist nature?"

The outgoing Commissioner of Education in Tennessee says:

"The Negro does not want Communism."

And a Negro educator of Louisiana says:

"The Civil War proved the most wonderful compliment ever paid a minority race. The white men and boys went to battle, leaving the white Southern women and girls at home with no defense save their colored slaves. If the Negroes had been revolutionaries, they would have risen up and undermined the South from behind the lines."

This same man says that it is fortunate that the Negro is the one called upon to live in squalor, as "he can do it and be happy and not lose his balance," whereas "a white person seems to go down mentally and morally in conditions of abject poverty."

The Commissioner of Education of one of the largest Southern States tells me:

"The Negroes are great mimickers. They always pattern what they see a white person do. Furthermore, they must always have a kingfish to follow. There is danger in this tendency." He summarized his opinion of the race thus:

"All a Negro wants is plenty to eat, something to wear, a place to sleep, and something to amuse him. We don't fear the Negro, and there is no danger of Communism among them. The only danger is in the kingfish tendency."

A former United States Representative from Arkansas said:

"The Negroes in the South are the happiest people ever, and they make good citizens. However, a Negro is all brawn and muscle and without someone to plan his work and direct his intellect he is lost."

A Mississippi publisher expresses a typical view:

"The Negro must have a white man to tie to. If he doesn't, he is as a ship without a rudder."

These last three statements must be recognized for what they are—Southerners describing the uneducated and untrained man or woman of any race, although they chose to apply them to the Negro. That these typical and limiting views of the Negro are shattered is proved by the examples of Negroes who have seen the star of education and who have broken the shackles of their environment.

Prof. C. L. Barrow, Assistant Director of the Department of Negro Education for Louisiana, tells me:

"It's all bunk for anyone to say that a Negro cannot learn as well as anyone else. He can learn any subject as well as a white person. The differentiation we make in school curriculum is not on the basis of race, but rather on the basis of job opportunities for the members of the race. We are trying to train the Negro for jobs which will be open to him."

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, says:

"The Negroes are going right ahead. They will walk five miles to school, whereas the poor white class is likely to stay at home, if there isn't a ride. The Negroes want to get an education."

A Negro school principal, a man with more than 1,400 students under his supervision, reports that "When the children are in school, we push them as much as possible. We cram as much training down them as we can in 60 minutes. We are fighting more than a century of problems with precious seconds. The Negro children are hungry and thirsty for knowledge. They are scratching and striving for every bit of information. They are gradually going ahead under extreme handicaps, and they are proving their ability more and more."

Many More Good Schools

There are many good schools in the South besides Tuskegee for Negroes. There are state agricultural and mechanical colleges which are well staffed and handsomely equipped. Then there are the smaller private institutes and colleges. One of these is the Piney Woods School in Mississippi, a Tuskegee on a small scale. And one of the newest liberal arts colleges is Dillard, in the eastern suburbs of New Orleans. Dillard has a beautiful campus, a well-trained faculty, handsome buildings, all white, of the classic Southern style of architecture.

In addition, most of the cities in the South are providing better schools for the Negroes. The difficulty lies with the fact that there is such a long way to go toward making the education practical. Tuskegee emphasizes industrial training. So do a few other schools. But on the whole the South is not training the Negro or its white citizens with adequate vocational courses. The beginnings are sound. There is much more needed if the veil is really to be lifted.

It is generally believed throughout the South that the real happiness for the Negro race must lie close to the soil—not as economic serfs, but as small landowners, small farmers While there are many Negroes who have succeeded in the professions, the race as a whole in the South is rearing its children to the expectancy of toil. And this is not a gloomy prospect when seen as a Kentucky dirt farmer sees it and told me:

"Out on the hills, herding a flock of sheep, or behind a plow, or driving a cultivator, the Negro farmer is on an equality with all men. He can do something well. He helps his white neighbor at harvest time. His white neighbor helps him. Dignified labor brings an equality all philosophy and all theories fail to do."

Gadsden, Ala., Times
May 18, 1939

AVIATRIX AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 13.—(AP)—Miss Hilda Yen, Chinese aviatrix on a goodwill tour over the United States, spoke in behalf of China before 3,000 in Logan Hall of Tuskegee Institute last night. She was introduced by President F. D. Patterson.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 18, 1939

The 1939 number of the Tuskegee Institute Bulletin is pictorial, and so better than any that has gone before. There are historical pictures of buildings and groups made in the humble early beginnings of the Institute, accompanied by pictures of the great Institute as it is today. There are good pictures of the founders and early counsellors of the Institute to which Booker T. Washington gave form, substance and spirit. The booklet is not only well printed but is interesting in design and The Advertiser is glad to have a copy for its files.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
May 21, 1939

Tuskegee Institute Singers To Be Here Tuesday Night

Tuskegee Institute Singers of 12 voices will appear in a concert featuring negro music at the First A. M. E. church, Tuesday, May 23 at 8 p. m.

This group is under the able direction of Alberta Lillian Simms, a soprano of note, having received training at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music; member of the teaching staff, Tuskegee Institute School of Music. She has appeared in concert alone in the leading cities of the country, and as a soprano soloist and pianist with noted choral groups, including the William Singers, the Tuskegee Quartet, and most recently with the famous Tuskegee Choir at Radio City, New York. She has sung at the White House, for former President and Mrs. Hoover and in New York for President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

There will be reserved seats for whites. Admission for reserved seats will be 35 cents, general admission 25 cents and children 15 cents.

BEAUMONT, TEX. [illegible]
APR 22, 1939

"THE TUSKEGEE SONG" HEARD BY PRES. ROOSEVELT

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. —(C)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, after hearing "The Star Spangled Banner", heard the student body of Tuskegee Institute sing "The Tuskegee Song" on his recent visit to the campus. Words of the song are by Paul Laurence Dunbar, and music is by Major N. Clark Smith. Two groups of spirituals were sung by the Tuskegee Choir, William L. Dawson directing.

SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL
MAY 4, 1939 M16

Tickets For Concert By Tuskegee Choir Going Fast In City

Committee workers who are handling details of the concert which will be given here May 10 by the Tuskegee Choir met Wednesday night and heard the report that tickets are in heavy demand and that several drug-stores where they are being sold had made a second call for replenishments. Approximately eleven hundred tickets, 400 of which will be for colored patrons, will be available for the concert, which is to be held in the auditorium of the Junior High School. Since it is being given as a benefit for the Colored Community House, the auditorium balcony will be reserved for music-lovers of this race wishing to attend.

Distribution of posters about the city were handled Thursday by P. M. Grist, and a motor tour of the surrounding territory also was made by Roy Blalock, general chairman of arrangements, Bill Money, and James Steele, committee workers, for the purpose of publicizing the attraction. Traveling in a sound car furnished by Selma Motor Company, the trio visited Marion, Uniontown, Greensboro, Demopolis, Thomasville and other towns. Mr. Blalock also announced that laundries, pressing clubs and other business places were cooperating in making the concert a success by having their drivers distribute tickets and posters on their rounds.

Committee workers who are lending their time and effort to the civic undertaking, which is sponsored by the Selma Chamber of Commerce, include Clyde Ricks, Lester Yates, H. H. Hall, Bill Money, Jimmy Dance, James Steele and P. M. Grist, who formed an enthusiastic group present Wednesday night to hear plans as they were outlined by Chairman Blalock and the Rev. E. W. Gamble, one of the main factors in the building of a Colored Community House for Selma and the bringing of the famed Tuskegee Choir here to raise funds for equipment for the building.

SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL
APR 30, 1939 M12

Tuskegee Choir To Give Concert Here

The Tuskegee Choir, one of the country's famous musical organizations, will fill a concert engagement in Selma on Thursday, May 11 at 8:15 p. m. at the Junior High School, to benefit the fund now being raised to furnish the negro community house now nearing completion.

Announcement that the engagement has been secured and that the Tuskegee singers will come here to lend their talent to the cause of aiding in the outfitting of the negro community house was made Saturday by the sponsor for the project, the Rev. E. W. Gamble, retired Episcopal rector. Dr. Gamble, active in support of the plan to provide negroes of Selma and vicinity with a center for health clinics, for negro farm and demonstration offices and for other helpful purposes, sought and secured the cooperation of the Tuskegee group whose coming is expected to materially aid the fund.

Committees will be organized by Dr. Gamble Monday, to handle details of the concert which many music lovers in this section will take opportunity to hear. In the past few years the Tuskegee singers have been heard often in New York, and have crowded concert halls in Birmingham, Memphis and other southern cities, so that the proceeds here are expected to be considerable.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE COMMISSIONS 35 CADET OFFICERS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May, 1939—Thirty-five members of the Officers Cadet Corps were awarded their commissions at exercises which were held in the Students Recreational Center Friday evening. Lieut B. O. Davis, Jr., United States Army, P. M. S. & T., who has charge of the military instruction at the Institute, presented the officers for their commissions. He praised their work and thanked them for the very satisfactory service which they had rendered the Institute during the year. Capt. Charles Ecton, U. S. A., retired; Capt. Walter J. Love, and Sergt. John D. Patton, REML (ROTC) assisted Lieut. Davis in the military instruction during the year.

W. A. Clark, director of the School of Education, who presented the commissions to the officers, said: "It is a great pleasure for me to have the honor to present these commissions to the members of the officers cadet corps of Tuskegee Institute in appreciation of the loyal and faithful service which you have rendered the Institute during the Academic Year, 1938-1939. You young men have been honored as perhaps no other group here has been honored in being selected to direct the dormitory activities of the cadets over whom you have preaided and to command the units of the Cadet Regiment. We constantly turn to the cadet officers to assist us in many administrative duties and it would be hard to contemplate Tuskegee Institute without the cadet officer personnel. I commend you and wish for you continued success as you go forth to conquer in other fields. On behalf of President Patterson, who is unable to be present because of his absence from Tuskegee, I present you these commissions, not as a reward, but as an expression of appreciation of your faithfulness in the discharge of the many duties which you have cheerfully performed throughout the year." At the conclusion of Dean Clark's address, the officers rendered the traditional salute.

Officers Who Received Commissions

William B. Roberts, Cadet Lieut. Colonel, Bessemer City, N. C.

Cadet Majors

Andrew W. Walker, McGehee, Arkansas.

Ruben A. Alba, Cleveland, Ohio

John D. Eberhardt, Carlton, Ga.

Cadet Captains

Clyde Maze, Waycross, Georgia

Ralph B. Stewart, Jacksonville, Florida.

John D. Parks, Glen Jean, West Virginia.

Joseph W. Williams, Columbus, Georgia.

Booker T. Warren, Troy, Alabama.

Albert E. Frazier, Savannah, Ga.

Simuel M. Logan, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Nelson S. Brooks, Springfield, Ill.

Joseph L. Thompson, Washington,

Almore M. Dale, Washington, D. C.

Cadet First Lieutenants

William R. Bartley, South Jacksonville, Fla.

Frank D. Godden, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Danridge Fleming, Mt. Hope, West Virginia.

Woodrow E. Cooper, Sawyerville, Alabama.

Walter L. Hutcherson, Wichita, Kansas.

Joseph Bradford, Brooksville, Miss

George L. Connally, Griffin, Ga.

McDawson L. Burton, Glen Jean, West Virginia.

Frank M. Butler, Magnolia, Miss.

Herbert M. Samuel, Rome, Ga.

Harold E. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.

Frank M. Otey, Bedford, Virginia.

Cadet Second Lieutenants

Walter W. Caldwell, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.

Alexander B. Jordan, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Herbert J. Schwing, Anderson, S. C.

William C. Jackson, Galveston, Texas.

Lucious Thomas, Dumas, Ark.

Clarence B. Canson, Sacramento, Calif.

Clarence B. Williams, Charleston, S. C.

Gunoa Botts, Mt. Syerling, Ky.

Julius W. Hobson, Birmingham, Ala.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

TOURING with Ernie Pyle

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Somehow I've always wanted to see Tuskegee Institute. It is, as you know, the most famous school for Negroes in America.

Booker T. Washington founded it in 1881, nearly 60 years ago. It is a privately endowed institution, with no help from the taxpayers. It has become a model in Negro education.

Fortunately for you, I won't launch into a long description of what the place looks like. It looks, in fact, like any Mid-Western state university.

It covers a lot of rolling ground; the campus is beautiful; there must be three-dozen handsome brick buildings scattered around; streets and sidewalks wind about; there is a stadium and gymnasium and dormitories.

The most surprising thing to me about the whole school is that in looks, it is no different from a white college. The few differences are under the surface.

* * *

NO DRINKING—AND VERY LITTLE SMOKING

Many white visitors—business men, students, writers—come to visit Tuskegee. Consequently the institute has facilities for putting up visitors who have a purpose here.

We are staying in Dorothy Hall, in a room that would shame many hotels. We eat in a little dining room of our own; served by a colored girl who is working her way through school.

There is not a white person in this whole school, even on the faculty. There are 1150 students here. 680 boys and 470 girls. The faculty is large—about 250. The biggest percentage of students are from the South, yet they do come from all over America, and from nine foreign countries.

The students on the campus are dressed like college students anywhere. You'd be surprised at how nice several hundred colored girls dressed modishly, not garishly, can look.

Discipline is more strict than in the ordinary college. There is no smoking on the campus. Boys can smoke in their rooms. Girls can't smoke at all. I saw an ash tray on the desk of only one faculty man.

Drunkenness and rowdyism don't go at all here. Only a few special students are allowed to live off the campus. All the others are in big dormitories—14 of them—two in a room, under pretty close supervision.

* * *

ALL STUDENTS ENGAGE IN MANUAL LABOR

No student is allowed to have a car. Attendance at church, twice on Sunday and also on Wednesday evening, is compulsory. So is military drill.

The boys have to keep their own quarters clean. Everything at Tuskegee is as neat and clean as a pin. Despite the strictness, there is plenty of student social life.

When Booker T. Washington founded this school, no Negro yearning for knowledge was turned away. The most ignorant barefoot boy could walk in and start learning.

But things have had to change. Today the student must have a certain amount of money for clothes, and must have a high school education.

The tuition at Tuskegee is $75 a year. Every student must work out at least half of his tuition. All must do manual labor in whatever course they are taking. Board and room costs only $20 a month, and can be worked out. Practically all of the vast institute's daily labor is done by students.

The institute offers 41 separate trades. You can go two years, and get a "diploma"—a certificate of fitness for a job in that trade.

Or you can go on another two years, and receive a Bachelor of Science degree. Since the institute started, 40,000 students have enrolled, and 6000 have gone clear through.

* * *

WHEN THEY FINISH THE JOBS ARE WAITING

Almost any student is sure of a job at the end of two years in Tuskegee. Of last year's graduating class, every single one was placed and working by Sept. 1. There isn't a Tuskegee graduate of last year out of a job today.

In many departments, the school has many more requests for employes than it can fill. Teachers, chefs, nurses, dietiticians—all these can snap up jobs like that.

Tuskegee has had three presidents. Booker T. Washington, the founder, presided until his death in 1915. Both he and his wife are buried on the campus.

Dr. Robert R. Moton served for 20 years, and retired. He is president-emeritus.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson has been president since 1935. He is a young man, big, like a football player. He is easy to talk with. His office is large, wood-paneled, and there are deep red leather chairs for visitors.

President Patterson 10 years ago was a veterinary teacher in a small college in Virginia. He got an offer to transfer to Tuskegee.

"That was the height of my dreams," he says. "To have my own veterinary department at a school like Tuskegee. I came in a hurry."

"I guess you never pictured in your wildest moments that you'd be president of Tuskegee some day, did you?" I asked him.

"I certainly didn't," he said. "Such possibility never entered my head."

Note:
Articles--
2-28-39 and
3-1-39
by Mr. Pyle--
filed:
Education;
Scholarship and
Other Distinctions
(Geo. W. Carver)

Congressman Mitchell Founder's Day Speaker

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Mar. (ANP)—Arthur W. Mitchell, once the office boy of Booker T. Washington, and at present a member of the U. S. Congress, has been selected by Tuskegee institute to deliver the annual Founders's Day address April 2, the date of the Sunday falling nearest April 6, the birthday of Booker T. Washington.

TOURING with Ernie Pyle

TUSKEGEE, March 3.—Before coming here, I had a misconception of Tuskegee Institute. I thought it was a school of higher learning; sort of a Harvard of the Negro race.

I couldn't have been more wrong. Booker T. Washington started it as a trade school, and a trade school it still is, and will always be. They teach Negroes to work.

I have known little about the great Booker T. Washington. But his spirit is still around here, and in just a couple of days you "get it." The soundness of his thinking is startling.

Booker T. Washington never had any philosophy that the Negro race should consider itself equal in all things with the white race. He said, "It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly important that we be prepared for the exercises of those privileges."

That's where Tuskegee stands today. It doesn't put any phoney high-toned ideas into students' heads. It wants only to prepare them to work, diligently and honestly, and enlarge their characters, generation after generation, until they have come up to a capacity to be a real and natural part of the civilization into which they were thrown so suddenly, unwilling and bewildered.

Tuskegee is succeeding. On our first evening here, I took a walk around the campus before supper. And to my astonishment every student I met, boy or girl, spoke to me.

Later I asked if the students were instructed to do this. They said no, it was just an old Tuskegee custom, and the students pick it up the minute they come. Friendliness and courtesy, they are taught, will help them in life after they leave here.

* * *

TUSKEGEE SPIRIT PREVAILS ON CAMPUS

For two days I have been hot-footing it around here from 7 a. m. till late at night. I've visited departments by the score. I've talked with instructors and students and deans till I'm out of breath.

And the thing that impressed me most is this: In not one instance has anybody made me aware that they are black and I am white. You almost forget it here.

We went last night to the gymnasium to see the basket ball game. The gymnasium was packed. We were the only white people there. Throughout the game I talked (when it was possible to be heard) with the Negro girl who sat next to me. We talked as two people would anywhere.

Nobody in that whole gymnasium ever made us conscious either by staring or by over-attention, that we were whites among blacks. We were doing them no favor by being there, yet we were sincerely welcome.

I talked frankly with President Frederick D. Patterson about it. He calls it the "Tuskegee spirit." But whatever you call it, it is a grace of personality that few Negroes and too few whites ever acquire.

As most of us know Negroes in our daily lives, they are either in lowly jobs and "keep their place," as we like to say, or else they are "educated" Negroes with an "I'm-as-good-as-you-are chip" on their shoulder.

Those two attitudes don't exist at Tuskegee. The Negroes here, both faculty and students, treat you exactly as one gentleman treats another. And I do not believe a white man with any sensibilities at all could come here and not assume the Tuskegee spirit himself.

If all the Negroes in America could come to Tuskegee; and if all the white people could go to a similar school that taught the dignity of association that Tuskegee teaches, how much greater harmony there could be between our two races.

* * *

TUSKEGEE IS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE

And that brings us up to a point that is grave. Tuskegee is in financial trouble. The interest from its endowments has dropped off. Donations have fallen. The huge plant of Tuskegee is more than the income can carry.

Last year the great Negro school was $23,000 in the red. And they had to take the heart-breaking step of dipping into their permanent investments to pay expenses. There is alarm and fear throughout Tuskegee.

Curtailment is being ordered. The Nursing School will have to be dropped. This means not only stopping one of Tuskegee's most practical courses, but it means also that many Negro sick people from these parts will have no place to go.

Tuskegee doesn't mind begging. Other schools do. And Tuskegee was started and grew to what it is today through the almost inspired begging of Booker T. Washington.

School officials have cast aside any plans for expansion. All they want is the money to keep running. For Tuskegee to slide back of 60 wonderful years is tragedy.

They'll need $50,000 to break even next year. The mere thought of $50,000 scares me to death. But it's just chicken feed to some people. How about it, somebody?

'Skegee To Drop Several Courses

Daily World 3-9-39

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—President F. D. Patterson, who returned last week from New York where he conferred with members of the board of trustees, stated in a special interview that as a result of a recent meeting of the Southern Executive committee and the Finance committee of the trustee board of Tuskegee institute, recommendations had been drafted for the spring meeting of the board of April 11 at Tuskegee in which a definite plan is worked out for the reorganization of the program of instruction in keeping with modern trends in education and at the same time consistent with a seriously curtailed income.

The recommendations include elimination of the high school, the courses leading to the Bachelor of Science in Music Education, a two-year program in the school of business for the training of secretaries, the school of nurse-training and the development of the schools of agriculture, home economics, mechanical industries and education with the expansion of work in rural education as a major objective.

SEEK COUNTY AID

President Patterson expressed the hope that since all these fields are important and needed in a broad program of education, the existing need for the offerings eliminated will be met elsewhere. He stated that local county authorities are being asked to operate the high school in which the enrollment at present is largely local; 64 per cent of the students enrolled living in Macon county.

Dr. Patterson stated that since rumors of the possible elimination of the nurse-training school had got abroad, numerous letters had been received from all sections of the country, giving evidence of the national service this training school renders; that its work is outstanding and its continuance is regarded as needed not only because of the general shortage of nurses, but also because of the south-wide medical and surgical clinics operated in connected with the nursing school at Tuskegee.

An appropriation, he said, would be sought for the state in order to continue this very valuable program in nurse training.

FUNDS GETTING LOW

All the changes stated have been under careful study for at least five years and have been made because of a continuing reduction in cash income during the past five years. This reduction has come to a point that at present the income represents a little more than one half that expended during the peak year, 1931.

The reorganization is a crystalization of the Tuskegee program in the fields of vocational and technical education to the end that the school founded by Booker T. Washington may continue to render through the years a regional and a national service.

Scholarship aid and grants received from several foundations have for the past few years been contributed largely in support of the technical phases of the Tuskegee program.

Outstanding developments are planned in connection with the agricultural program to meet growing demand for highly trained personnel in vocational agriculture, in extension service and for those preparing to be teachers in agricultural colleges and to fill positions as agricultural specialists who will be concerned with federal resettlement and agricultural conservation programs.

TO EXPAND HOTEL COURSE

The work in home economics has been enriched and broadened by the addition of the department of commercial dietetics, which, though but three years old, has received the endorsement of the American Hotel association and has been unable to meet the heavy demans for graduates to take jobs in commercially operated food establishments

The trustees, although they regret that Tuskegee has found it necessary to make any curtailment whatever in its broad program of education, realize that many of the things for which the institution has worked and striven for more than a half century are now on the way up toward a splendid fulfilment.

They feel that it is not only sound education, but that it is in the protection of the interests of the work that Tuskegee has determined to continue and promote; that its energies and reasources be conserved for concentration in fewer fields.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

STATE ALLOTMENT TO TUSKEGEE DOUBLED.

On motion of Representative C.D. Norton of the Blackbelt county of Bullock, the Legislative Recess Committee on Finance and Taxation, Wednesday voted to recommend that the present annual state appropriation to Tuskegee Institute, largest higher institution of learning for Negroes in the world, be doubled, beginning with the present year.

For many years, the annual appropriation to the Institute has stood at $5,000, a figure that has caused considerable criticism from both inside and outside of the State from time to time, which has always been countered by the argument that because of endowments from various foundations and other sources in the North and East, the Institute did not need a large State appropriation.

When the Alabama Legislature meets next week, the Recess Committee will include in its recommendations one that the appropriation be increased from $5,000 to $10,000 per year, of $40,000 for each quadrennium. It is understood the recommendation will be unopposed.

-----From ALABAMA HERALD,
July 23, 1939
Montgomery, Alabama

Tuskegee Singers Heard at Fair

NEW YORK — (ANP) — As a feature of the Connecticut Day observance at the World's Fair the Tuskegee Institute Male quintet rendered a program of spirituals in the fair's "Temple of Religion."

The program included arrangements by Burleigh and Dawson in addition to the usual spirituals. "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" was the feature number.

The Tuskegee singers are now making a tour of the East on behalf of the institute. Its members are Otis D. Wright, first tenor, a senior sudent; Charles R. Foxx, second tenor, a senior; Willis Brown, second tenor, sophomore; Richard Montgomery, baritone, graduate. Frank P. Chisholm, field secretary, accompanied the quintet to the fair and made a short talk on the work of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Instructor Gets Fellowship To Yale Drama School

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Dr. F. D. Patterson announced today that Mr. Earl Saunders Walker of the Tuskegee Institute faculty has been awarded a fellowship in the Department of Drama at Yale University. At Tuskegee Mr. Walker has introduced the Little Theatre Movement project which is conducted in a building that at one time was used as a dairy — later as the Alumni Hut in which are centered the activities of the Tuskegee Alumni Association.

Upon his return from Yale, Mr. Walker will give his attention to the promotion of a theatre conducted in a barn in Macon County, not far from the Institute. The theatre will provide an opportunity for rural people to write plays of their own life. In the spirit of Booker T. Washington, it will be called "The Bucket Theatre," the name coming from Dr. Washington's statement: "Cast down your bucket where you are."

Mr. Walker's work in connection with the Little Theatre Movement since joining the Institute faculty has been particularly outstanding, as a medium for wholesome entertainment on the campus and in the community. Mr. Walker received his A. B. degree from Talladega College and his M. A. degree from the University of Michigan. His studies in speech and drama have led him to the Hasty Pudding Theatre at Harvard University and to the Lydia Mendelssohn Theatre at the University of Michigan. He is the son of Mrs. J. M. Walker of Birmingham.

'KEGEE BAND DROPS PLANS TO TOUR EUROPE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 30—Twice a war has come between the crack Tuskegee band and a trip abroad. Back in 1918 plans were being made for the Tuskegee Band to tour Europe, but the World War came on and interrupted negotiations. These negotiations were resumed this year and had progressed to a point where it was considered reasonably certain that the Crimson Pipers would have an opportunity to display their wares in the principal cities of Europe, but another war came and negotiations have been suspended indefinitely.

This is the flashy musical organization which will parade the principal streets and play at the football game which will be staged between the Hornets of State Teachers' college and the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery November 30, Thanksgiving Day.

Eight young women who won their places in the band because of their excellent musical ability will march with this unit. They have played with the organization in various cities where the Tuskegee musicians have appeared and have been loudly acclaimed for their fine footwork as well as for their rare musical ability.

Osmond Moore, junior, Ford City, Pa., head cheerleader, assisted by Milam Watson, sophomore, Houston, Texas, and Thomas Dent, junior, Birmingham, Ala., will lead the band on its march through the business section of the city.

During the intermission at Cramton Bowl these music makers will be featured in an exhibition which has been praised by critics from various sections of the country. Gladys Campanella as "Miss Tuskegee" and her aides, Noel Campbell, senior, Tuskegee Institute, and Nailous Allen, Birmingham, will appear with the band at this intermission feature.

Robert Johnson of Jemison, head drum major, will give his usual one-man performance, using two batons, for his very entertaining exhibition.

War or no war the band will positively appear at Cramton Bowl Thanksgiving Day and will play a program of musical numbers for the patrons, Captan L. Drye, band leader, said toda

TUSKEGEE BAND FOILED AGAIN

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 30—Twice a war has come between the crack Tuskegee band and a trip abroad. Back in 1918 the World War interrupted the organization's plans for a European tour. Negotiations were resumed this year and had progressed to a point where it was considered almost certain that the Crimson Pipers would have an opportunity to play Europe's capitals. Then came World War second and negotiations have been suspended indefinitely.

The flashy aggregation will parade the principal streets and lend color to the football game between the Hornets of State Teachers college and the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, November 30.

Montgomery, Ala Journal
November 29, 1939

Chemistry Main Course Of Study

Impressive Staff Heads Department Of Natural Science

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Nov. 29.—Supporting the applied and professional curricula at Tuskegee, is the training the students receive in the natural sciences, and no branch of these serves the purpose of general and technical education any more vorious and vitally than chemistry.

The chemistry division is housed on the upper floor of Armstrong hall. The teaching staff includes J. T. Williamson, head of the division; Warren E. Stewart, Jr., Dr. Russell W. Brown, and five assistants. Their work has the advisory counsel of J. R. Otis, director of the department of agriculture; Dr. George W. Carver, director of research, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration.

The equipment is of the most modern type and ample material is provided for giving the students as wide an experience as will serve primarily in appreciating and interpreting situations confronting them during their training days and thereafter in the actual performance of their craft.

Practical Training

Tuskegee emphasizes practical training out that type of practical training broadly based on intelligence and scientific understanding. The sciences are functionally the medium by which brain and skill are put into the common occupations of life.

Thus, whether the student is training for the field of agriculture, home economics, commercial dietetics, hotel service, nursing, or teaching of elementary or special science in the public schools, it become sobvious that chemistry which opens up to the student a systematic approach to the understanding of matter and its almost innumerable varieties and transformations, its structure, organization, importance utility, and conservation, is not to be dispensed with as a factor in the preparation for modern living.

Major Objective

President Patterson stresses the fact that courses should be organized and taught with life's values in mind. Cultural appreciation and an enlargening outlook with implications for good citizenship is not taken lightly as a major objective, but at every point possible, attention is directed to applications making for an efficient, intelligent performance of the job implied in the course being pursued.

Accordingly the teachers characteristically make themselves interested in the aspect of training and the point of view of the student on the one hand and the social relationship on the other. For example, in teaching chemistry to the class of commercial dietetics, and home economics students, the relationship of chemistry to soils, plants, animals, fertilizers, etc., is especially emphasized. Students preparing to teach in the public school study science in a way to make it function under the conditions which they work.

As is well known the work and achievements of Dr. Carver is a constant will-spring of inspiration to all, but especially to the chemistry majors. The Carver Chemical Society organized by these students is a tribute to Dr. Carver and affords a means of enthusiastic expression as the members further their knowledge in the field of chemistry.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
November 29, 1939

Students Elect Campus Leaders

Organizations Name Officers to Serve During 1939-1940

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Nov. 29.—Election of class officers and officers for the various campus organizations took place this week. Those who have been elected to head these organizations for the academic year 1939-40 are as follows:

Senior Class: William R. Morris, president; Marion Mann vice-president; Louis Anderson treasurer; Albertine Walker, secretary; Mildred Carter, assistant secretary; Chales R. Foxx, business manager; Randall Williams, reporter; Henry Jackson, sergeant-at-arms.

Sophomore Class: Alexander Anderson, president; William A. Anderson, vice-president; Harriett Cooper, secretary Dorothy Edward, assistant secretary; William Calhoun, treasurer; Theophilus C. Cottrell, business manager; Henderson Ford, chaplain student council representatives Chester Kemp, Elliott Van Zandt

Agriculture Forum: John T. Bulls, president; Lionel Crump, vice-president; Nathaniel Farris, secretary; Charles Scott, assistant secretary; Danon Muckelroy, treasurer; Robert Patterson, business manager.

Rho Delta Sigma Club: Cora Martin, president;Noel Campbell, vice-president; Mary Lou Young, secretary; Jolita Watson, corresponding secretary; Jessie Abbott, treasurer; Julia Jackson, reporter; B. O. Davis, sponsor.

Junior Class: Osmond Moore, president; Marvin E. Fretwell, vice-president; Elizabeth Kelly, secretary; Anne D. Collins, assistant secretary; Quinton Nunn, treasurer; Irving C. Peoples, business manager; Clarence B. Williams, sergeant-at-arms; John D. Newton, chaplain; student council representatives: Josephus Johnson, Ozella Holman, Nathaniel S. Colley.

Alpha Pi Gamma Club: Solone V. Cummings, president; Estella Gunter, vice-president; Mae Louise Goodlett, secretary; Norma Rhea Harraway, assistant secretary; Jewel E. Smitherman, treasurer; Grace King, business manager.

Paramount Club: Clark Wilson, president; Glen Miles, vice-president; Robert Shepherd, treasurer; James A. Walls, secretary; Floyd Cox, assistant secretary; Robert Dyer, reporter; Clarence Phelps, chaplain; Dr. John W. Chenault, sponsor.

NYX Club: Louis H. Anderson, president; Charles R. Foxx, vice-president; J. Juan Butler; secretary; Nathaniel S. Colley, treasurer; Clarence B. Canson, business manager; Osmond Moore, chaplain; Eugene C. Jamierson, sergeant-at-arms.

Carver Chemical Society: Nathaniel S. Colley, president; Rufus Conrad Vaughn, vice-president; Marion O'Neal, secretary; Jerlean J. Jackson, corresponding secretary; Charles Moses, chairman, program committee; Carl Smith, treasurer; Henry P. Hutchinson, editor-in-chief; Journal Carver chemical society: Chung Ho, chaplain; James A. Ward, reporter.

E. E. Just Biological Society: Chester Harrell, president; Albert Thompson, vice-president; Marion O'Neal, secretary; Jerlean Jackson, assistant secretary Osmond Moore, business manager; Tyron Sexton, chairman, program committee; Harold Brazil, chaplain; Elzie Thomas, reporter; sponsors: M. D. Deloney, M. M. Berry.

T. O. Club: Alexander B. Jordan, president; Silas J. Hill, Jr., vice-president; Henry B. Jackson, corresponding secretary; Eugene C. Jamierson, recording secretary; Harry M. Johnson, business manager; Harold Brazil, keeper of door; Curtis Conley, treasurer; Howard Ray, reporter Lassie Kirk, club sweetheart

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
November 28, 1939

DIXON GETS TURKEY

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 28.—A 16½ pound gobbler, brought to the Capitol in a cage draped with crimson and gold ribbons, was presented to Gov. Dixon Monday by Tuskegee Institute.

While G. A. A. Johnston, Tuskegee business agent, who brought the bird explained it was intended for the gubernatorial Thanksgiving dinner, Dixon said he would be in Auburn that day but that it "certainly' would have a place on his table later.

The institute makes an annual custom of presenting Alabama's chief executive with a Thanksgiving turkey from its poultry farm.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Waycross Ga Journal Herald
January 17, 1939

BIRDS TO RECEIVE MAJOR PORTION OF CALIFORNIA ESTATE

SAN RAFAEL, Cal. Jan. 17 (AP)—The birds Mrs. Regular Albertus loved will receive the major portion of her $256,000 estate but six relatives, who were omitted from provisions of her will, also will share in the fortune.

The will was admitted to probate today by Superior Judge Anthony J. Caminetti after an out of court settlement terminating a contest by the heirs. The details were not disclosed.

Under the settlement the relatives will divide $42,500 in cash, a 169-acre ranch in Texas and the Albertus home and furnishings here.

Under the will, the National Association of Audubon Societies was to receive $206,000; the Tuskegee College of Alabama, $10,000; and Mrs. Albertus' native Grefensee, a hamlet in Switzerland, $40,000 for poor relief.

Mrs. Albertus was the widow of Gustave Albertus, who accumulated a fortune through real estate dealings.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
January 16, 1939

Work Heritage Is Tuskegee's Forward Ideal

State Started School But Washington Made It Continue

Tuskegee Institute was founded by a State grant of $2,000 by the State Legislature in 1881. The trustees of the newly founded institution sought out talent to staff the school and by good fortune selected Booker Taliaferro Washington for the post of principal and professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.

This institution was to be devoted to the education of colored teachers to fill the need arising from the growing consciousness of the necessity for negro education. Booker Washington was not content for the school to remain in the minor role of an obscure school and by dint of application of his genius he soon made it the second most famous school in the United States for negroes. The other school was Hampton, in Virginia.

Ambitious Schoolman

It was Booker Washington's ideal that the school should equal, if not surpass, Hampton, for there he had been a professor and had taken charge of the clothing, rooms, and discipline of the Indian students. He held close to himself the model of that institution and worked to make the embryonic Tuskegee like it.

Like it he did make it, but Booker Washington did not stop there. His philosophy of education was developing and soon he formulated the basic philosophy:

"The soil is your nature, and from it will come your salvation. You are the natural tillers of it and more naturally facile than others. Follow it."

This apparently stern but more true than otherwise, philosophy steered the first years of the emergent Tuskegee under Booker Washington. He surrounded himself with acknowledged negro authorities in the various fields which he deemed important to the development of Tuskegee.

Funds Came Slowly

The path of the original conception of the school was hard. The Alabama Legislature appropriated only $3,000 by 1883 for the maintenance of the school. Supporting an ideal as high as his was impossible on such funds and so Booker Washington took to the road and raised funds from northern philanthropists.

A student of the school who began in the 1900 found that a mere thirty-five cents was enough to begin his scholastic work. The school had a brick plant which made all the new buildings. There was a food raising project which supplied the tables of the students. Numberless other ways did the students of the old Tuskegee find to supplement their cash income so as to pay for living and tutoring at the same time. Some of the old graduates of Tuskegee say regretfully that a new student could not do that today that he would have to have not only sufficient cash funds to pay tuition, but would also have to have some supplement to help with his living expenses.

The first big boost that the school received was in 1903 when the Carnegie Foundation offered an endowment of $600,000, the sole condition of which was that Booker Washington and his family would always be assured support from the income.

Washington's Life

Booker Washington was born in 1858 or 1859 a slave near Hale's Ford, Franklin County, Va. His first work was in the salt mines of Malden, W. Va. He later secured a job in the coal mines in the same vicinity.

His ambition for education led him to form a group of young negro boys to raise funds to hire a tutor. The tutor was secured, a young negro from Ohio.

Soon, through diligent effort, mostly at night, he was prepared for Hampton Institute, from which he graduated in 1875.

He soon found his profession, that of teacher, and when he returned home to Malden, he secured such a position. There he taught for three years, and then went back to school himself. This time it was at Wayland Seminary, Washington. After a year of further education he was called to Hampton as a professor and factotum. He remained there two years until he was called, upon the recommendation of Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, president of Hampton, to Tuskegee.

Later Development

Booker Washington worked with and at Tuskegee as his field laboratory for the elevation and betterment of his race until his death in 1915, when he was succeeded by Robert R. Moton, who was president until F. D. Patterson took over the position, which he now holds.

One of the outstanding lights in the development of Tuskegee has been Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist and humanitarian, who is still at work in the laboratory of the school he helped make famous. There follows an article by him concerning his work:

Research Is Secret Of Carver's Work

By DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

Early in October, 1896, I arrived at Tuskegee Institute to take charge of its agricultural work.

WHAT I FOUND:

(1) Universally a nonproductive soil.
(2) Practically no vegetable gardens worthy of the name.
(3) Scarcely any fruits except the wild sorts, and 90 per cent of them going to waste.
(4) But little live stock of any kind, not even chickens.
(5) A thoroughly discouraged body of farmers without hope of anything better.
(6) Home ownership was a rarity.

MY PROBLEM:

To correct the above major problems demanded nearly or quite all of my time and strength, as there were so many angles of approach.

Group A—HOW WE BEGAN

The building up of wornout soils (nonproductive) constituted our first work. To get the farmers to see the ease and simplicity with which it could be done and put it into practice often required personal visits to the farmer's home, taking his tools, very often putting them in repair, and giving them an actual demonstration, and like any schoolmaster with experience, we stood by and instructed until they were able to do it. Each farmer was taught to analyze his soil physically with numerous examples of soils ideal for crop production, and soils partially or wholly unfit for crop production, also what to do to build it up with material on his own farm or near by. The museum will contain this group.

Group B—GARDENS

The value of a good garden was illustratively discussed. How to grow and prepare vegetables for the table and their relation to our health and happiness.

Group C—FRUITS

The above was true with reference to fruits, the drying, canning, pickling and preserving, were kept ever before the housewives when seasonable.

Group D—COMMERCIAL OR HOME SEEKERS GROUP

In working up the above information with reference to fruits and vegetables an entirely different phase appeared, a group destined to give correct information to anyone wishing to know what our soils are capable of producing. This group surprises the most skeptical visitor who is not acquainted with our responsive soils under intelligent farming methods as it does rather stagger the imagination when they look at our (so called) worn out soils and the huge vegetables and fruits that come off of them.

Group E—SOILS OF ALABAMA

But few people realize how rich the South is in soil types, and their special value in high crop production when intelligently handled.

Paints and Kalsomines. The value of our clays as interior finishes. Almost innumerable shades of Indian reds, raw and burnt siennas, Vandyke browns, ochres in several shades, lavender and pure white. The various mixtures from these basic colors give exquisite effects which never fail to please the most fastidious taste for charming pastel effects.

Oil Paints. Many of the dark reds, browns, yellows, make very satisfactory colors when freed from grit and ground in linseed oil or any of the various vehicles used in the manufacture of paints. They have fine covering qualities, flow from the brush easily and wear well. Spent crankcase oil from motors can be used with very good effect for farm houses of all kinds. Any strong drying medium mixed with the oil makes it more desirable as a paint as it dries poorly.

Stains. I doubt if there is any material that will make such a variety of colors for furniture and interior and exterior wood work, ranging in shades from the simplest dark mission to the more complex blues, greens, browns, yellows, orange and intermediate shades.

These are real stains and should not be classed with a dye. They have the very unusual quality of increasing in beauty and intensity with age. They sink deep into the week and become practically everlasting. (Specimens nearly 43 years old will be on exhibition. They are unsurpassed in richness).

Any of the ordinary vehicles can be used for mixing the dry pigments, from water, oils, neutral liquids, to the most powerful acids or alkalies, including some attractive colors made by using creosote as the vehicle. The crude creosote makes a very dark, rich set of colors with the various clays used as a pigment, while the refined creosote (which is light in color) gives a much wider range of colors of rich shades, bearing a close resemblance to paint in appearance, lasting qualities, and serves as a superior wood preservative.

China Clays. But few Alabamians fully realize what a wealth of choice ceramic clays we have, ranging from the coarser tile and jug types to the almost unbelievable snow whites for the making of rare and beautiful pottery.

Group F—BUILDING STONES

In this group the superior building and ornamental stones of the South will be shown. In this group a distinct surprise awaits any who are interested.

Group G—MINERALS

We believe a study of this group will give many suggestions to those interested in that type of commercial possibilities.

The above represents briefly and imperfectly a very small cross section of the museum. We hope to have every group so clearly installed that the student, seeking truth, will not fail to find even more than he anticipated. The business man in many capacities will find much that will prove guide posts along his way to success; and it is further hoped that many of just curious sightseers will become enlightened, inspired, and enthused to the point where he will see his fame and fortune in one of these trails, select it and make it an outstanding business success.

We shall be greatly disappointed if this collection is not added to from time to time, and that it does not render the highest service to all the people. Again I shall be even more greatly disappointed if the searchers for truth do not see in this vast collection much of the glory, majesty, and power of the Great Creator.

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
SUNDAY JAN 29 1939

NEGROES WELCOME AIR TRAINING UNIT

Tuskegee Will Get First Corps With Promise of Others

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Despite its feature of segregation, Negroes throughout the country welcomed the promise this week that Negro college men will be included in President Roosevelt's plan to provide experimental pilot training for 20,000 students.

According to a statement issuer by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro Democrat, Chicago, Tuskegee Institute will be selected as the base for the Negro units which may participate in the program. The Chicago Congressman said that a branch of the service would be established at the Alabama school first, with the "possibility that other Negro colleges might be included at a later time."

The enthusiasm with which the move was hailed is due, largely, to the fact that Negroes have been studiously removed from practically all branches of the national military forces during the last 20 years. Under no circumstances have they been allowed to join aviation units; and naval service has been limited to menial duty below-decks.

WITH OTHER FORCES

The most severe blow dealt the group by the War Department was the gradual breaking up of the 10th Cavalry, composed entirely of Negroes, which had seen valiant service. The unit now has been broken completely and attached to other forces in the infantry. With the exception of a single unit now located at Fort Benning, Ga., the entire array of Negro soldiery which fought in the World War has disappeared.

Foremost among the schools which would be considered for units in addition to that at Tuskegee Institute are: Howard University, Washington, which is supported by Federal funds; Lincoln University, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which is now receiving aid from the Commonwealth; and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical. The decision to locate the first unit at Tuskegee was, no doubt, occasioned by the fact that the R. O. T. C. work there, now under the direction of Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., a Negro West Point graduate, is rated high in that field.

TWO APPOINTED

Two of the recently elected Republican Governors already have begun to make good their promises of positions of worth to Negroes. In Massachusetts, Governor Saltonstall named a Negro woman to his personal secretarial staff; while Michigan's Governor Fitzgerald has named a Negro to the State's Commission of Labor and Industry.

The Michigan Governor's appointment of Charles H. Mahoney, a leading Detroit attorney, was pointed out as being strategic in that he will have an opportunity to help reduce the Negro relief rolls by placing Negro workers in the industrial employment offered there. The position, which pays $5000 annually, is said to be the most influential ever given a Negro in that State.

Pennsylvania's Republican Governor, Arthur H. James, will receive early this week the formal request of Negroes for positions in his Administration, now little more than two weeks old. Through Republican State Chairman James F. Torrance the Republican State Negro Council meeting in Harrisburg yesterday outlined a score of top positions for Negro county leaders in the new regime. Most were positions held by that group during the Earle Administration.

PLEA FOR POSITION

Promised an Administration "free of racial discrimination" and one which will "seek the co-operation of all the people," Negro leaders assembled in Harrisburg from more than 20 of the State's largest counties expressed confidence that the James Administration will "have 80 per cent. of the Negro voters back into the Republican ranks before fall." In its second important meeting since the elections, the strong Negro organization again did not offer any candidate for the State Athletic Commission, despite the fact that several of that group are seeking the Philadelphia resident spot.

It did, however, emphasize its plea for a position "high in the councils" of the Administration in order to integrate Negroes into the scheme of things. A member of the State Licensing Board for Undertakers, a referee in Workmen's Compensation, a member of the Public Assistance Board, to replace Henry P. Cheatham, who represented the group during the Earle Administration; an inter-racial consultant to the Administration, and jobs in the State Highway and Revenue Departments were among the places sought by the council.

HOUSTON, TEX. DEFENDER
JAN. 28, 1939 F7

TUSKEGEE MAY GET AVIATION SCHOOL

TUSKEGEE, Alabama.—(Sp.)—Information has been received here that in connection with President Roosevelt's vast airplane building program and training of personnel for national defense has already been filed with Secretary of War Woodring, that Tuskegee Institute be designated as one of the educational institutions at which schools for training pilots and mechanics will be established.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JOURNAL
JAN. 25, 1939 J30

Asks Tuskegee Base

WASHINGTON — Representative Mitchell, (D. Ill.) only negro congressman, asked Secretary Woodring to choose Tuskegee Institute, negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., as one of the schools for training pilots and aircraft mechanics.

President Roosevelt has recommended that 20,000 be trained. Mitchell said that on a population basis one-tenth of them should be negroes.

He said Woodring promised consideration.

TUSKEGEE DESERVES MORE THAN IT RECEIVES

Another announcement for Tuskegee Institute finds that famous and useful school in a sound and healthy condition, but suffering nevertheless from the same ills that endowed institutions the land over are suffering from.

For a decade the living waters of philanthropists have been falling. The investments of institutions have declined in value along with the investments of individual citizens. Private philanthropists have been in no position to increase their gifts; on the contrary they have had to curtail their donations.

In consequence the revenues of Tuskegee Institute have been drastically reduced. It has been necessary for President F. D. Patterson to meet the situation by drastically curtailing the functions of Tuskegee Institute. The excisions he has made have been painful and unfortunate, but inescapable, and The Advertiser knows that his board of trustees has been pleased at his efficiency and courage in meeting the crisis.

It is deplorable that so powerful an agency for the advancement of our common civilization here in the Deep South should be crippled at this turning point in its history by the drying-up of its resources. But it is in the public interest, it is in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, for our people, white and black, to understand that Tuskegee Institute is not "rich." It is no longer easy prey for those that regard it as a good thing. It has become at last a public responsibility, even as from the beginning it has been a public benefaction. Since 1881 Tuskegee Insttiute has contributed richly to the people—the whole people of Alabama—without receiving anything in return except a nominal appropriation from the state and the lip service of white orators and white editorial writers.

If the inherent capacity of Tuskegee Institute to strengthen the bright pillars of civilization in Alabama is to be preserved, The Advertiser submits that the white people of Alabama must contribute more of their money to its support than in the past. Endowment funds are no longer equal to the demands upon them at Tuskegee, but the demands of our people white and black, upon the flowing wellsprings at Tuskegee are greater, not less, than they were in the lush days of the past.

It is, therefore, the opinion of The Advertiser that the legislature of Alabama should now consider its apparent duty to increase, and substantially, its appropriation for the support of Tuskegee Institute. We in Alabama cannot go on forever receiving and not giving!

Chinese Aviatrix Addresses 3,000 At Tuskegee Institute

She Asks Aid

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, (ANP)—Miss Hilda Yen, Chinese aviatrix who is flying over the United States on a goodwill tour in the interest of war-torn China, addressed an audience of 3,000 students, teachers and townfolk, white and colored, in Logan hall last Wednesday night. She was introduced by President Patterson.

Miss Yen's plane crashed near Montgomery, Ala., several days ago. Her appearance at Tuskegee was her first since her release from the hospital in Montgomery. She pilots her own plane.

Speaking irreproachable English Miss Yen explained many of the scenes of her film and pleaded for the maintenance of the Japanese boycott and moral and economic assistance for China.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Chicago-Tuskegee Club Backs Patterson; Raps Propaganda Recently Aimed at Institution

The Chicago Tuskegee club largest and pioneer Tuskegee Alumni group in the country, in its regular meeting Sunday afternoon, went on record as heartily endorsing the administration of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, and reaffirming its allegiance to the school. Resolutions were passed condemning the "unfavorable and untrue" publicity recently given the school and which, it was declared, was instigated by "selfish and irresponsible persons."

Claude A. Barnett, a trustee of the school, gave an intimate and factual account of conditions at the institution and outlined phases of Dr. Patterson's program. Other graduates who spoke were Robert R. Taylor, manager of the Rosenwald apartments; Capt. Charles C. Dawson, district supervisor of the NYA; Atty. Poindexter Orr, D. Cheeham, Amos Saunders, Everett Houser, J. Traylor and Atty. James A. Green.

Adopt Resolution

The resolutions adopted read:

"The Chicago Tuskegee club, composed of graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute, believing in the principles of righteousness and sound education laid down at Tuskegee by our founder Booker T. Washington, and carried on by his successors, Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. F. D. Patterson, do hereby affirm our faith in our alma mater; in the great good it has accomplished and is accomplishing in building men and women of character and usefulness to our race; and do hereby pledge our support and fealty to the Tuskegee program and commend in the highest degree the administration of President F. D. Patterson.

"We condemn in no uncertain terms the unfounded rumors which have been recently circulated by persons whose motives we do not fully comprehend. We realize that these are troublous times for private institutions which exist chiefly upon philanthropy. Our school, as well as Negro education generally, needs our support and not ill-founded condemnation.

Doing Notable Job

"Tuskegee is doing a notable job in adjusting its curriculum and its policy to meet the rapidly changing social and economic needs of the race.

"Therefore, be it resolved that;

"We urge Tuskegee graduates and former students and the public everywhere to retain their confidence in Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Patterson and in their great contribution which they are making to Negro life."

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 5, 1939

CHANGES SLATED AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Reorganization Program At Tuskegee Institute Are Announced

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—President F. D. Patterson, who returned Saturday from a conference with the board of trustees, said in an interview recommendations had been drafted for reorganization of the program of instruction in keeping with modern trends in education and consistent with a curtailed income.

The recommendations include elimination of the high school courses leading to the bachelor of science degree in music; a two-year program in the training of secretaries and the school of nurse training. The recommendations also include development of the school of agriculture, the school of home economics, the school of mechanical industries, the school of education and the extension work in rural education.

President Patterson said inasmuch as all these fields are important and needed in a broad program of education, the existing need for the courses eliminated would be met elsewhere. He said county authorities are being asked to operate the high school in which the enrollment at present is largely local, some 64 per cent of the students living in Macon County.

An appropriation, he said, would be sought from the state in order to continue the very valuable nurse training school.

All the announced changes have been made under careful study for five years and have been made because of a continuing reduction in cash income. This reduction has come to a point that at present the income represents a little more than one-half that was expended during the peak year, 1931.

The reorganization is a crystallization of the Tuskegee Institute program in the fields of vocational and technical education to the end that the school founded by Booker T. Washington may continue to render regional and national service.

Scholarships and grants received from several foundations have for the past few years been contributed largely in support of the technical phases of the Tuskegee Program.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 5, 1939

TUSKEGEE WILL HEAR MITCHELL

Once the office boy of Booker T. Washington, Arthur W. Mitchell, now a member of the United States Senate, will deliver the Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute, April 2, the Sunday closest to the birthday of Booker T. Washington, President F. D. Patterson announced Saturday.

Alumni of the institution from all parts of the country will attend the Founders Day celebration this year, President Patterson said.

Through the influence of Senator Mitchell, the Senate broke a precedent and suspended business last April to honor Booker T. Washington.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 12, 1939

Dawber To Speak On Rural Churches

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 11.—Dr. Mark A. Dawber, executive secretary of the home mission council of the Federal Council of Churches, an expert in the field of rural churches, will address the State inter-denominational alliance which will be held at Tuskegee Institute March 15. Other speakers will be Dr. W. F. Calhoun, of Montgomery; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; T. M. Campbell, field agent, Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, and executive secretary of the alliance.

"The purpose of the alliance," Rev. Richardson said, "is to provide an opportunity for the ministers to meet and discuss problems which confront the church as a whole."

The discussion for the meeting will be devoted to "the church and southern life: How the white and negro churches can cooperate to improve conditions in southern urban centers and southern rural areas."

A recreational program including music and a tour of the campus are included in the day's activities.

Managers Of Tuskegee Cage Ensembles

ALMA B. BOYKINS

—senior in the School of Home Economics, manager of the Varsity Women's Basketball team. Miss Boykin is a graduate of the Coffee County Training School, Enterprise, Alabama, and since entering Tuskegee has been associated in various student activities on the campus. She is a former president of the Y. W. C. A., president of the Alpha Pi Gamma Club, of the Friendship Leaguers, an organization devoted to and interested in the blind and crippled children and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Student Council. She is highly regarded among the students. She is the daughter of Luther Boykin of Ozark, Alabama.

DORIS V. WILSON

—freshman in the Department of Elementary Education. She is the daughter of Mr. John Wilson, graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1917. Miss Wilson has a talent for music and she is a lover of sports. She swims, plays tennis and badminton. She has been named a freshman manager of the women's varsity basketbal team.

GLADYS CAMPANELLA

—junior in the Department of Physical Education. Miss Campanella is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Campanella of Philadelphia, Pa., and is a graduate of the Simon Gratz High School, class of 1936. In high school, she was a member of the track team, basketball team, field hockey team and the volley ball team. She was also a member of the Ensemble, the Glee Club and the Double Quartett. On entering Tuskegee Institute, she entered into numerous student activities on the campus. She is a member of the Creative Dance Group, president of the Y. W. C. A. the Women's Student Council chairman of the social committee for the Young women and member of the entertainment committee of the Junior prom. She was elected junior manager of the Women's Varsity Basketball team.

Nelson S. Brooks, '40, manager of the 1938-1939 Tuskegee Institute Men's Varsity Basketball team. Brooks, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrizo F. Brooks, 1716 East Kansas St., Springfield, Ill., is prominent in extra-curricular activities and has been included in the 1939 edition of "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges."

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
MAR 5, 1939 M8

TUSKEGEE WILL HEAR MITCHELL

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Through the influence of Senator Mitchell, the Senate broke a precedent and suspended business last April to honor Booker T. Washington.

EUFAULA ALA. TRIBUNE
MAR 2, 1939

Tuskegee Choir To Sing At Clayton Friday Night

Friday night, March 3, a few of the select singers of the Tuskegee colored choir will sing at Clayton High School at 8 o'clock, the entire procedes to go for the crippled children's drive. The public is cordially invited.

After the concert for white people, the singers will sing at the colored Methodist church, a small admission to go far the same purpose will be charged.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
March 5, 1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE RE-ORGANIZES IT'S PROGRAM TO MEET PRESENT-DAY NEEDS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., —President F. D. Patterson who returned to day from New York where he conferred with members of the Board of Trustees, stated in a special interview that as a result of a recent meeting of the Southern Executive Committee and the Finance Committee of the Trustee Board of Tuskegee Institute recommendations had been drafted for the spring meeting of the Board on April 1, 1939 at Tuskegee, in which a definite plan is worked out for the reorganization of the program of instruction in keeping with modern trends in education and at the same time consistent with a seriously curtailed income.

The recommendations included the elimination of: the high school the courses leading to the Bachelor of Science in Music Education, a two year program in the School of Business for the training of secretaries, the School of Nurse Training and the development of: the School of Agriculture, the School of Home Economics, the School of Mechanical Industries, the School of Education, with the expansion of work in Rural Education as a major objective.

President Patterson expressed the hope that in as much as all those fields are important and needed in a broad program of education, the existing need for the offerings eliminated will be met elsewhere. He stated that the local county authorities are being asked to operate the high school in which the enrollment at present is largely local; 65 per cent of the students enrolled living in Macon County.

SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL
MAR 2, 1939 M10

Negro Melodies Will Feature Concert Here

The concert to be given by the Tuskegee Institute quintet at Selma University this evening is attracting the interest of music lovers because of the fine quality of music for which the Tuskegee school is famous. Negro melodies will be featured in the program. The hour is eight o'clock. Seats will be reserved for white friends.

LaGrange Ga News
March 16, 1939

Tuskegee Singers Coming Here Sunday

The Tuskegee Institute Entertainers, widely known colored singers, will present a concert Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Warren Temple Methodist church colored.

Alberta Lillian Simms, soprano of concert and radio renown, will be featured as soloist.

A small admission charge will be made and seats will be reserved for white persons who will attend.

GREENVILLE N C REFLECTOR
FRIDAY MAR 10 1939

EXPERT TELLS BEGINNERS TO COOK AMERICA

Tuskegee, Ala. (AP)—Lucius Boomer, New York hotel and restaurant executive, told members of Tuskegee Institute's class in commercial dietetics not to try to be French cooks or Italian cooks.

"Be American cooks," Boomer advised the class during a visit to the famous Alabama negro school.

"There is a great future in American cooking," he continued. "Americanize the menu; never use foreign terms if you can avoid it; make your dishes American."

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
March 18, 1939

Students Visit Tuskegee Institute—

The Catoma Junior High School visited Tuskegee Institute yesterday. The trip was sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Young, Joe Hall, Miss Sue Jones, and Mrs. Bert Sikes, teacher. The trip was planned by the Catoma Junior High School Citizenship Club, and is one of a series planned.

SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL
MAR 1, 1939 M7

Tuskegee Quintet Will Appear Here

The Tuskegee Quintet will appear at Selma University at 8 o'clock Thursday night, the Clark chool sponsoring the program ointly with the university. Some f the best loved and familiar negro melodies will be included in he concert by the group, which as traveled throughout the United States appearing on both stage and radio. It is to make a tour of the New England states this summer.

The public is invited to attend and seats will be reserved for white friends. Tickets may be secured at either of the two schools, or at the door.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
MAR 5, 1939 M8

CHANGES SLATED AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Reorganization Program At Tuskegee Institute Are Announced

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—President F. D. Patterson, who returned Saturday from a conference with the board of trustees, said in an interview recommendations had been drafted for reorganization of the program of instruction in keeping with modern trends in education and consistent with a curtailed income.

The recommendations include elimination of the high school courses leading to the bachelor of science degree in music; a two-year program in the training of secretaries and the school of nurse training. The recommendations also include development of the school of agriculture, the school of home economics, the school of mechanical industries, the school of education and the extension work in rural education.

President Patterson said inasmuch as all these fields are important and needed in a broad program of education, the existing need for the courses eliminated would be met elsewhere. He said county authorities are being asked to operate the high school in which the enrollment at present is largely local, some 64 per cent of the students living in Macon County.

An appropriation, he said, would be sought from the state in order to continue the very valuable nurse training school.

All the announced changes have been made under careful study for five years and have been made because of a continuing reduction in cash income. This reduction has come to a point that at present the income represents a little more than one-half that was expended during the peak year, 1931.

The reorganization is a crystallization of the Tuskegee Institute program in the fields of vocational and technical education to the end that the school founded by Booker T. Washington may continue to render regional and national service.

Scholarships and grants received from several foundations have for the past few years been contributed largely in support of the technical phases of the Tuskegee Program.

EDUCATION-1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Tuskegee, Negro College

By ERNIE PYLE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 28.—I've always wanted to see Tuskegee Institute. It is, as you know, the most famous school for Negroes in America.

Booker T. Washington founded it in 1881, nearly sixty years ago. It is a privately endowed institution, with no help from the taxpayers. It has become a model in Negro education.

I won't launch into a long description of what the place looks like. It looks, in fact, like any Midwestern State university.

It covers a lot of rolling ground; the campus is beautiful; there must be three dozen handsome brick buildings scattered around; streets and sidewalks wind about; there are dormitories and a stadium and gymnasium.

* * *

Many white visitors—businessmen, students, writers—come to visit Tuskegee. Consequently the institute has facilities for putting up visitors who have a purpose here.

There is not a white person in this whole school, even on the faculty. There are 1,150 students here; 680 boys and 470 girls. The faculty is large—about 250.

The biggest percentage of students is from the South, yet they do come from all over America and from nine foreign countries. The students on the campus are dressed like college students anywhere.

* * *

Discipline is more strict than in the ordinary college. There is no smoking on the campus. Boys can smoke in their rooms. Girls can't smoke at all. I saw an ash tray on the desk of only one faculty man.

Drunkenness and rowdyism don't go at all here. No student is allowed to have a car. Attendance at church, twice on Sunday and also on Wednesday evening, is compulsory. So is military drill.

* * *

When Booker T. Washington founded this school, no Negro who yearned for knowledge was turned away. The most ignorant, raggedy, barefoot boy could walk in and start learning.

But things have had to change. Today the student must have a certain amount of money for clothes and must have a high school education. As one official said:—

"The bulk are from our middle-class families, if you can say we have a middle class."

The tuition is $75 a year. Every student must work out at least half of his tuition. All must do manual labor in whatever course they are taking. Board and room cost only $20 a month one can be worked out. Practically all of the institute's daily labor is done by students.

The institute offers 41 separate trades. In two years you can get a "diploma"—a certificate of fitness in a trade. Or you can go on another two years and receive a bachelor of science degree. Almost any student is sure of a job at the end of two years in Tuskegee. Of last year's graduating class every single one was placed and working by September 1. There isn't a Tuskegee graduate of last year out of a job today.

* * *

Tuskegee has had three presidents. Booker T. Washington, the founder, presided until his death in 1915. Both he and Mrs. Washington are buried on the campus. Dr. Robert R. Moton served for twenty years and retired. He is president-emeritus.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson has been president since 1935. He is a young man, big like a football player. Ten years ago President Patterson was a veterinary teacher in a small college in Virginia. He got an offer to transfer to Tuskegee.

"I guess you never pictured in your wildest moments that you'd be president of Tuskegee some day, did you?" I asked him.

"I certainly didn't," he said. "Such possibility never entered my head."

News Outside the Door

By J. Otis Swift

On sunny Sunday mornings from March 15 to April 15 the romantic vicinity of Boulder Bridge, Bronx Park, made beautiful by the care of the New York Botanical Garden folk, becomes a lure to ornithologists and amateur bird students from all over Greater New York and beyond.

The birds are coming back! After moon-lighted nights when the aerial pathways leading up the valleys from the south have been astir with returning migrants, they begin dropping down into Hemlock Forest, the Gorge of the Bronx, and along the mystic Fox Sparrow Hollow path.

The arrival of the first phoebe, twitching its tail and crying "Phoebe," about March 15; the meadow lark about February 20; the cowbirds with their glossy black bodies and coffee-colored heads, March 21; the field and [illegible] April 2; and the swamp sparrows running along the mud paths among alder, cornel, wild grape and nettle after April 4—added to those who came earlier—afford constant happiness to student and expert.

When a red-winged blackbird teeters on a dead ragweed stem, its shoulders flashing scarlet and buff against its glossy black, you can read human nature in the expressions of the bird lovers. The hungry-for-information amateurs, the enthusiastic help-the-beginners attitude of the Yosians; the don't-bother-me exclusive institutional atmosphere of the expert who thinks he knows all about birds and has no duty to the beginners—all are exhibited as glasses are leveled at the bird.

The bird lovers are a little world to themselves, and Boulder Bridge—where all the migrants pass—is their Mecca and their Paradise.

EDUCATION-1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

"MISS TRIPLE OCTAN"

MISS HATTIE CLARK, Tuskegee Institute Senior, majoring in Secondary Education, who has been named "Miss Triple Octan." She will serve as hostess at the Annual Triple Octan Spring Entertainment, which will be held in the Teachers' Home on the campus, March 17. Miss Clark is a member of the E. E. Just Biological Society, Secretary of the Rho Delta Sigma, member of the Education Club and a leader in the Little Theater. She has the distinction of completing her four year college course in three years. The Triple Octan Club is a highly regarded campus organization and stands for leadership and scholarship.

Tuskegee Ala., News
March 23, 1939

NEWS FROM TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Snow Hill, Ala.—In the Annua District Basketball Tournament held here this week, the Tuskegee High School boys' team and the Tuskegee High School girls' team won championships in their respective divisions. The Tuskegee boys' team played brilliantly throughout the tournament. To reach the final round, they defeated Clark High School of Selma and the Booker Washington High School of Montgomery. In the championship round they defeated Sardis High School, 22-20. This was one of the most exciting games throughout the tournament.

* * *

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—In connection with Founder's Day exercises which will be held at the Institute, April 1 and 2, the Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices and the orchestra of 60 pieces, under the direction of William L. Dawson, will render the Cantata, "The Death of Minnehaha," by Samuel Coleridge Taylor, in the Institute Chapel at 7:00 P. M., Saturday evening, April 1. The Choir will be presented on this occasion by the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course, J. Julius Flood, Director. Director Dawson has made noteworthy contributions to the field of music and those who enjoy singing will be pleased with the presentation of this well-known musical organization on the evening of the first of April.

Music lovers from all sections of the State are expected to be present to hear these NBC artists who have gained a national reputation for originality and excellence in musical taste through personal appearances throughout the South and North. The Tuskegee singers also praise from coast to coast as well as from abroad when they appeared on the NBC network for 21 weeks during the Academic Year, 1937-1938.

Among the soloists who will be heard will be Cleota Collins, instructor in the Tuskegee Institute School of Music.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Coach Edward H. Adams entertained the members of the Golden Quint at his home in Greenwood with a sumptious dinner. Prior to the dinner members of the team were entertained with brief rehearsals of the games of the past season, especially those that were lost and there was pointed out an amusing incident in connection with each play or player that caused the defeat. These recitals were full of human interest and were among the delightful features of an enjoyable evening.

Speakers at the dinner were Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Chairman of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletics; Coach Cleve L. Abbott, Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Frank L. West and Coach Edward H. Adams.

Those who enjoyed Coach Adams hospitality were: William Robinson James Fuller, Allen Scisco, Arthur Dickens, William Shaw, William Fennoy, Eliot Van Zandt, Allen Thomas, Dennis McBride, Alfred McGill, Robert Davis, Oscar Pendleton, Robert Canson, Robert Moore Nelson S. Brooks, Edwin Parker, Herbert Schwing, Wilson Smith, Louis Slade, Edwin Murray, Randall Williams, Walter Hutcherson, Lloyd Jones, Linkwood Williams and Josephus Johnson.

* * *

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Candidates for the golf team are working out daily under Coach William O'Shields who said today that this should be one of Tuskegee's best years on the links.

* * *

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Members of the Tuskegee Institute track team are groomd for the Penn Relays, the Drake Relays, the Prairie View Relays and the Xavier University track and field meet. The Tuskegee team will also participate in the Southern Conference track and field meet and the Tuskegee Relay Carnival which will be held at the Institute in May.

Clayton, Ala., Record
March 3, 1939

TUSKEGEE SINGERS COMING TO CLAYTON

Singers from the Tuskegee Institute will appear in concert at the Clayton School auditorium Friday night, March 3, at 8 p. m. This performance will be given for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Fund. The public is cordially invited to attend and support this worthy cause.

OMAHA, NEB. GUIDE
MAR 25, 1939 M29

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTION REORGANIZES ITS PROGRAM; TO ABOLISH SOME SCHOOLS, EXPAND OTHERS

Tuskegee Institution, Ala. Mar. 23 (ANP)—President F. D. Patterson, who returned last week from New York where he conferred with members of the board of trustees, stated in a special interview that as a result of a recent meeting of the Southern Executive committee and the Finance committee of the trustee board of Tuskegee institute, recommendations had been drafted for the spring meeting of the board of April 1 at Tuskegee in which a definite plan is worked out for the reorganization of the program of instruction in keeping with modern trends in education and at the same time consistent with a seriously curtailed income.

The recommendations include elimination of the high school, the courses leading to the Bachelor of Science in Music Education, a two year program in the school of business for the training of secretaries the school of nurse training and the development of the schools of agriculture, home economics, mechanical industrials and education with the expansion of work in rural education as a major objective.

Music Is Her Great Love

Music is the first love of lovely Miss Stella Jackson, who is a sophomore in the music department of Tuskegee Institute. The granddaughter of Mrs. Henrietta Young of Seneca, S. C., her activities on the 'Skegee campus include membership in the choir and other organizations.

HOUSTON, TEX. DEFENDER
MAR. 4. 1939 M16

TUSKEGEE HEAD IS HONORED GUEST AT LINCOLN FUNCTION

NEW YORK.—(By James Byack for ANP)—Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuesday night became the third head of that famed cultural center to receive the highest social distinction in the gift of the Republican party, when he took his place on the dais with 75 nationally prominent Americans as guest of honor at the 53rd annual Lincoln Dinner given the National Republican Club at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here.

The previous Negro guests were Dr. Robert R. Moton and Booker T. Washington. Unanimously considered the most brilliant assembly ever gathered together to honor Lincoln, Patterson shared the dais with former President Herbert Hoover, six governors and two United States senators, all of whom spoke. Among others on the dais were a bevy of Republicans today prominently mentioned as presidential possibilities in 1940.

Unprecedented also was the two full hours of radio time made available for the occasion by all three national radio networks to bring the Lincoln celebration to every home in the land.

Besides the country's outstanding Republican solons, among the 1,500 who packed the grand ballroom of the hotel were many presidents of universities and other distinguished educators, bishops and prominent clergy, captains of finance and other distinguished personages from every state in the union.

Patterson sat between Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. and Colonel Andrew B. Humphrey, originators of the Lincoln dinners. He was also seen in serious conversation with Dr. James Rowland Angell, president-emeritus of Yale University who sat at Colonel Roosevelt's right.

In accepting the invitation extended by John Hopkins, chairman of the $25-a-plate Lincoln dinner committee, Tuskegee's president apparently had little conception of the widespread political speculation which his acceptance caused in the highest circles of both parties.

In honor of the occasion, the management of the Roosevelt Hotel here placed an elaborate suite at his disposal during his stay. An hour after his arrival, he was greeted by a roomful of reporters. They were quickly informed that the educator came to New York solely to honor Lincoln. He made clear that there were definitely no political implications connected with his presence at the Republican party's most important annual social function.

Patterson pointed out, however, that the members of his group throughout the nation were "cordially interested in the growing spirit of tolerance in America," and emphasized that "every movement in this direction will be beneficial to the entire nation."

As is the traditional custom at Lincoln dinners, Dr. Patterson was called upon at his suite by a member of the dinner committee and personally escorted to the Perroquet Room at the Waldorf where the other guests of honor were assembling.

During his visit, Patterson conferred with Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of Tuskegee's board, and other friends of the institute concerning the soon return to the airways of the world famous Tuskee Institute choir. He was also guest at a reception given in his honor by Colonel Arthur W. Little, nationally known retired colonel of the famed 369th Negro regiment and author of "From Harlem to the Rhine."

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Tuskegee To Open Its 58th Year On Sept. 11

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(SNS)—New students have been arriving daily on the campus of Tuskegee Institute for the past two weeks although, fall quarter classes do not begin until September 11. September 21 is the last day of registration for credit for the Fall Quarter.

All offices at the institute are working hours over time these days preparing for the heavy enrollment of freshmen and returning students.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration has an extra force preparing for the intensive testing program for the classification of the incoming students. The results of these tests which have been given over a period of years are being carefully compiled for a study that Dr. Derbigny will publish in the near future.

The school of education is entering upon the third year of experimentation in certain areas as a result of early findings from the testing program. Wm. A. Clark, director of the School of Education says these findings have been invaluable in the revision of Tuskegee's curricula that has resulted in the general college plan that is being inaugurated this year.

Prof. A. L. Turner, registrar with his staff is oiling the machinery for the registration of Tuskegee's fifteen hundred students. Every new student must be photographed. Must have a complete physical examination, be assigned to a Sunday School class, receive a meal ticket, an entertainment course ticket, pay his fees and have the class schedule approved. All male registrants must also be assigned to their company and battalion in the cadet regiment.

All operations of registration are concentrated in Logan Hall. Typewriters file cabinets, adding machines and business-like desks transform the huge gymnasium into temporary headquarters for treasurer, department heads, registrar, J. J. Flood, personnel director, fresh from a summer course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is bubbling with ideas for the 1939 Orientation Week, seven days packed full of activities that are guaranteed to steep the newcomers in Tuskegee history and traditions. This program will include personally conducted tours about the campus, a free movie an acquaintance dance conference with Personal Advisers and special lectures.

President F. D. Patterson will extend his formal welcome to students and faculty at the regular Vesper service in the Institute Chapel on Sunday evening September 17.

Students active in the plans for Orientation Week are: Marion Mann, vice-president of the senior class; Verdie Mae Hiakambottom, president of the Associated WOMEN Students; Robert Judkins, president of the Student Council; Rupert Broady, editor of the CAMPUS DIGEST.

GETS FARM AGENT POST

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 1—Sandy J. McCorvey, who received his bachelor of science degree in agriculture at the summer session of the Tuskegee Institute summer school, has been appointed and has entered upon his duties as farm extension agent for the United States Department of Agriculture for Tallapoosa county, it was announced here last week by T. M. Campbell, field agent, agricultural extension service.

GETS TEACHING POST

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Miss Martha L. Bell, who received her Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee Institute at the closing exercises of the summer session of the Summer school which were held here Aug. 18, will teach in the Western high school at her home in Owensboro, Ky., J. Julius Flood, personnel director and placement officer announced today.

NAMED ASSISTANT

TAMPA, Fla. — Ralph E. Stewart [illegible], according to reports here, has been assigned as assistant to Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson

Jeannes Teacher

MISS ISABELLA J. CAMPFIELD

—'37 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, who has been appointed Jeannes teacher in Greenville, Butler County, Ala. During her undergraduate days she was identified with many campus activities. Miss Campfield began her new work on September 1.

TO S. C. POST

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The appointment of Bennett K. Brown as teacher of agriculture and coach at Friendship Junior college, Rock Hill, South Carolina, was announced this week. Brown, who was manager of the 1939 Golden Tiger football team, was also connected with the basketball, track and tennis teams. He will assume his new duties on or about September 1.

ANNOUNCE TEACHERS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Teachers for the Washington public school, Tuskegee, for the academic year, 1939-1940, announced by Lee A. Jones, supervisor, are Mrs. M. K. Frazier, principal; Mrs. Kate H. Darkaby, Mrs. Madge Cravens, Mrs. Odette Baker, Mrs. Clara Bell, Mrs. Marie B. Williamson, Mrs. Willie Brewer, Mrs. Clara M. Bell and Mrs. Willow Welch Burrell. The opening date has been set for Monday, September 11.

Tuskegee Club News

—o—

By PERCY R. HINES

The Chicago - Tuskegee club, headed by Colonel John C. Robinson, met in regular monthly assembly Sunday, Aug. 27, at 5:30 p. m., at Poro college, 4401 South Parkway, and planned activities leading up to and including the Tuskegee - Wilberforce football classic, scheduled for Oct. 13, at Soldiers' Field. The matter of again serving as hosts and hostesses to members of the famous Tuskegee varsity band was also taken up by the members. Another feature of the meeting was the raising of scholarship funds for a student at the Alabama school during the 1939-1940 term. The committee in charge of the scholarship is as follows: Felix Washington, 4047 State street, chairman; Amos C. Saunders, Miss Sara E. Jones, Everett L Houser, Mrs. Una Van Zandt, Herman H. Lawrence, Mrs. Ruth M. Houser, Henderson M. Wells, Mrs. Mary B. Tournoy, Mrs. Maggie Wells, Miss Julia Whitmore, Mrs. Frances Lawrence, and Mrs. Corinne Eggleston.

Miss Pearl C. Tate, 4932 Washington Park court, recording secretary of the Chicago-Tuskegee club, left Friday for two weeks vacation in Birmingham, Tuskegee Institute, and Union Springs, Ala., her native home. While at Tuskegee Institute, Miss Tate will confer with officials in connection with the Tuskegee-Wilberforce football classic to take place here Oct. 13.

Miss Elizabeth A. Clemmons, 1917 Maypole avenue, financial secretary of the ChicagoTuskegee club, is spending her vacation in Idlewild, and Detroit, Mich. Miss Clemmons is a teacher in the public school system of Chicago, and will return here Sept. 4, to resume her work the following day.

The executive committee of the Chicago-Tuskegee club will meet Sept. 13, at Poro college, 4401 South Parkway. The members are —Daniel J. Faulkner, W. W. Greene, Mrs. Ruth Houser, Felix Washington, Mrs. Una Van Zandt, Amos C. Saunders, Mrs. Corinne Eggleston, Percy R. Hines, Miss Elizabeth Clemmons, Everett L. Houser, Mrs. Corinne Dunagan, Theodore T. Greene, Miss Pearl C. Tate, an Colonel John C. Robinson, chairman.

SCHOOL OPENING SET AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With orientation plans complete, Tuskegee Institute opens its doors Monday to all new students, although classes in the Fall quarter will not begin until Monday, Sept. 11.

Registration is to be held in Logan Gymnasium, and activities of orientation week are to be in charge of J. J. Flood, personnel director. New students will make tours to the museum of Dr. George W. Carver, to the study of Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee, and to Butler's chapel, where Washington held first classes of the Tuskegee Normal School in 1881.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the college, will officially welcome student body and faculty at vespers Sunday, Sept. 17.

Student Registration Sets All-Time High

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, announces that according to preliminary figures from the Registrar's office, the total enrollment of Tuskegee Institute for the Academic Year, 1939-1940, is up ten per cent with a total of 1261 college students.

The enrollment in the School of Mechanical Industries and in the School of Agriculture shows an increase of approximately 25 per cent each over that of last year. The figures for the School of Home Economics follow closely with a 12 per cent increase.

She Held Leading Role In 'Skegee Drama

Miss Kathryn Hemmons, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hemmons of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, as she appeared in a recent production "Beyond" by Alice Gerstenberg at the Little Theatre on the Tuskegee Institute campus.

Tuskegee Calls For Aid In Xmas Cheer For Poor

TUSKEGEE Ala., Nov. 10—Through a staff of experienced workers, Tuskegee institute is conducting a year-round program of important service to southern rural families whose most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the fall crops, there are always thousands of share-croppers and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are Race farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence, it is pointed out.

Christmas comes in the midst of this period and without some such service as Tuskegee institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the sacred holiday season.

For many years, devoted friends of the institution throughout the country have used Tuskegee as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm the hearts of the children.

To carry on this work the school issues an appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed. Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The doctors extol it because of its easily digestible fat form, and gourmets for a special delicacy of flavor. Goat milk commands a premium price because of its sale to hospitals, but somehow has never become widely popular.

So far, Booth says, no one has needed persuasion when experimental goats have been offered. About 60 of the Tuskegee goats have been placed with various farm families in Alabama and Georgia. Records are kept on all of them.

This is another of those ingeniously simple contributions Tuskegee has habitually given to Alabama from its inception. Tuskegee's influence has brought a great deal of wealth to Alabama. A better fed, low income population will mean a healthier population — and that always means a higher ability to create wealth.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 30, 1939

BACKSTAGE AT TUSKEGEE

Editor, The Journal: It was my good fortune recently to be stranded in Tuskegee, Ala., while on a business trip. Through the influence of one of the officials of the colored Government Hospital there, who had formerly spent 16 years in the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, we were taken backstage of the institute.

At 10:30 a. m. on a Sunday it was our pleasure to stand with the vice president of the institute and the lieutenant, a West Point graduate, son of the only colored colonel in the United States Army today, to review the troops as they passed, marching in perfect formation, to the tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," etc., en route to church. We followed them, and the tremendous crowd, including the 1,800 pupils and 260 members of the faculty, which had gathered into the beautiful cathedral of Gothic construction, with its famous stained glass chancel window, depicting the history and aspirations of the American Negro, as expressed in the religious folk music of the race, the Negro spirituals. Here we heard the famous Tuskegee Institute choir in splendid harmony, and a sermon on "Friendship."

We were then taken into Dorothy Hall to meet Dr. George W. Carver, the famous colored chemist, painter, musician, poet and philosopher, to announce our arrival. The visit had been prearranged, as the doctor had just returned from a trip to Washington, where the Roosevelt Medal of Recognition had been bestowed upon him. In a fine, thin voice he greeted us cordially, telling us that anyone who was a friend of the doctor with whom we had come to visit him was a friend of his, as he feels greatly indebted to him. I remarked that he didn't appear to be in need of any doctor's services, to which he replied: "As I tell the young folks who are training to carry on where I leave off in my work, 'I'm not as young as I used to be—I wasn't born yesterday.'"

We proceeded to Dr. Carver's museum and laboratory, located conveniently near. Here Joe Williams, of Columbus, Ga., a young graduate of the institute, took great pride in showing and explaining the many useful and beautiful discoveries Dr. Carver had given the world—the 300 by-products of the soybean and the sweet potato (the mucilage to be used on postage stamps in the near future, he tells us, will be made of sweet potatoes), the novel use for cotton in road building, the pottery, the pictures he has painted using only stains produced from Alabama clay on his finger tips. He has received recognition in European art circles and was elected fellow, Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1916.

As I left the institute, I felt as I had felt on viewing the Grand Canyon for the first time a few years ago—in the presence of the stupendous amounts offered him refusing him for money is God ad been he great country; visiting ER, ration.

LILLIAN SINGER,
Veterans' Administration.
Atlanta.

BILLYWHISKERS GETS HIS DUE

Goats in Alabama are due to become respectable most any day now. Tuskegee dairy research workers have developed a hardy little goat that produces six quarts of milk a day and can subsist on a diet of briars and paper. This goat is not an expensive one and will be especially adapted to the needs of the small tenant or land-owning farmer.

Experimental work on these goats started a few years ago and has been under the direction of E. M. Booth of Tuskegee who once to an idle and somewhat foolish question about how much goats cost replied, "Anywhere from fifty cents to ten thousand dollars."

A ten thousand dollar goat must be some goat, but he might be worth the price. The price of the type of goat developed at Tuskegee from a highly bred Saanon, an ordinary Alabama goat will probably be somewhere near twenty dollars.

Goat milk has always been admired by doctors and a certain circle of gourmets.

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Miss Kathryn Hemmons, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hemmons of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, as she appeared in a recent production "Beyond" by Alice Gerstenberg at the Little Theatre on the Tuskegee Institute campus.

Tuskegee Calls For Aid In Xmas Cheer For Poor

TUSKEGEE Ala., Nov. 10—Through a staff of experienced workers, Tuskegee institute is conducting a year-round program of important service to southern rural families whose most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecroppers and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are Race farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence, it is pointed out.

Christmas comes in the midst of this period and without some such service as Tuskegee institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the sacred holiday season.

For many years, devoted friends of the institution throughout the country have used Tuskegee as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm the hearts of the children.

To carry on this work the school issues an appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed. Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The doctors extol it because of its easily digestible fat form, and gourmets for a special delicacy of flavor. Goat milk commands a premium price because of its sale to hospitals, but somehow has never become widely popular.

So far, Booth says, no one has needed persuasion when experimental goats have been offered. About 60 of the Tuskegee goats have been placed with various farm families in Alabama and Georgia. Records are kept on all of them.

This is another of those ingeniously simple contributions Tuskegee has habitually given to Alabama from its inception. Tuskegee's influence has brought a great deal of wealth to Alabama. A better fed, low income population will mean a healthier population — and that always means a higher ability to create wealth.

BILLYWHISKERS GETS HIS DUE

Goats in Alabama are due to become respectable most any day now. Tuskegee dairy research workers have developed a hardy little goat that produces six quarts of milk a day and can subsist on a diet of briars and paper. This goat is not an expensive one and will be especially adapted to the needs of the small tenant or land-owning farmer.

Experimental work on these goats started a few years ago and has been under the direction of E. M. Booth of Tuskegee who once to an idle and somewhat foolish question about how much goats cost replied, "Anywhere from fifty cents to ten thousand dollars."

A ten thousand dollar goat must be some goat, but he might be worth the price. The price of the type of goat developed at Tuskegee from a highly bred Saanon, an ordinary Alabama goat will probably be somewhere near twenty dollars.

Goat milk has always been admired by doctors and a certain circle of gourmets.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 30, 1939

BACKSTAGE AT TUSKEGEE

Editor, The Journal: It was my good fortune recently to be stranded in Tuskegee, Ala., while on a business trip. Through the influence of one of the officials of the colored Government Hospital there, who had formerly spent 16 years in the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, we were taken backstage of the institute.

At 10:30 a. m. on a Sunday it was our pleasure to stand with the vice president of the institute and the lieutenant, a West Point graduate, son of the only colored colonel in the United States Army today, to review the troops as they passed, marching in perfect formation, to the tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," etc., en route to church. We followed them, and the tremendous crowd, including the 1,800 pupils and 260 members of the faculty, which had gathered into the beautiful cathedral of Gothic construction, with its famous stained glass chancel window, depicting the history and aspirations of the American Negro, as expressed in the religious folk music of the race, the Negro spirituals. Here we heard the famous Tuskegee Institute choir in splendid harmony, and a sermon on "Friendship."

We were then taken into Dorothy Hall to meet Dr. George W. Carver, the famous colored chemist, painter, musician, poet and philosopher, to announce our arrival. The visit had been prearranged, as the doctor had just returned from a trip to Washington, where the Roosevelt Medal of Recognition had been bestowed upon him. In a fine, thin voice he greeted us cordially, telling us that anyone who was a friend of the doctor with whom we had come to visit him was a friend of his, as he feels greatly indebted to him. I remarked that he didn't appear to be in need of any doctor's services, to which he replied: "As I tell the young folks who are training to carry on where I leave off in my work, 'I'm not as young as I used to be—I wasn't born yesterday.'"

We proceeded to Dr. Carver's museum and laboratory, located conveniently near. Here Joe Williams, of Columbus, Ga., a young graduate of the institute, took great pride in showing and explaining the many useful and beautiful discoveries Dr Carver had given the world—the 300 by-products of the soybean and the sweet potato (the mucilage to be used on postage stamps in the near future, he tells us, will be made of sweet potatoes), the novel use for cotton in road building, the pottery, the pictures he has painted using only stains produced from Alabama clay on his finger tips. He has received recognition in European art circles and was elected fellow, Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1916.

As I left the institute, I felt as I had felt on viewing the Grand Canyon for the first time a few years ago—in the presence of

LILLIAN SINGER,
Veterans' Administration.
Atlanta.

EDUCATION_ 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

PHOENIX, ARIZ., GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 1, 1939

Health Topic Of Program

Co-operating with the city of Phoenix in observing local health week, the Men's Group of Trinity Episcopal cathedral are devoting their regular Wednesday evening supper meeting to a program of health education. The program is scheduled for 6:30 oclock.

The state board of health and the Arizona Anti-Tuberculosis association are co-operating in the showing of two sound films, "The Benson Family," and "Let My People Live."

"Let My People Live," is an all-Negro cast picture, showing modern medical science bringing health to a family afflicted with tuberculosis. Rex Ingram, who played in "Green Pastures," makes this film fascinating to white audiences. The harmonious Tuskegee choir of 100 voices is used as a background, and professional actors and drama students of Tuskegee Institute support Mr. Ingram in this educational picture.

Milledgeville, Ga., Times
February 1, 1939

Negro professor from Tuskegee Institute was in Milledgeville Tuesday, on a semi-annual visit he makes to hold conferences with colored people here in an effort to help them better their living conditions and make the most of the resources they have.

COLUMBUS GA LEDGER
SUNDAY JAN 29 1939

TUSKEGEE BILL OFFERED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP) Senator George (D., Ga.) introduced today a bill to authorize the administrator of veterans affairs to exchange certain property at Tuskegee, Ala., for property of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

MANCHESTER N H UNION
MONDAY JAN 30 1939

Senator George Asks Tuskegee Transfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Senator George (Democrat, Georgia) introduced Saturday a bill to authorize the administrator of veterans' affairs to exchange certain property at Tuskegee, Ala. for property of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

TUSKEGEE WILL HEAR ROOSEVELT

Speech Is One Of Many On President's Schedule For Next Few Months

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Roosevelt's engagement schedule for the next few months, as tentatively outlined today, embraces one of the busiest travel itineraries of any comparable period in his administration.

Starting March 29 with a trip to Warm Springs, Ga., he will be in and out of Washington until Midsummer making speeches, receiving royalty, and attending the World's Fair at New York.

He also hopes to go to San Francisco for the Golden Gate Exposition, but he will not make a decision until Congress adjourns. Altogether, he will add considerably to the 150,000 miles he has traveled since he became President.

His tentative schedule follows:

March 29—Goes to Warm Springs for a vacation and to dedicate a new school and hospital of the infantile paralysis foundation. During this trip he will motor to Alabama for a speech (date not set) before the Negro School at Tuskegee. He returns to Washington April 10.

April 14—Speaks at Mount Vernon to commemorate the 150th anniversary of George Washington's notification of his election as first president.

April 15—Attends Gridiron Dinner in Washington.

April 17—Throws out first ball at opening American League baseball game, in Washington.

April 28—Goes to Hyde Park, N. Y., home to receive the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Norway.

April 30—Motors from Hyde Park to New York to open World's Fair. Returns to Hyde Park to receive the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark.

May 1 — Dedicates postoffice building at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

May 5—Receives President Somoza of Nicaragua at White House.

May 7—Eamon De Valera, American-born prime minister of Ireland, visits White House.

June 8 and 9—King and Queen of England will be White House guests and then be received at Hyde Park after going to fair June 10.

The president has been invited to address the union conference of Methodist churches at Kansas City April 26, but probably will send a message instead. He also has been asked to address the annual dinner of the United States Chamber of Commerce May 4 at Washington. He has this under consideration.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 12, 1939

Land Swap Proposed

WASHINGTON, March 11.—(AP)—Bills introduced today included one by Representative Rankin (D), Mississippi, to authorize the Veterans Administration to exchange part of its property at Tuskegee, Ala., for property of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Manager

NELSON S. BROOKS

Nineteen-forty, manager of the 1938-39 Tuskegee Institute Men's Varsity Basketball Team. Brooks who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo F. Brooks, 1716 East Kansas street, Springfield, Ill., is prominent in extra-curricular activities and has been included in the 1939 edition of "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges."

Tuskegee Reorganizes Its Program; To Abolish Some Schools and Expand Others

Will Eliminate High School Department; 60 Pct. Doing Grade Work Come from Macon County

Will Continue Nurse Training Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—President F. D. Patterson, who returned last week from New York where he conferred with members of the board of trustees, stated in a special interview that as a result of a recent meeting of the Southern Executive Committee and the Finance Committee of the Trustee national service this training Board of Tuskegee Institute, rec- school nnnnnnnnnoffers ETAOIA ommendations had been drafted renders; that its work is outfor the spring meeting of the standing and its continuance is board of April 1 at Tuskegee in regarded as needed not only be- which a definite plan is worked cause of the general shortage of out for the reorganization of the urses, but also because of the program of instruction in keeping South-wide medical and surgical with modern trends in education clinic operated in connection with and at the same time consistent the nursing school at Tuskegee with a seriously curtailed income. An appropriation, he said, would

The recommendations include be sought from the state in order elimination of the high school, the to continue this very valuable pro courses leading to the Bachelor of gram in nurse training.
Science in Music and Education, a two-year program in the school of business for the training of secretaries, the school of nurse-training and the development of the schools of agriculture, home economics, mechanical industries and education with the expansion of work in rural education as a major objective.

All the changes stated have been under careful study for at least five years and have been made because of a continuing reduction in cash income during the past five years. This reduction has come to a point that at present the income represents a little more than one-half that expended during the peak year, 1931. The reorganization is a crystalization of the Tuskegee program in the fields of vocational and technical education to the end that the school founded by Booker T. Washington may continue to render through the years a regional and a national service.

President Patterson expressed the hope that since all these fields are important and needed in a broad program of education, the existing need for the offerings eliminated will be met elsewhere. He stated that local county authorities are being asked to operate the high school in which the enrollment at present is largely local; 64 per cent of the students enrolled living in Macon county.

Scholarship aid and grants received from several foundations have for the past few years been contributed largely in support of the technical phases of the Tuskegee program.

Dr. Patterson stated that since rumors of the possible elimiation of the nurse-training school had got abroad ,numerous letters had been received from all sections of the country, giving evidence of the

Outstanding developments are planned in connection with the agricultural program to meet

growing demand for highly trained personnel in vocational agriculture, in extension service and for those preparing to be teachers in agricultural colleges and to fill positions as agricultural specialists who will be concerned with federal resettlement and agricultural conservation programs.

The work in home economics has been enriched and broadened by the addition of the department of commercial dietetics, which, though but three years old, has received the endorsement of the American Hotel association and has been unable to meet the heavy demands for graduates to take jobs in commercially operated food establishments.

The trustees, although they regret that Tuskegee has found it necessady to make any curtailments whatever in its broad program of education, realize that many of the things for which the institution has worked and striven for more than a half century are now on the way up toward a splendid fulfilment. They feel that it is not only sound education, but that it is in the protection of the interests of the work that Tuskegee has determined to continue and promote, that its energies and resources be conserved for concentration in fewer fields.

Senior

ALMA B. BOYKIN

Senior in the School of Home Economics, manager of the Varsity Women's Basketball Team. Miss Boykin is a graduate of the Coffee County Training School, Enterprise, Alabama, and since entering Tuskegee has been associated in various student activities on the campus. She is a former president of the Y. W. C. A., president of the Alpha Pi Gamma club, of the Friendship Leaguers, an organization devoted to and interested in the blind and crippled children and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Student Council. She is highly regarded among the students. She is the daughter of Mr. Luther Boykin of Ozark, Alabama.

Ashland, Ala. Progress
March 23, 1939

Ashland Colored School Pupils and Patrons Visit Tuskegee Institute

A party including the faculty, 16 students and 11 patrons, motored to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Saturday, March 17.

The party of 30 left Ashland on the observation trip about 6 a.m. Among those making the trip were, Uncle Dan Brooks as he is called among friends of Ashland; Mesdames Lettie Sims, Exie Benson, Ader Esters, Cora Baker, Eva Brooks, Fannie Davis, Mary McClendon, Uncle Square Dark was one of the party.

Menrie Smith, principal of Ashland colored school, and wife, Mrs. Othelia Smith, were too happy to have been accompanied by the students and patrons, also teachers, Miss Artie G. Burney, and Mrs. Amanda Scott, on the trip to Tuskegee.

Leaving Ashland we went by way of Dadeville, arriving at Tuskegee Institute at 10 o'clock. On our arrival we were greeted by Mr. Palmer, the registrar of visitors at the Institute. He arranged the observation trip for us about the campus, in a very courteous way.

The very name Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is synonymous of the great spirit and leader, Dr. Booker T. Washington.

The guide for our party, Alexander Jordan, directed us from building to building, where we saw students and teachers in action. Space will not permit us to speak of the many trade buildings we visited where we saw the materialized vision of Dr. Washington. Metal works, shoe making shop, machine shop, brick making, truck farming, dairy and poultry farms were among the places we observed.

I can say for our race group, the spirit and ideal emphasized at Tuskegee Institute will go far toward solving the Negro racial economic, industrial and educational problems.

We are proud to begin the growth of the Tuskegee Institute spirit among some of the students and patrons of Ashland. We are hoping the industrial, economic and educational spirit that were observed at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute by our party will grow until Ashland and all of Clay county will get the Tuskegee spirit for better conditions.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute has the full cooperation of white citizens North and South in his work at Tuskegee. It was by noble spirited white philanthropists that the late Dr. Booker T. Washington was able to establish and build the Institute for Negro uplift.

Therefore it's true that if the Negroes are to do well in any local community it will be because the white citizens take interest and helpful part in the Negro's welfare. It is true of Ashland and Clay county. If the colored people are to become useful citizens and a credit to the community and county or nation it will be made possible by the leading white citizens who can and we hope will help us change the deplorable conditions under which Negroes live and exist.

We again express thanks for space to say these few words for sympathy and help.

MENRIE SMITH, Prin.,
Ashland Colored School.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Cadet Colonel Is Named At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(S N S)—Nelson B. Brooks, senior, whose home is in Springfield, Illinois, was named Cadet Colonel and Regimental Commander at the Tuskegee Institute Cadet Regiment for the Academic Year, 1939-1940, it was announced today by Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., United States Army P. M. S. and T.

The newly appointed Cadet Colonel, who will receive his Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Industries in May, is a leader in many campus activities and has made an excellent record in the military department.

Brooks was selected for a place in the 1938-1939 and the 1939-1940 edition of Who's Who Among College Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Other appointments in the regiment include—To Be Cadet Majors: Albert E. Frazier, Savannah, Georgia; Alexander B. Jordan, St. Paul, Minnesota; Silas J. Hill, Leslie, Georgia; Herbert J. Schwing, Anderson, South Carolina.

To Be Cadet Captains: William C. Jackson, Galveston, Texas; Frank Butler, Magnolia, Mississippi; Clarence B. Canson, Sacramento, California; Herbert Samuel, Rome, Georgia; Clarence B. Williams, Charleston, South Carolina; Oscar L. Downs, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Lucius Thompson, Dumas, Arkansas; Clifford H. Russell, West Palm Beach, Fla.; William Morris, Woodbine, Georgia; Arthur Dickens, Montrose, Arkansas.

Tuskegee Alumni Observe Anniversary of Founder

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Members of the Tuskegee local alumni association together with faculty members, students and townspeople, observed the 24th anniversary of the passing of Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute, at a sunrise prayer service conducted at his grave here Tuesday, November 14.

All day long scores of friends of the founder and of the Institute, white and colored, came from all sections of Macon County and participated in the observance. They placed flowers on his grave and paused long enough to gaze upon the bronze statue of the man who made tilling the soil as popular as writing a poem and making useful articles with skilful hands as dignified as writing a book. G. W. A. Johnston, president of the local chapter, presided at the service.

Tuskegee Club News

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By PERCY R. HINES

Nomination of officers for the year 1940 will feature the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club, Sunday, November 26th, at 5:30 p. m., at Pord An election commission will be appointed to conduct the selection of executives for the New Year. After Sunday's meeting the various candidates for office will campaign for the next month and members will cast ballots at the December assembly of the organization.

Among Tuskegeeans who greeted Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, during his brief visit here last week were the following: Attorney Poindexter Orr, Felix Washington, Miss Pearl C. Tate, William S. Little, Mrs. Lovelyn J. Evans, Mrs. Lucinda Gilbert Little, Miss Verlie M. Bell, Mrs. Emily Webb Allen, Everett L. Hooser, Mrs. Emily Webb, Mrs. Ruth M. Houser, Mrs. Addie Mae Thomas, Theodore T. (Ted) Greene, James A. Bynes, Mrs. Mamie Marshall, W. W. Greene, Robert B. Copeland, Colonel John C. Robinson, Mrs. Corinne Dunagan, Warren E. Henry, Mrs. Una Van Zandt, Edward McLaughlin, Mrs. Ulysses Diggs, Mrs. Luverne Minson, Mr. and Mrs. James Sweres, Fred Williams, Miss Lurline Morgan, Miss Lena L. Compton, James Kemp, Henderson M. Wells, Booker T. Washington, Jr., Mrs. Lula Mock, Fred G. Engram, Mrs. Zella Moore, Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Mrs. Mary Sweres, Turner C. Freeny, Amos C. Saunders, Mrs. Effie S. Freeny, Mrs. Cora E. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Earl R. Jacobs, Milton Nelson, Mrs. Joan Lewis, Roosevelt Nelson, Miss Lillian T Lewis, Thomas Leonard, Jr., Rev. William K. Fleming, Herman H. Lawrence, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dawson, Mrs. Frances Lawrence, Mrs. Doris Murphy Robinson, Miss Elizabeth A. Clemmons, Robert R. Taylor, Jr., Mrs. Sadie Johnson, Dr. G. Norman Adamson Eldridge A. Johnson, Frederick D. Harper, Daniel J. Faulkner Miss Katherine Hoskins, Miss Missouri Ellis, Miss Marian Britton, Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus E. Riley Claud Spears, Mrs. Edna S. Landers, Mrs. Mary B. Flournoy, Mrs Tena Peck Thomas, Robert Judkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H Carry, Mrs. Neva P. Ryan Thomas R. Traylor, Mr. and Mrs Harvey Mackey, Percy R. Hines Alvin J. Neely, Mrs. Essie Carry and many others.

It is the unanimous opinion of members of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club that the visit of Dr. Patterson has done much to revitalize alumni interest in Tuskegee Institute.

Montgomery, Ala Journal
December 1, 1939

Tuskegee Wants to Retain Motor Traffic

"It has come to the attention of this newspaper that there is a move on foot by the citizens of Tallassee and Wetumpka to divert the Atlanta-Montgomery traffic via the above-named cities when the new bridge under construction at Tallassee is complete," says the Tuskegee News. "The citizens of Wetumpka and Tallassee claim that the route they propose is a more scenic route and of course we disagree with them. For as long as the writer can remember, this traffic has always been directed through Tuskegee, which is a more direct route and this route offers scenery and points of interest that we feel are equal to any to be found on any route in Alabama. The Atlanta-Montgomery highway, through Tuskegee, passes near the Tuskegee Institute, the largest institution of higher learning for colored citizens to be found in the nation. Tuskegee offers hotel accommodations for the traveling public unsurpassed in any town, regardless of size.

"The route through Tuskegee is direct, no winding through towns with narrow streets and obstacles of hindrance to traffic. We know that, by the proposed route, under present conditions, the thoroughfares offered would be very inadequate to care for the vast amount of motor traffic that travels between Montgomery and Atlanta every day. We feel that, if the highway department of the state will make an adequate survey of existing conditions that no change would be considered."

Backstage at Tuskegee

By LILLIAN SINGER
Veterans' Administration, Atanta, Ga.

A Tribute To Tuskegee Institute By One Whose Eyes Are Opene

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following account of a trip to Tuskegee Institute by Lillian Singer of the Veteran's Administration, Atlanta, Ga., is reprinted from the ATLANTA JOURNAL of Thursday, Nov. 30, 1939.

IT was my good fortune recently to be stranded in Tuskegee, Alabama, while on a business trip. Through the influence of one of the officials of the colored Government Hospital there, who had formerly spent 16 years in the Tuskegee Institute hospital, we were taken backstage of the institute.

At 10:30 a. m. on a Sunday it was our pleasure to stand with the vice president of the institute and the lieutenant, a West Point graduate, son of the only colored colonel in the United States Army today, to review the troops as they passed, marching in perfect formation, to the tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," etc. enroute to church. We followed them, and the tremendous crowd, including the 1,800 pupils and 260 members of the faculty, which had gathered into the beautiful cathedral of Gothic construction, with its famous stained glass chancel window, depicting the history and aspirations of the American Negro, as expressed in the religious folk music of the race, the Negro spirituals. Here we heard the famous Tuskegee Institute choir in splendid harmony, and a sermon on "Friendship."

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As I left the institute, I felt a I had felt on viewing the Grand Canyon for the first time a few years ago—in the presence of this great old man who says, in refusing the stupendous amounts offered him for his formulas, etc., "I cannot accept money for this, it is not my work; it is God working thru me"—that I had been nearer to God than in any of the great cathedrals of Europe or this country, which I have had the pleasure of visiting.

EDUCATION-1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
MAR 28, 1939 A3

Tuskegee Institute Prepares High Honor For Its Founder

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 27.—(AP)—This nationally recognized negro school, Tuskegee Institute, for many years a leading exponent of practical industrial training for members of the negro race, laid plans today for commemoration of the life and works of its founder, Booker T. Washington.

Figures high in negro educational, economic and political affairs will take part in a two-day celebration starting next Saturday, April 1, and ending with a Founder's Day observance the following day, Sunday.

Representative Arthur Mitchell, of Illinois, a native of Alabama and one-time student at Tuskegee and office boy to Washington, will deliver the Founder's Day address.

Washington, a former slave, described by friends as "believing that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," started Tuskegee, a co-educational institute, in a little church 57 years ago with 30 pupils and himself the only teacher.

From that humble beginning has grown an institution of 1,700 students from 33 different states and four foreign countries. The faculty now numbers 262 highly trained men and women, and there are 110 buildings, large and small, dotting the more than 3,500 acres of campus.

Washington died in 1915, and observance of Founder's Day began the following year. Since that time distinguished men of all races and walks of life, including two former presidents, William Howard Taft and Herbert Hoover, have addressed the Founder's Day session.

Those assembled this year will hear retold the story of Washington, who served "not only his own race but all races."

A few accomplishments credited to him aside from the founding of the Institute are the National Negro Business League, the Negro's Farmers' Conference, and the National Negro Health Week. Dates for observance of the latter coincide with the Founder's Day celebration, but continue throughout the first week of April with health programs arranged throughout the country.

Following Washington's death his life-long friend, Robert R. Moton, was named president of Tuskegee and under his leadership various phases of higher education were added to the school's curriculum. Today it is possible to obtain the degree of bachelor of science in nine different subjects, while diplomas are given in four others.

Dr. Moton became president emeritus in 1935, Dr. Fred D. Patterson taking over the presidency.

Under Dr. Patterson's leadership the school has continued to stress need of improved farming, better health and more wholesome rural life. Every effort is made to keep negroes in the South, and at lines of work for which they are best fitted.

In addition Dr. Patterson devotes much of his time to building "an abiding good will between the races, beyond the confines of the college campus into the remote sections of the rural South."

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 2, 1939

INSTITUTE FOUNDER HONORED BY RACE

Tuskegee Honors Booker T. Washington in Founder's Day Event

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 1.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute alumni and other Negro leaders from many states were here today to pay tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who devoted his life to the economic and educational emancipation of his race.

The occasion was the annual two-day Founder's Day celebration, which opened today with a meeting of the board of trustees. Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, will deliver the principal address of the occasion tomorrow.

Various activities of the school which had a humble beginning 57 years ago and has grown to be one of the nation's leading institutions for Negroes, were depicted in a parade of floats this afternoon.

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, an organization of Negro physicians sponsored by Dr. Washington, will begin tomorrow.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 3, 1939

NEGRO TUSKEGEE CROWD HEARS MITCHELL

Return To Education Type Of Booker Washington Urged By Speaker

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— (AP) —Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D., Ill.) today had warned fellow Negroes of "too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Mitchell spoke at a Founders Day program at Tuskegee Institute, established by the slavery-born Booker T. Washington 58 years ago, and said there was "a need to return to the Booker Washington type of education."

"This age demands," he asserted, "that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. (G. W.) Carver, who, by his scientific research, experiments and work, has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country . . .

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from 6,000,000 to 15,000,000, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than $1,000,000,000, we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped up in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self-support.

". . . There is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil and to set up an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle and where the desirable things of life will be so accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over.

"Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case."

Macon Ga. Telegraph
March 31, 1939

CELEBRATION SET AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Booker T. Washington Will Draw Praise in Exercises at Tuskegee Institute

TNSKEGEE, Ala., March 30 (AP)—Booker T. Washington, Negro educator who was lauded today by President Roosevelt, will be honored tomorrow and Sunday in founders' day exercises at the school he established.

President Roosevelt, who toured Tuskegee Institute today while en route to Warm Springs, Ga., said he was "fulfilling a promise" he made to Booker Washington 30 years ago to visit the school.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, a former Tuskegee student and office boy to the institute founder, will deliver the founders' day address Sunday afternoon.

Founders' day is celebrated annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary. The spring meeting of the board of trustees also will be held.

From an humble beginning in a little church on a hot July 4, 1881, Tuskegee Institute has grown to become a nationally known institution with 1,700 students from 33 states and four foreign nations.

School Has Grown

The faculty numbers 262. There are 110 buildings, and school and grounds occupy 3,500 acres of land. Degrees and diplomas are offered in agriculture, business, commercial dietetics, commercial industries, education, industrial arts, music, physical education, mechanics, nursing and other subjects.

Booker T. Washington died in 1915, leaving a long record of development and assistance to his race. In addition to heading the school he founded for more than a quarter of a century, he organized the National Negro Business League, the Negro Farmers' Conference and other groups. He was the author of many books.

He also encouraged Dr. George W. Carver, noted Negro scientist, to come here and study possibilities of the South's agricultural resources.

Principal features of the founders' celebration tomorrow will be the trustees meeting, a parade of floats depicting activities of the school and a cantata.

BRISTOL, TENN. HERALD-COURIER
MAR 27, 1939 M30

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TO HONOR FOUNDER

Life and Works of Booker T. Washington Will Be Commemorated

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 26. (AP)—This nationally recognized school, Tuskegee Institute, for many years a leading exponent of practical industrial training for negroes, laid plans today for commemoration of the life and works of its founder, Booker T. Washington.

Figures high in negro educational, economic and political affairs will take part in a two day celebration starting April 1, and ending with a founder's day observance the following day, Sunday.

Rep. Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, a native of Alabama and one time student at Tuskegee and office boy to Washington, will deliver the founder's day address.

Washington, a former slave, described by friends as "believing that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," started Tuskegee, a co-educational institute, in a little church 57 years ago with thirty pupils and himself the only teacher.

From that humble beginning has grown an institution of 1,700 students from 33 different states and four foreign countries. The faculty now numbers 262 highly trained men and women, and there are 110 buildings, large and small, dotting the more than 3,500 acres of campus.

Washington died in 1915, and observance of founder's day began the following year. Since that time distinguished men of all races and walks of life, including former presidents, William Howard Taft, and Herbert Hoover, have addressed the founder's day session.

Those assembled this year will hear retold the story of Washington, who served "not only his own race but all races."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 2, 1939

Alumni, Negro Leaders, Gather To Honor Booker Washington

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 1.—Tuskegee Institute still happy with pleasant memories of the visit of President Franklin D. Roosevelt here Thursday, swung early Saturday morning to the two day celebration in commemoration of Booker T. Washington, founder, and for more than a quarter of a century head of the institution which he guided to international renown.

The annual Spring meeting of the board of trustees was held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning in the office of Dr. F. D. Patterson. Present were Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, presiding; Dr. Walter Gray Crump Henry S. Bowers, Alexander B. Siegel, New York; Charles E. Mason, Boston; William M. Scott, Philadelphia; Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta; C. E. Thomas, Prattville; Robert R. Moton, president emeritus, Capahosic, Va., Algernon Blair, Montgomery; Benjamin Russell, Alexander City; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Richard H. Harris, Lloyd Isaacs, and Edmund H. Burke, secretary of the board, Tuskegee. Warren Logan, retired treasurer, who, on account of illness last year, missed his first meeting since his connection with the board, was present today and received a warm welcome when he walked into the annual session Saturday.

The Nurses Institute, sponsored by the State board of nursing and examiners of which Miss Lennie Denny is secretary, convened Friday, the State Board of Health cooperating. Demonstrations and health talks by members of the Alabama State Board of Health and the United States Public Health Service were given during the day. Members of the staff of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital arranged the program, cooperated and participated in the lectures and demonstrations. Friday night there was a public health session in Logan Hall where the entire student body, visiting nurses and friends assembled and listened to an address by President Patterson.

At 2:00 p.m. Friday members of the executive committee of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, Willis I. Peek, alumni president, Anderson, South Carolina, assembled in President Patterson's office and heard reports from committee chairman. An enlarged program of activity for the alumni was mapped out for the coming year. This meeting culminated in a most enjoyable banquet Friday night at which a large number of local and visiting alumni forgot their cares in the pleasure of the hour. Dr. Patterson addressed the alumni at both of these sessions.

Saturday afternoon a parade of interesting floats, led by the Tuskegee Band, depicting the progress of the Institute in the activities of its various departments and divisions wound its way through the main thoroughfare of the school and through the town of Tuskegee.

Saturday night the Tuskegee choir of 100 voices accompanied by an orchestra of 50 pieces, under the direction of William L. Dawson, presented a cantata—The Death of Minnehaha, by Samuel Coleridge Taylor, was well rendered and was warmly received. The soloists were Cleota Collins of the Institute School of Music, and Frank Harrison of Talladega College. Following the cantata the choir pleased the hundreds who assembled in the Institute chapel, with a group of compositions by negro composers.

Sunday the regular 11:00 o'clock church service will be held in the Institute chapel. At 2:00 o'clock Sunday afternoon the Founder's Day address will be given in the chapel by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell. Congressman Mitchell attended Tuskegee Institute and at one time served as orderly to Booker T. Washington. Other features of the Sunday afternoon program will include a band concert, placing of a wreath on Dr. Washington's grave by the Montgomery-Tuskegee Club, and a visit to Prairie Farms School and settlement. Vesper service will be held in the chapel at 7:00 o'clock Sunday evening. The choir will render a program of special music and brief addresses will be made by Dr. Schieffelin, Dr. Moton, President Patterson and other visiting trustees and friends.

Physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country began arriving here Friday for the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which will continue through Saturday, April 7.

Brunswick, Ga., News
April 1, 1939

TUSKEGEE HONORS FOUNDER'S MEMORY

Tuskegee, Ala., April1. (AP)—Founded by a former slave who "believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," Tuskegee Institute paid tribute today to the memory of Booker T. Washington in a founder's day program.

With an appropriation of $2,000 from the state legislature and a burning ambition to better conditions among his race, the noted negro leader started the institute 57 years ago.

The founder's day exercises, which began today and will be climaxed tomorrow with an address by Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois—a native Alabamian—are held annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
MAR 27, 1939 A5

Big Celebration Set At Tuskegee

Founder of Institute Will Be Honored Next Sunday

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 27.—(AP)—This nationally recognized negro school, Tuskegee institute, for many years a leading exponent of practical industrial training for members of the negro race, laid plans today for commemoration of the life and works of its founder, Booker T. Washington.

Figures high in negro educational, economic and political affairs will take part in a two-day celebration starting next Saturday, April 1, and ending with a Founder's Day observance the following day, Sunday.

Representative Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, a native of Alabama and one time student at Tuskegee and office boy to Washington, will deliver the Founder's Day address.

School 57 Years Old

Washington, a former slave, described by friends as "believing that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," started Tuskegee, a co-educational institute, in a little church 57 years ago with thirty pupils and himself the only teacher.

From that humble beginning has grown an institution of 1,700 students from 33 different states and four foreign countries. The faculty now numbers 262 highly trained men and women, and there are 110 buildings, large and small, dotting the more than 3,500 acres of campus.

Washington died in 1915, and observance of Founder's Day began the following year. Since that time distinguished men of all races and walks of life, including two former presidents, William Howard Taft and Herbert Hoover, have addressed the Founder's Day session.

Those assembled this year will hear retold the story of Washington, who served "not only his own race but all races."

A few accomplishments credited to him aside from the founding of the institute are the National Negro Business league, the Negro Farmers' conference, and National Negro Health Week. Dates for observance of the latter coincide with the Founders' Day celebration, but continue throughout the first week of April with health programs arranged throughout the country.

Good Will Stressed

Following Washington's death his life-long friend, Robert R. Moton, was president of Tuskegee and under his leadership various phases of higher education were added to the school's curriculum. Today it is possible to obtain the degree of bachelor of science in nine different subjects, while diplomas are given in four others.

Dr. Moton became president emeritus in 1935, Dr. Fred D. Patterson taking over the presidency.

Under Dr. Patterson's leadership the school has continued to stress need of improved farming, better health and more wholesome rural life. Every effort is made to keep negroes in the south, and at lines of work for which they are best fitted.

In addition Dr. Patterson devotes much of his time to building "an abiding good will between the races, beyond the confines of the college campus into the remote sections of the rural south."

Birmingham, Ala., Post
March 30, 1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TO HONOR FOUNDER

Meetings And Ceremonies Scheduled For Week

By United Press.

TUSKEGEE, March 29.—Tuskegee Institute, the South's famous Negro college, was ready today to begin a week-long celebration of Founders' Day.

The program gets under way Friday with a nurses' institute, to be held Friday and Saturday.

Also on the program Saturday is a meeting of the trustees, a dinner, a parade and a musical program.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Illinois congressman, will speak at Founders' Day exercises Sunday afternoon and the Montgomery Tuskegee Club will place a wreath on the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the college.

From Sunday through April 7 the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will hold its annual meeting at the college.

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
April 2, 1939

TUSKEGEE ALUMNI AT CELEBRATION

Leading Negroes From Many States At Gathering

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — Tuskegee Institute alumni and other Negro leaders from many states were here Saturday to pay tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who devoted his life to the economic and educational emancipation of his race.

The occasion was the annual two-day Founders Day celebration, which opened Saturday morning with a meeting of the board of trustees. Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, will deliver the principal address of the occasion Sunday.

Various activities of the school which had a humble beginning 57 years ago and has grown to be one of the nation's leading institutions for Negroes, were depicted in a parade of floats Saturday afternoon.

Later, there was a cantata, rendered by the institute's famous 100-voice choir and an orchestra of 50 pieces.

A band concert, several one - act plays and other features also were planned for the two-day celebration.

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, an organization of Negro physicians sponsored by Dr. Washington, will begin Sunday.

During the ensuing week, members of the society will treat men, women and children in need of medical attention but without means to pay for it.

WASHINGTON D C POST
SATURDAY APR 8 1939

Meeting to Honor Tuskegee Founder

A mass meeting to honor Booker T. Washington, and celebrate his founding of the Tuskegee Institute, will be held at 8 p. m. Wednesday in the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, Vermont avenue near Q street northwest.

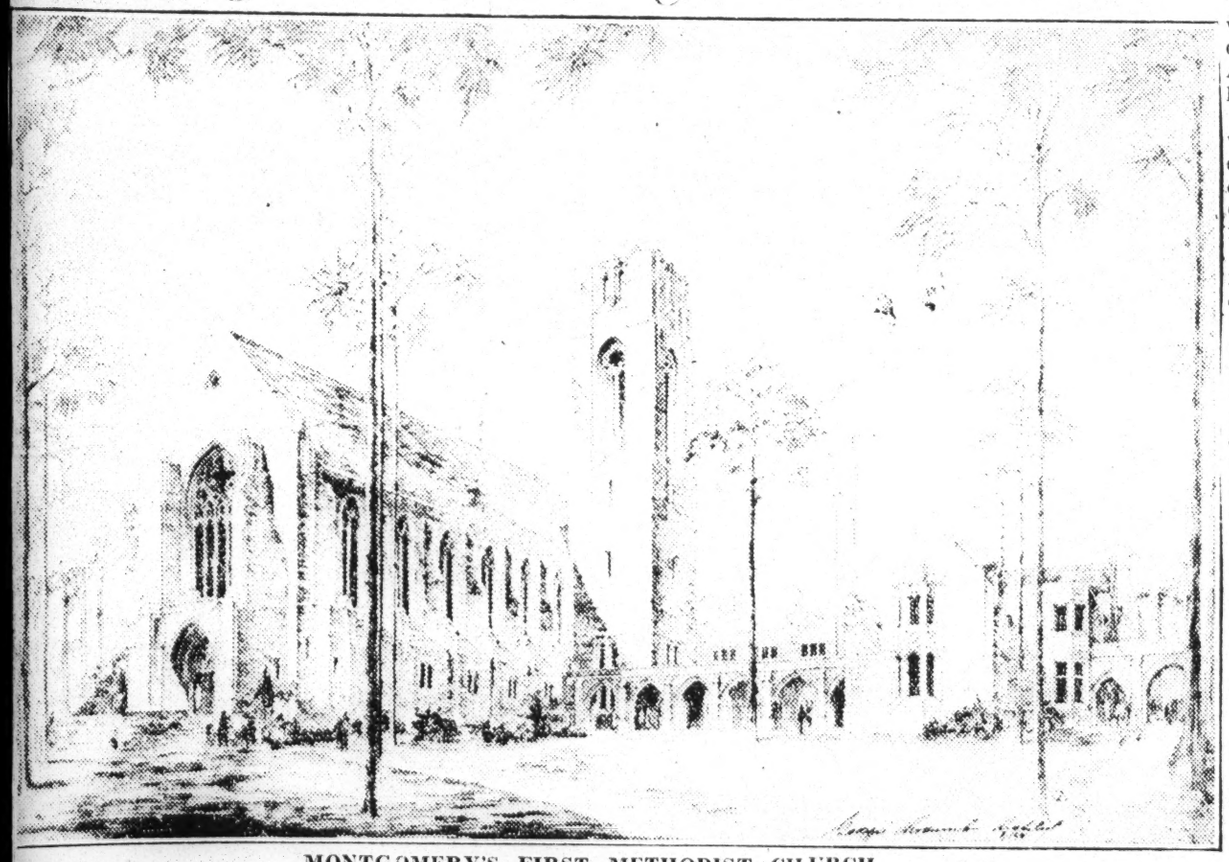
Representative Routzohn (Republican), of Ohio, and Dr. G. Lake Imes, of Lincoln University, will be the speakers. John A. Lankford, chariman of the program committee, will preside.

The Tuskegee Chorus, led by Mrs. Emily V. Green, will sing the Tuskegee song. The program has been arranged by the Washington Tuskegee Club.

EDUCATION -1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
April 2, 1939

Tuskegee Choir To Sing For Church Fund



MONTGOMERY'S FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

First Methodist Women Sponsoring Concert Tuesday Night

By BERTHA LOYS GILBERT

On Tuesday evening Montgomerians will again have the pleasure of hearing the famous Tuskegee choir sing at the city auditorium. The concert under the sponsorship of the women of the First Methodist Church as a benefit for the building fund for the new church, furnishes a two-fold pleasure for the people of the city, that of the unique experience of hearing the Tuskegee choir sing negro spirituals as no other choir on earth sings them and in addition affording the privilege of contributing substantially to the erection of the beautiful Methodist Cathedral on Park Avenue, Cloverdale. This Cathedral when completed will be not only a shrine for worship but it will be an artistic expression, a heritage for future generations, a monumental achievement for Montgomery, Alabama, and the South.

The noble dream of this beautiful structure now called Alabama's Methodist Cathedral, though resting on tradition has been quickened by a revitalizing faith and a desire for progress and service. The present edifice in course of construction is in perpetuation of the Old Court Street Church which stood for nearly 100 years on the site now occupied by the new postoffice building.

Formed in 1829

It was in September, 1829, that the Court Street Church was formally organized. The Rev. Benjamin Houghton of Mississippi Conference was the first pastor. The building in which the first meetings were held was the only house of worship in the city at that time. In 1830 the small congregation of Methodists purchased from the other interested groups the sole possession of the building. Several times through the years small buildings were razed and larger ones erected on the same spot to meet the needs of the growing congregation.

The imposing building dedicated by Bishop George F. Pierce on March 3, 1856 in what became the heart of Montgomery's business area, with its single spire stood, a land mark in the city, until the early part of 1931 when the property was sold to the Federal government for a postoffice site. The old building was razed and the Court Street Church entered a new era of progress and service.

It was under the pastorate of Dr. John W. Frazer that the new church building enterprise was launched involving the removal to Park Avenue, Cloverdale, and the change of name, though not identity. This is the fourth building enterprise undertaken by this church in its history of more than a century.

Dr. C. S. Mackey followed Dr. Frazer in advancing the erection of the new church and it is being carried to completion under the leadership of Dr. Oscar E. Rice, the present pastor.

Loyalty and Devotion

There is a spirit of loyalty, devotion and cooperation in the erection of this handsome church building not unlike the spirit that dominated the builders of the Cathedrals of Europe. In the energy and perseverance, of both the men and women of the congregation, there is manifested a labor of love for a cause of which "the house made with hands" is merely a symbol.

The Methodist Cathedral is a design of classic beauty. The architecture is orthodox Gothic in every detail throughout the main nave, the tower, the seven assembly chapels, 25 classrooms and church school offices; a nursery, kitchen, banquet hall and church parlors; a church office, pastor's study and choir rooms, four stairways and corridors. A heating plant is included and ample facilities for every need of a modern church. The building is of solid masonry. The wall stones are sandstone from six quarries in Alabama and Tennessee. All trimmings are of white Indiana limestone.

In the scheme which is planned with skill and taste there are numerous impressive memorials represented both in the beautiful assembly chapels and in the windows. The rose window in the chancel gable is similar, except in size, to the famous rose window in the Cathedral of Rheims.

The symbolism of the front double door is taken from Sargent's masterpiece "The Dogma of Redemption" in the Public Library in Boston which represents Christ with outstretched arms, Adam, the father of man, and Eve, the mother of all living. The symbolism on the church entrance is taken from the pedestal of this masterpiece where a stork is represented with its beak in its own breast to get a drop of blood to nourish its young, symbolic of the sacrifice of Christ. This is worked out on the church door in tracery of white limestone. The other door of the main entrance is symbolic of Resurrection and is represented by the Phoenix rising from the flame, renewing itself.

Difficulties Overcome

Difficulties seemingly insurmountable have beset the congregation of the church, including at one time a complete wreck of the building due to accidental explosion; yet day after day, week after week, with an earnestness as if "building for the eye of God," the work has gone steadily forward. Difficulties have been transformed into opportunities and now the day is in sight when the edifice will be completed.

Dr. Rice, pastor of the church, said:

"Now we can see across the valley. Three years ago there appeared in the dim, distant future a glorious vision of a completed church in all its classic beauty. 'Tis true that vision was somewhat clouded with the haunting darkness of difficulty, but it was also lighted by an undying hope. That light has finally prevailed over the darkness and today the vision is clear and distinct. Three years ago there lay between us and the cherished vision a deep valley of forbidding discouragement. It some times seemed like a yawning chasm of impossibility. At such times we all but wondered if that inspired vision had faded into a mere pipe-dream. But we can now see across the valley....that chasm has been bridged by the dauntless courage of a people who will not fail. That fadeless ideal is now being wrought into the reality of a finished task."

Scores of persons have contributed to the building fund but there is much to be done yet in financing the completion of the church, it is explained. "Every member of the church a contributor" is the adopted slogan. The women's committee under the leadership of Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, is one of the working units that is undaunted and untiring in its efforts to consummate the dream of a finished shrine of worship by next Thanksgiving. In presenting again the Tuskegee Choir the women of the First Methodist Church are furnishing hundreds of Montgomerians an opportunity to "share in the building of a cathedral" and at the same time to share a spiritual experience and artistic pleasure in listening to a program of negro spirituals sung by the people who made them.

HOUSTON, TEX., PRESS.
MAR 17, 1939 M24

'Tuskegee Spirit' Saves the Visitor From Feeling Out of Place on Campus

Touring With Ernie Pyle

Before Ernie Pyle, Scripps-Howard roving reporter, visited Houston, he made a trip into the Old South. Here is another of his articles about the personalities of that section.

* * *

By ERNIE PYLE
Scripps-Howard Roving Reporter

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 17.—Before coming here, I had a misconception of Tuskegee Institute. I thought it was a school of higher learning; a Harvard of the Negro race.

I couldn't have been more wrong. Booker T. Washington started it as a trade school, and a trade school it still is. It teaches Negroes to work.

Ernie Pyle

I have known little about Booker T. Washington. But his spirit is still around here, and in just a couple of days you "get it."

Booker T. Washington never thought the Negro race should consider itself equal in all things with the white race. He said, "It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges."

That's where Tuskegee stands today. It doesn't put any phoney high-toned ideas into students heads. It wants only to prepare them to work, diligently and honestly, and enlarge their characters generation after generation, until they are capable of being a real and natural part of the civilization into which they were thrown so suddenly, unwilling and bewildered.

Tuskegee is succeeding. On our first evening here I took a walk around the campus before supper. And to my astonishment every student I met, boy or girl, spoke to me.

Later I asked if the students were instructed to do this. They said no, it was just an old Tuskegee custom, and the students pick it up the minute they come. Friendliness and courtesy, they are taught, will help them in life after they leave here.

* * *

For two days I have been hot-footing it around here from 7 a.m. till late at night. I've visited departments by the score. I've talked with instructors and students and deans till I'm out of breath.

And the thing that impressed me most is this: In not one instance has anybody made me aware that he is black and I am white. You almost forget it here.

We went last night to the gymnasium to see the basketball games. The gymnasium was packed. We were the only white people there. Throughout the game I talked (when it was possible to be heard) with the Negro girl who sat next to me. We talked as two people would anywhere.

Nobody in that whole gymnasium ever made us conscious, either by staring or by over-attention, that we were whites among blacks. We were doing them no favor by being there, yet we were sincerely welcome.

* * *

I talked frankly with Pres. Frederick F. Patterson about it. He calls it the "Tuskegee spirit." But whatever you call it, it is something that Negroes and too-few whites ever acquire.

As most of us know Negroes in our daily lives, they are either in lowly jobs and "keep their place," as we like to say, or else they are "educated" Negroes with an I'm-as-good-as-you-are chip on their shoulder.

Those two attitudes don't exist at Tuskegee. The Negroes here, both faculty and students, treat you exactly as one gentleman treats another.

If all the Negroes in America could come to Tuskegee, and if all the white people could go to a similar school that taught the dignity of association that Tuskegee teaches, how much greater harmony there could be between our two races.

* * *

And that brings us up to a point that is grave. Tuskegee is in financial trouble. The interest from its endowments has dropped off. Donations have fallen. The huge plant of Tuskegee is more than the income can carry.

Last year the great Negro school was $23,000 in the red. And they had to take the heart-breaking step of dipping into their permanent investments to pay expenses. There is alarm and fear throughout Tuskegee.

Curtailment is being ordered. The Nursing School will have to be dropped. This means not only stopping one of Tuskegee's most practical courses, but it means also that many Negro sick people from these parts will have no place to go.

Tuskegee doesn't mind begging. Other schools do. And Tuskegee was started and grew to what it is today through the almost inspired begging of Booker T. Washington.

School officials have cast aside any plans for expansion. All they want is the money to keep running. For Tuskegee to slide back after 60 wonderful years is tragedy.

They'll need $50,000 to break even next year. The mere thought of $50,000 scares me to death. But it's just chickenfeed to some people. How about it, somebody?

Birmingham Age-Herald
April 1, 1939

"No man, black or white, from North or South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

* * *

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S words on Keck's statue of him at Tuskegee may have been noted by President Roosevelt there last Thursday. As Tuskegee celebrates Founders Day this week, Mr. Roosevelt and all the others who participate might properly recall the words and the fact that this greatest of all Negro educational institutions owes its origin to the common ideal of a Southern white man and a Southern Negro. Not all the money that comes to the Southern Negro from the North, not all the social and political recognition that go to him in the North, are worth as much to him as the affection and cooperation that he receives and must continue to receive from the decent white people of the South. It was upon this affection and cooperation that Booker Washington based his statesmanship. He would not hate, and he knew that decent white men would not hate.

* * *

George W. Campbell, a Tuskegee banker, was the white man, and Lewis Adams, a mechanic and ex-slave, the black one, who joined in petitioning authorities at Hampton Institute in May, 1881, to start a normal school for Negroes in Alabama and in securing a charter from the state of Alabama for such a school. Out of that came the Tuskegee Institute of today.

* * *

Conversant as he is with the ways of the South, even the president may have been puzzled if he read in Alabama newspapers the advertisements of a concert to be given Monday evening in the Birmingham Municipal Auditorium by Marian Anderson, the Negro singer who was denied Constitution Hall in Washington. But at Tuskegee they could have told him that in this same auditorium in this same Deep South city two years ago the Civic Symphony Orchestra featured a "Negro Folk Symphony No. 1" written by Tuskegee's Director of Music Dawson, and that Director Dawson and other members of his race were seated in a box at the performance, and that when the orchestra concluded the playing of his great symphony the whole audience, white and black, stood up and applauded the artist.

* * *

Whatever the explanation of the refusal of Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson, we, for one, cannot believe it reflects an antipathy for the Negro among the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution or a willingness to deny recognition to genuine artists without regard to race or class. We believe the Daughters must be too mindful of the part played in American history by Negroes for that. We believe they must remember too well the 5,000 Negroes who fought for America in the very revolution whose name they bear. We believe they know too well the story of Crispus Attucks, the Negro whose blood was the first spilled for America in that revolution.

* * *

Crispus Attucks was the leader of the mob which precipitated the "Boston Massacre." There is a monument to him on Boston Common, unveiled in 1888. "Almost a giant in stature," according to John Adams, he led a band of 50 or 60 men on the evening of March 5, 1770, in protest against British injustices and was killed when the band encountered a group of British troops. Some historians have argued that Attucks was an Indian, others that he was of mixed Indian and Negro blood, but in most accounts he is described as a mulatto and is supposed to have been owned by Deacon William Browne, of Framingham, Mass.

* * *

There are many respects in which the South needs to mend its ways with its vast Negro population. But there are few respects in which it can mend them much by imitating the North's way. The advantage belonging to the Negro in the South over the Negro in the North is that in the South, in spite of all the frictions and problems, the white men like him. In the North, no matter what equalities they pretend to give, they don't like him.

* * *

The familiar rumor that Frank Dixon is backing Paul McNutt for president is put into print by Newsweek. Whatever Gov. Dixon's original interest, he has stated more than once recently that he is looking to no particular candidate but solely to Southern delegations prepared to bargain for the South. In Montgomery last week when asked categorically if he was for McNutt, he said no. When asked if he was against McNutt, he said no again, insisting that he was for delegations pledged only to the South. The governor understands well, we are sure, that no such united Southern front as he proposes is possible if delegations are either for or against anybody—whether the person be McNutt or Roosevelt or someone else—and whether the advocacy or opposition be open or secret. Unless, of course, a Southern leader is selected to receive the first votes of the delegations and deliver them later in the best interests of the South.

* * *

It seems now that few, if any, of the Southern states are going to be willing to send uninstructed delegations. They are going to instruct for their own or nearby favorite sons. But this should not prevent the formation of the Southern front to which Gov. Dixon has given so fine an interest.

EDUCATION - 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
April 4, 1939

"No man, black or white, from north or south, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

WASHINGTON'S WORDS

Booker Washington's words, engraved on Keck's statue of him at Tuskegee Institute, may have been noted by President Roosevelt when he visited there last Thursday. As Tuskegee celebrated its Founders day last week, Mr. Roosevelt and all others who participated might properly have recalled the words and the fact that this greatest of all negro educational institutions owes its origin to the common ideal of a southern white man and a southern negro. Not all the money that comes to the southern negro from the north, not all the social and political recognition that go to him in the north, are worth as much to him as the affection and co-operation he receives (and must continue to receive) from the decent white people of the south. It was upon this affection and co-operation that Booker Washington based the statesmanship of his people. He would not hate, and he knew that decent white men would not hate.

START OF TUSKEGEE

George W. Campbell, a Tuskegee banker, was the white man, and Lewis Adams, a mechanic and ex-slave, the black one, who joined in petitioning authorities at Hampton Institute in May 1881 to start a normal school for negroes in Alabama and in securing a charter from the state of Alabama. Out of that came the Tuskegee Institute of today.

NEGRO MUSIC

Conversant as he is with the ways of the south, even the President may have been puzzled when he was in Alabama last week if he read the advertisements there of a concert to be given in the Birmingham Municipal auditorium by Marian Anderson, the negro singer who was denied Constitution hall and the Central High school auditorium in Washington. But at Tuskegee they could have told him that in this same auditorium in this same deep south city two years ago the Civic Symphony orchestra featured a "Negro Folk Symphony No. 1" written by Tuskegee's Director of Music Dawson, and that Director Dawson and other members of his race were seated in a box at the performance, and that when the orchestra concluded the playing of his great symphony the whole audience, white and black, stood up and applauded the artist.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS

Whatever the explanation of the refusal of Constitution hall to Marian Anderson, we, for one, cannot believe it reflects an antipathy for the negro in the rank and file of the Daughters of the American Revolution or a willingness to deny recognition to genuine artists without regard to race or class. We believe the Daughters must be too mindful of the part played in American history by negroes for that. We believe they must remember too well the 5000 negroes who fought for America in the very revolution whose name the Daughters bear. We believe they know too well the story of Crispus Attucks, the negro whose blood was the first spilled for America in that revolution.

LED MOB

Crispus Attucks, according to the Dictionary of American Biography, was the leader of the mob which precipitated the "Boston Massacre." There is a monument to him on Boston Common, unveiled in 1888. "Almost a giant in statute," according to John Adams, he led a band of 50 to 60 men from Dock Square to the present State street on the evening of March 5, 1770, in protest against British injustices and was killed when the band encountered a group of British troops and shots were exchanged. Some historians have argued that he was an indian, others that he was of mixed indian and negro blood, but in most accounts he is described as a mulatto and is supposed to have been owned by Deacon William Browne, of Framingham, Mass.

FALMOUTH, KY., OUTLOOK
APR 7, 1939 A20

The South Breaks Its Shackles

Facts and opinions obtained for The Christian Science Monitor on a 4,400-mile tour of eleven Southern States indicate what Southerners are thinking about their regional problems and progress. These Southern views were presented in a series of twelve articles under the title "The South Breaks Its Shackles."

By NATE R. WHITE.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and Former Editor of The Falmouth Outlook. Reprinted by permission.

No. 9.

Tuskegee, Ala.—A bronze statue of Booker T. Washington, the great negro educator, faces the main driveway of the Tuskegee Institute campus here. It shows the founder of the school lifting a shroud off a strong, muscular man, who is crouched to earth beneath toil, looking up as if to see for the first time a light or star he had never seen before. The monument inscription says of Booker T. Washington:

He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry.

How high has this veil been lifted in the South? How well have Booker T. Washington's ideal been carried out? What of the negro of the South today—a minority race in a democratic country in an age characterized for the rapid spread of education, industry and communication?

If one were to stay on the Tuskegee campus to answer these questions, he could answer well. Tuskegee today under the leadership of its president, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, is following the ideal of the founder expressed in his words:

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

"We here at Tuskegee," Dr. Patterson says, "try to teach the student a trade thoroughly. We are debunking the idea to a great extent of teaching the colored boy and girl subjects which do not enable them to meet life. A student in learning a trade should do things over and over again. The trade should become a part of him. He must actually know what he is doing."

Nearly 50 Trades Taught.

Nearly 50 trades are taught at Tuskegee. For instance, the school maintains a completely modern printing shop. The instructor in charge reports that the shop cannot supply the demand for operators of typesetting machines. The plant prints all of the material used by the school, including a newspaper, while training the students.

"We try to tie the shop work to production to turn out things useful to the school," Dr. Patterson says. "We do not maintain equipment merely for the student to play around with. We keep production in mind in planning courses. Our program is flexible, and we are fitting it to the demands of the day."

The institute maintains a farm where agriculture is taught. Another department teaches boys how to become bricklayers — or plumbers — or mechanics, possibly civil engineers. Girls are given courses in domestic service, nursing, clerical work. The teaching field takes many Tuskegee graduates.

In the beautiful Tuskegee Chapel, brilliantly stained glass windows tell of the struggles of the race in terms of its songs, its "spirituals." One gains the impression at Tuskegee that many of these struggles are being overcome.

Unfortunately the Tuskegee campus does not spread all over the entire South. The institute's influence is great. But just beyond the gates of the campus, the problems begin—the veil has not been lifted, and the immensity of the negro's problem again is forced upon one.

Shacks, Shacks, Everywhere.

Just down the avenue from this beautiful, wooded spot, where young negro boys and girls live happy, playful, useful days, where they learn what they need to become productive citizens with responsibilities — just down the street toward the Montgomery-Atlanta Highway are found again those shacks which characterize the negro dwelling place in the South.

Tuskegee has left off so soon, and the world—the negro's world has begun. There are no sanitary facilities with these dwellings, no glass in many of the windows, little grass in the yards, little loveliness, little cleanliness. And as one noses his car out of this center of negro progress and industry, whether it be north to Birmingham, Ala., or Memphis or Nashville or Knoxville, Tenn., or east to Atlanta or Rome or Savannah, Ga., or Columbia, S. C., or Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or west to Jackson, Miss. Shreveport, Baton Rouge or New Orleans, La., or Little Rock, Ark.—it matters not what direction—he will find the same drab, unpainted homes in which most of the negroes in America dwell.

However, it may not matter so much about the paint or facilities of the home. It may not matter if the sight is unpleasant. These are material things which are gradually being changed in housing programs and which can be changed more and more. What does matter is the type of American citizen coming out of these homes. What is the negro of the South thinking? Is he radical? Is he subject to the sway of speakers against the Government, as has sometimes been charged? Is he able to throw off the shackles of his environment to see that star Booker T. Washington discovered when the veil of ignorance was lifted?

Negro Not a Radical.

Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University in Nashville, a prominent university for negroes, says, "The negro from a racial standpoint is neither a revolutionary nor a radical. There is hardly sufficient aggression in the negro in some southern areas to protect his own life or fight for it. How could there be aggression of a Leftist nature?"

The outgoing Commissioner of Education in Tennessee says:

"The negro does not want Communism."

And a negro educator of Louisiana says:

"The Civil War proved the most wonderful compliment ever paid a minority race. The white men and boys went to battle, leaving the white Southern women and girls at home with no defense save their colored

slaves. If the negroes had been revolutionaries, they would have risen up and undermined the South from behind the lines."

This same man says that it is fortunate that the negro is the one called upon to live in squalor, as "he can do it and be happy and not lose his balance," whereas "a white person seems to go down mentally and morally in conditions of abject poverty."

The Commissioner of Education of one of the largest Southern States tells me:

"The negroes are great mimickers. They always pattern what they see a white person do. Furthermore, they must always have a kingfish to follow. There is danger in this tendency." He summarized his opinion of the race thus:

"All a negro wants is plenty to eat, something to wear, a place to sleep, and something to amuse him. We don't fear the negro, and there is no danger of Communism among them. The only danger is in the kingfish tendency."

A former United States Representative from Arkansas said:

"The negroes in the South are the happiest people ever, and they make good citizens. However, a negro is all brawn and muscle and without someone to plan his work and direct his intellect he is lost."

A Mississippi publisher expresses a typical view:

"The negro must have a white man to tie to. If he doesn't, he is as a ship without a rudder."

These last three statements must be recognized for what they are—Southerners describing the uneducated and untrained man or woman of any race, although they chose to apply them to the negro. That these typical and limiting views of the negro are shattered is proved by the examples of negroes who have seen the star of education and who have broken the shackles of their environment.

Prof. C. L. Barrow, Assistant Director of the Department of Negro Education for Louisiana, tells me:

"It's all bunk for anyone to say that a negro cannot learn as well as anyone else. He can learn any subject as well as a white person. The differentiation we make in school curriculum is not on the basis of race, but rather on the basis of job opportunities for the members of the race. We are trying to train the negro for jobs which will be open to him."

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, says:

"The negroes are going right ahead. They will walk five miles to school, whereas the poor white class is likely to stay at home, if there isn't a ride. The negroes want to get an education."

A negro school principal, a man with more than 1,400 students under his supervision, reports that "When the children are in school, we push them as much as possible. We cram as much training down them as we can in 60 minutes. We are fighting more than a century of problems with precious seconds. The negro children are hungry and thirsty for knowledge. They are scratching and striving for every bit of information. They are gradually going ahead under extreme handicaps, and they are proving their ability more and more."

Many More Good Schools.

There are many good schools in the South besides Tuskegee for negroes. There are State agricultural and mechanical colleges, which are well staffed and handsomely equipped. Then there are the smaller private institutes and colleges. One of these is the Piney Woods School in Mississippi, a Tuskegee on a small scale. And one of the newest liberal arts colleges is Dillard in the eastern suburbs of New Orleans. Dillard has a beautiful campus, a well-trained faculty, handsome buildings, all white, of the classic Southern style of architecture.

In addition, most of the cities in the South are providing better schools for the negroes. The difficulty lies with the fact that there is such a long way to go toward making the education practical. Tuskegee emphasizes industrial training. So do a few other schools. But on the whole the South is not training the negro or its white citizens with adequate vocational courses. The beginnings are sound. There is much more needed if the veil is really to be lifted.

It is generally believed throughout the South that the real happiness for the negro race must lie close to the soil—not as economic serfs, but as small landowners, small farmers. While there are many negroes who have succeeded in the professions, the race as a whole in the South is rearing its children to the expectancy of toil. And this is not a gloomy prospect when seen as a Kentucky dirt farmer sees it and told me:

"Out on the hills, herding a flock of sheep, or behind a plow, or driving a cultivator, the negro farmer is on an equality with all men. He can do something well. He helps his white neighbor at harvest time. His white neighbor helps him. Dignified labor brings an equality all philosophy and all theories fail to do."

DENVER, COL., ROCKY MT. News
MAR 17, 1939 M24

Sundry Memoranda

By ERNIE PYLE

DOWN IN ALABAM'. — Just rambling around:

We were talking with a Birmingham friend the other night about getting sleepy while you're driving a car. Occasionally, on those long open roads out West, I have got so sleepy I had to stop the car and walk up and down the road.

But this friend has me beat all to pieces. The minute he gets behind the wheel, he can barely stay awake. He has had one bad wreck from going to sleep. And I think he holds the world's record for sleeping-while-driving in inopportune places.

He went to sleep right in the traffic of New York City! Right in the heart of town, near Grand Central Station. Ran over a curb and almost through a window. That's what I call being relaxed.

Cullman County, about 50 miles north of Birmingham, is a German community. St. Bernard College there was founded by Germans. The farmers around Cullman are Germans. You hear German spoken on the streets.

That was surprising to me, because I had never thought of there being Germans in the Deep South at all. The county, incidentally, is the most prosperous agricultural county in the state.

You may have seen a movie short entitled, "The Life of Dr. Carver." It's the story of Tuskegee Institute's eminent Negro scientist.

I saw it just before going to Tuskegee. And having seen pictures of him, I realized the Dr. Carver in the final scenes was not really Dr. Carver, though that was the impression given.

So at Tuskegee, I asked officials why the movie company hadn't used Dr. Carver himself. They said they didn't know. He would have been glad to do it. The officials regretted very much that the movie company hadn't done so.

And when I talked with Dr. Carver, one of the most modest and self-effacing men in the world, I realized that he, too, was a little hurt that they hadn't asked him. Personally, I think they ought to be kicked.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
April 5, 1939

Tuskegee Choir Charms Large Audience In Program Here

After hearing the concert last night in the City Hall Auditorium, a crowd which filled nearly every available seat could readily understand why the Tuskegee Institute Choir is ranked among the leaders of the nation's choral groups.

The all-too-short program held the complete attention of the audience and formed impressions which progressed from delight to amazement. Never during the entire program was the attention of the listeners allowed to waver.

The 100-voice group, composed of an abundance of excellent voices, was conducted by William L. Dawson, one of the outstanding musicians of his race. The response he drew from his singers is seldom surpassed by professional groups. Dawson became so absorbed in his music that he was seen joining his singers in several passages.

The soloists were particularly pleasing. Otis Wright, tenor, was heard first and he displayed a voice with a most unusual quality. He was called back after each of his two appearances. The clear lyric soprano voice of Stella Mae Jackson was one of the most delightful ever heard here and her performance created a storm of applause. Jesse Chambliss, singing the lead in "Certn'y Lord," impressed the large gathering with the richness of his tenor voice.

A characteristic of the choir which is difficult to achieve is its remarkable phrasing ability. In the most difficult arrangements every voice executed its part to perfection.

Among the highlights on the enthusiastically received program were the singing of "Deep River" and "Alleluia," an Easter composition by Sibelius. The arrangement of "Deep River" was effectively sung and displayed probably better than any other offering the quality of the voices. "Alleluia" delighted the audience and the final chorus, a backstage echo by a portion of the choir, was a pleasing surprise. Although it was not included on the program "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" was sung by the male quintet as an encore. It would have been a disappointment had this well known spiritual been overlooked.

Few other musical events here have been more impressive than the concert given by this choir.—W.R.E.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
April 2, 1939

TUSKEGEE CHOIR
In Concert
Wm. L. Dawson, Conductor
MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
Tuesday, April 4th
8:15 P. M.
ALL TICKETS 50c
On Sale At
McGEHEE BROS.
MONTGOMERY FAIR
DEAN DRUG CO.

"The Tuskegee Choir is one of the most outstanding of its time. Have enjoyed their singing both at Tuskegee and at opening of Radio City Music Hall more than I can say."—Eugene Ormandy, director, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

COVINGTON, KY. TIMES-STAR
MAR 24, 1939 A5

Hors d'Oeuvres To Be "Tid-Bits"

Expert Says to Forget Foreign Terms.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Lucius Boomer, New York hotel and restaurant executive, told members of Tuskegee Institutes' class in commercial dietetics not to try to be French cooks or Italian cooks.

"Be American cooks," Boomer advised the class during a visit to the famous Alabama Negro school.

"There is a great future in American cooking," he continued. "Americanize the menu; never use foreign terms if you can avoid it; make your dishes American."

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
May 10, 1939

As a last- minute reminder to music-lovers that the Tuskegee Choir will appear in concert Wednesday night at the Junior High School, a sound-truck furnished by Dixie Chevrolet Company toured the city and vicinity throughout the day publicizing the outstanding musical attraction. Lawrence Jackson, one of a group of young Selma men who have been active in the ticket sale and preliminary arrangements, was at the microphone.

The concert, which will begin at 8 o'clock, is for the benefit of the Colored Community House.

EUFAULA ALA. TRIBUNE
APR 19, 1939 A25

CONCERT AT ST. LUKE

The Tuskegee Institute Entertainers, featuring negro music, will appear at St. Luke A. M. E. church Sunday afternoon, April 30, at 3 p. m. The concert will include voices, cello, violin and piano. Alberta Lillian Simms, soprano and artist of radio and concert stage, will be in charge. Reserved seats for white friends.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. NEWS
APR 20, 1939 M3

Tuskegee Group Visits At Industrial High

Three students and two teachers of the Mechanical Department of Tuskegee Institute visited the Industrial High School yesterday for the purpose of observing the work being done in the shop of the school. After the observation of shop management the faculty members of Industrial High School and the visitors were served lunch by the Home Economics Department. In the afternoon the Tuskegee group visited several of the industries in the city of Tuscaloosa.

In the evening a discussion was held at the school. The members of the discussion group were composed of the visitors from Tuskegee Institute, the negro county agent, two local negro tradesmen and the faculty members of Industrial High School. The discussion centered around the problem of fitting boys and girls in occupations for which they are adapted and can make a living. Several problems concerning trades in negro schools were discussed.

Archie Luffboro and Willie A. Evans, local negro tradesmen, and Prof. C. E. Trout, negro county agent, made valuable contributions to the discussion.

The discussion was closed with some brief remarks by Prof. Arthur Floyd, teacher trainer in the Department of Agriculture, Prof. W. S. Allen, itinerant teach-trainer of trades and industries at Tuskegee Institute, and Prof. Charles W. Orr, principal of Industrial High School.

The Tuskegee group is under the supervision of Prof. W. McEnge, a former resident of Tuscaloosa. The group will make similar trips to various schools in the South according to Prof. McEnge.

SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL
APR 18, 1939 M1

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Mr. Gamble stated Tuesday that the proceeds from the concert, which is expected to attract music lovers here from all over the section, will be used to furnish the community house with clinic equipment, chairs, benches and tables.

Outstanding among musical organizations, with frequent appearances in the country's largest centers, the Tuskegee choir is composed of trained negro voices, heard in spirituals and other musical numbers. Conferences with civic club and other groups will be called by Mr. Gamble, sponsor for the community house, as soon as he has received definite information on an engagement date for Selma, he stated today.

Albany, Ga., Herald
March 29, 1939

Roosevelt Leaves Congress Embroiled in Scraps As He Departs for Warm Springs

Legislators Will Be Kept Busy During President's Absence by Neutrality, Labor Relations, Relief, Farm Aid, Social Security and Tax Legislation. Will Spend Ten Days in Georgia, His "Other Home."

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—President Roosevelt, departing in midafternoon for a 10-day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., is leaving Congress embroiled in a half dozen major scraps.

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Then he will drive to near-by Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second oldest coeducational school in the South. En route to Warm Springs, he will make a short stop at Opelika, Ala.

In addition to congressional developments, Mr. Roosevelt will be kept informed about the foreign situation. The end of the Spanish civil war places two problems before the administration: When to recognize the victorious Franco regime and when to lift the embargo on munitions shipments to Spain.

Officials said that removal of the embargo, which was applied under the neutrality law, need not await recognition of Franco. Secretary Hull is collecting information on the whole Spanish question before deciding on the latter step.

The general problem of changing the neutrality law was brought up today before the Senate foreign relations committee. Mr. Roosevelt has suggested revision, contending that in its present form the law might endenger rather than remove war threats.

The President's $552,000,000 defense program has hurdled most congressional barriers, but other spending proposals are stirring up bitter controversies.

A compromise appeared likely on the President's repeated request for $150,000,000 to stave off drastic WPA cuts. Some economy advocates have opposed any extra money.

Mr. Roosevelt won one monetary victory last night when the House refused to vote $250,000,000 for farm parity payments which he had not included in the budget. The fight was far from ended, however, for there were predictions that the Senate would approve the fund.

The President stirred up another agricultural argument yesterday by proposing a cotton export program which would include payment of $1.25 a bale to producers who release their federal loan cotton to the market. It also would provide a subsequent moderate payment on cotton exported. The scheme brought prompt objections from Southern senators.

Tax revision to aid business continues to be a subject of congressional discussion, but some influential Democrats predicted the only action would be alterations in the social security program. The latter probably would include Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion that imposition of another $300,000,000 in old age insurance taxes be delayed. Mr. Roosevelt expressed hope that Congress would tax the income from future issues of government securities, as a result of the Supreme Court decision exempting income tax immunity for federal and state employes.

Revision of the Wagner labor relations act is sought by some members of Congress as an encouragement to business, and Senate hearings have been set for April 11. Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), the Democratic leader, said it was "speculative" whether Congress would enact any amendments at this session.

A number of legislators had wanted to hold up the hearings because of the AFL - CIO peace negotiations. Mr. Roosevelt told reporters yesterday that from all he had heard the peace conferences were getting along all right.

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Tuskegee Graduate Gets Bachelo r of Science Degree

Press Dispatch 6-10-39 Oklahoma City Okla.

Carrie LaCathel Joiner, graduate from the Depar tment of Education, Tuskegee institute, who was awarded her Bachelor of Science degree on May 22. She was an active member of the Little Theatre and took the leading role in the play, "The Family Upstairs," which was given prior to commencement in Logan Hall before a large and appreciative audience. She was warmly commended for her characterization and she was praised for her dramatic ability. Her dependability won her the place as assistant to the director of the Little Theatre which has done outstanding work during the year under the direction of Sanders E. Walker. Miss Joiner is not only talented in dramatics but has shown ability in her trade work, which is printing. She is capable in display composition, proof reading and bookbinding. She was a member of the Y. W. C. A., the Alpha Pi Gamma club and was affiliated with other campus organizations. 6-10-39

Miss Joiner's home is in Birmingham and she is also a product of the Industrial high school in that city.

EDUCATION-1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

PITTSBURGH PA PRESS
MONDAY MAR 13 1939

—RAMBLING REPORTER—

Tuskegee Spirit Praised By Pyle

By ERNIE PYLE
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 13—Before coming here, I had a misconception of Tuskegee Institute. I thought it was a school of higher learning; a Harvard of the Negro race.

I couldn't have been more wrong. Booker T. Washington started it as a trade school, and a trade school it still is. It teaches Negroes to work.

I have known little about Booker T. Washington. But his spirit is still around here, and in just a couple of days you "get it."

Booker T. Washington never thought the Negro race should consider itself equal in all things with the white race. He said, "It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges."

Mr. Pyle

That's where Tuskegee stands today. It doesn't put any phoney high-toned ideas into students' heads. It wants only to prepare them to work, diligently and honestly, and enlarge their characters, generation after generation, until they are capable of being a real and natural part of the civilization into which they were thrown so suddenly, unwilling and bewildered.

Tuskeegee is succeeding. On our first evening here, I took a walk around the campus before supper. And to my astonishment every student I met, boy or girl, spoke to me.

Later I asked if the students were instructed to do this. They said no, it was just an old Tuskegee custom, and the students pick it up the minute they come. Friendliness and courtesy, they are taught, will help them in life after they leave here.

For two days I have been hot-footing it around here from 7 a. m. until late at night. I've visited departments by the score. I've talked with instructors and students and deans till I'm out of breath.

* * *

Finds No Prejudice

And the thing that impressed me most is this: In not one instance has anybody made me aware of racial difference. You almost forget it here.

We went last night to the gymnasium to see the basketball games. The gymnasium was packed. Throughout the game I talked (when it was possible to be heard) with the colored girl who sat next to me. We talked as two people would anywhere.

Nobody in that whole gymnasium ever made us conscious, either by staring or by over-attention, that we were whites among blacks. We were doing them no favor by being there, yet we were sincerely welcome.

I talked frankly with President Frederick F. Patterson about it. He calls it the "Tuskegee spirit." But whatever you call it, it is something that few Negroes and too-few whites every acquire.

Faculty and students here treat you exactly as one gentleman treats another.

If all Negroes in America could come to Tuskegee; and if all the white people could go to a similar school that taught the dignity of association that Tuskegee teaches, how much greater harmony there could be between our two races.

School Needs Funds

And that brings us up to a point that is grave. Tuskegee is in financial trouble. The interest from its endowments has dropped off. Donations have fallen. The huge plant of Tuskegee is more than the income can carry.

Last year the school was $25,000 in the red. And they had to take the heart-breaking step of dipping into their permament investments to pay expenses. There is alarm and fear throughout Tuskegee.

Curtailment is being ordered. This means not only stopping one of Tuskegee's most practical courses, but it means also that many Negro sick people from these parts will have no place to go.

Tuskegee doesn't mind begging. Other schools do. And Tuskegee was started and grew to what it is today through the almost inspired begging of Booker T. Washington.

School officials have cast aside any plans for expansion. All they want is the money to keep running. For Tuskegee to slide back after 60 wonderful years, is tragedy.

They'll need $50,000 to break even next year. The mere thought of $50,000 scares me to death. But it's just chickenfeed to some people. How about it, somebody?

NEW ORLEANS LA. ITEM
MAR 17, 1939 M21

Tuskegee

WE ARE sorry to hear that Tuskegee Institute is hard-pressed for money. The famous Negro school needs $50,000 to avert drastic reduction of its teaching staff and curtailment of its courses.

Ever since the days of Booker Washington's presidency, the Institute has commanded the respect of Americans white and black. Its program has stood the test of time remarkably well. It was not in Washington's day, and is not now, a place to educate Negroes for the learned professions. These can provide only a very small percentage of Negroes with livelihood, to say nothing of successful careers.

Tuskegee has been, on the contrary, a trade school in which the accent is placed on equipping Negroes to earn their way, in trades and farming, and to be useful, busy, and self-respecting citizens of the Country, as they find it when they leave the school behind.

The trade school, whether for whites or Negroes, is in our belief the educational institution which will do most to lessen unemployment and buttress recovery in this country. We can't spare any of them, and certainly not Tuskegee.

Dean A. J. Neely Of 'Kegee Talks To Alumni Group

Dean Alvin J. Neely of Tuskegee Institute, who is also executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni association, addressed a special meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee club Sunday, May 7th, at 5 p. m. at Poro college, 4415 South Parkway. Colonel John C. Robinson, local executive chairman of Tuskegeeans invited all Tuskegeeans to assemble for the occasion.

TUSKEGEE ALUMNI IN NEW YORK PAYS TRIBUTE TO "B. T."

NEW YORK, April 13 (ANP)—The New York Tuskegee Alumni Association celebrated Founder's Day in memory of the late Booker T. Washington, Founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama in the Abyssinian Baptist church, here last Sunday. The guest speaker was the Hon. Myles A. Paige, Magistrate of New York City. His subject was "Booker T. Washington: The Man." Frank P. Chisholm, field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, was master of ceremonies.

The program opened with the spiritual "We are Climbing Jacob's Ladder," led by William J. Williams, a Tuskege graduate. Miss Lucy Anderson read an Ode to Booker T. Washington. George Jones, Jr., accompanied by Miss Grace Hunter, gave pleasure with his singing. Marion Jones, a Tuskegee graduate sang in memory of Dr. Washington "Since you went away." E. L. Dimitry, president of the New York Tuskegee club, briefly reviewed the year's work of the club.

The speech by Judge Paige was significant in its emphasis upon the practical wisdom and greatness of Booker T. Washington and in its challenge to the friends and graduates of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Fred R. Moore, Editor of the New York Age, spoke briefly of his long acquaintance and association with Tuskegee's Founder.

The exercises closed with the singing of the Tuskegee Alma Mater "Tuskegee, Thou Pride of the Swift Growing South." A large and representative group of graduates and friends made the occasion a re-union which was both inspiring and stimulating.

Tuskegee Club News

Dean Alvin J. Neely of Tuskegee Institute, who is also executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni association, addressed a special meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club, Sunday, May 7, at 5:30 p. m., at Poro college, 4415 South Parkway, in connection with affairs of the school and the alumni organization.

In response to his appeal in behalf of the Nurse Training School of the John A. Andrew Hospital at the institution, members of the club raised $100 for the purpose of sustaining this part of Tuskegee's program. Speaking also as chairman of the Athletic committee of the school, Dean Neely made known some plans for the Tuskegee - Wilberforce football clasic scheduled to be staged in Chicago next October. Among those present at the meeting were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Houser, Mrs. Ulysses Diggs, Luther J. Jones, Mrs. Corinne Dunagan, James A. Greene,

Mrs. Doris Murphy Robinson, Mrs. Corinne Eggleston, Warren E. Henry, Mrs. Lovelyn Evans, Thomas R. Traylor, Mrs. Lelia B. Cannon, Howard Fields, Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Mrs. Ruth M. Houser, Felix Washington, Henry C. Taylor, Miss Sara E. Jones, Claude A. Barnett, James T. Ferrell, Miss Velma Brown, Mrs. Frances Lawrence, Miss Mary Johnson, Mrs. Una Van Zandt, Mrs. Gertrude Webb, Miss Elizabeth A. Clemmons, Theodore T. Greene, Percy R. Hines, Amos C. Saunders, John C. Sellers, Warren Harrison, Miss Georgia Greene, Milton R. Nelson, and many others.

In addition to raising funds for the Nurse Training School at Tuskegee Institute, the Chicago-Tuskegee club is also making arrangements for giving a scholarship to a student at the school during the term of 1939-1940.

The annual convention of the Tuskegee General Alumni association will be held at Tuskegee Institute, May 20, in connection with commencement exercises, and the Chicago-Tuskegee club will send representation to that meeting.

Members of the executive committee of the Chicago-Tuskegee club met Wednesday evening, at Poro college, 4401 South Parkway, to further details in connection with all these activities. The regular monthly meeting will be on May 28.

SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL
MAY 9, 1939 M18

Tuskegee Choir Has National Recognition

The Tuskegee Choir, world famous singing group, will appear at the Junior High School May 11 at 8:15 o'clock. The choir is directed by William L. Dawson, outstanding American composer and conductor. Conductor Dawson's Symphony, the first ever written based entirely on Negro themes, was played by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conducting, and it was hailed as a significant contribution from an American composer.

The Tuskegee Choir has been hailed throughout the nation as one of the finest musical organizations to appear on the American stage. While singing at Radio City, the music critics for the New York Times described it as "a contribution to the folk literature of the world," and the Wall Street Journal sad, "the world's finest."

Other New York papers were equally as warm in their praise, al said, "the world's finest."

Besides the presentation of negro folk music as originated among their own people on the cotton plantations of the South, even the most isolated rural regions, the choir also offers in its extensive repertoire the most formal choral arrangements of other negro composers, along with the works of the great masters like Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Verdi and Debussy, and the folk songs of many nations.

It will take three thirty-five passenger buses to bring the aggregation from Tuskegee Institute to Selma. On arrival here the organization will be met by members of the Tuskegee Club and will be entertained by that group which is one of the best known and well established organizations of the city.

The engagement is sponsored by Dr. E. W. Gamble and others to raise funds for furnishing the new Community House for negroes. Tickets have been placed on sale at convenient places in the business districts.

Savannah, Ga. Press
May 18, 1939

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS HEAR HILDA YEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 8 (AP).—Miss Hilda Yen, Chinese aviatrix on a good-will tour over the United States, spoke in behalf of China before 3,000 in Logan Hall, of Tuskegee Institute. She was introduced by President F. D. Patterson.

WINSTON SALEM N C JOUR SENTINEL
SUNDAY MAY 14 1939

At Tuskeegee—

Dr. Andrew Makes Talk

D. W. Andrew deliver the principal address before the annual student and alumni mechanics meeting at Tuskeegee Institute Tuskeegee, Ala., last week.

The local man is a graduate of Tuskeegee Institute. Andrews expressed delight for the opportunity to visit the school where "I graspec some of the spirit of its grea founder, Booker T Washingtor as I sat at the feet of the instructors who saw that I learned no only the skills necessary to succeed in my chosen vocation, bu who also gave me a glimpse of that intangible something that makes every Tuskeegee student and graduate glory in the pride of service to others and the dignity to labor."

The speaker reviewed the social, industrial, and political unrest that is sweeping the country and the world, and warned his hearers to prepare against the encroachments of vocational obstacles.

Attending the meeting were members of the alumni association throughout the country and foreign countries. The speech was regarded among the best ever heard during such annual occasions.

Attending with him from this city were Mrs. D. W. Andrews Mrs. P. R. Washington and Hugh Smith, also a graduate of the Alabama college.

Tuskeegee Institute

Wilford Strong Weds Nerissa Audrey Brown

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(S N S)—Miss Nerissa Aubrey Brown, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Brown, of Montgomery, Alabama, became the bride of Wilford A Strong, of Tuskegee Institute, at a beautiful ceremony taking place Monday evening.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute.

Serving as attendants were Mr. Calloway Ross, Mrs. Aponte Brown Menchan and Mrs. Azalie Brown Borders. Mrs. Menchan and Mrs. Borders were gowned in models of blue and peach lace, respectively. Their colonial bouquets were of rose buds and ferns harmonizing with the color of their gowns. Miss Lolita Brown served as maid of honor, completing the trio of sisters who were members of the bridal party. Miss Brown wore a youthful frock of peach net over taffeta. She carried a lovely bouquet of Tailsman roses.

The bride entered with her uncle, A. C. Brown, by whom she was given in marriage, and they were met at the altar by the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Harold J. Malcom, of the Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Alabama.

The bride's wedding gown was of antique ivory satin fashioned along princess lines, with seed pearl trimmings, and a full skirt extended to form a long train. Her veil of illusion was caught by a coronet of orange blossoms and her bouquet was of gardenias showered with valley lilies.

Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Brown, uncle and aunt of the bride, entertained at a reception at their home.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

GETS SCHOLARSHIP

JOHN D. TALLEY
Who was awarded the Merrick-Moore Memorial Scholarship Prize of $100 per year for a period of three years of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham. Talley, whose home is in Port Arthur, Texas, is a sophomore in the School of Business at Tuskegee Institute. He is associate editor of the Student's Handbook and vice president of the sophomore aclass. He is a leader in other campus activities.

CHI-TUSKEGEE CLUB NEWS

The Chicago-Tuskegee club is now on the last lap of its 29th year of a continuous program of social, civic and educational endeavor. On May 10, at 8 p. m. the executive staff, composed of officers and committee chairmen will assemble at Poro college, 4401 South Parkway, and make plans for a celebration to close out this chapter of history. Among those who will participate in arrangements are the following: Colonel John C. Robinson, president; Theodore T. Greene, Miss Pearl C. Tate, Mrs. Corinne L. Dunagan, Miss Elizabeth A. Clemmons, Mrs. Una Van Zandt, Amos C. Saunders, Mrs. Ruth M. Houser, Felix Washington, Mrs. Corinne Eggleston, Percy R. Hines, Mrs. Sadie Anderson, Everett L. Houser, W. W. Greene, ond several other leaders in the organization. National alumni problems, scholarship grants, and housing conditions for Negroes in Chicago will also claim the attention of the executives.

At the present time, Tuskegeeans of Chicago are also devoting much attention to revitalizing the Tuskegee General Alumni Association in all parts of the United States. A convention of the national body will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, May 19 to 22, in connection with commencement week, and the Chicago-Tuskegee club will be represented at that assembly. The local club here is regarded as the most active affiliate of the national organization.

The Chicago-Tuskegee club was organized on June 26, 1910, at 3216 Wabash avenue, then the home of Alfred B. Washington, who graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1906. The late Alonzo G. Chandler was the club's first president. Others who shared in its formation were: Claude A. Barnett, Attorney James A. Greene, Miss Anna M. Ayers, Mrs. Paul Eggleston, Mrs. Margaret Richey-Blount, and the late William E. Mitchell.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 30, 1939

Tuskegee Choir To Give Concert Here

The Tuskegee Choir, one of the country's famous musical organizations, will fill a concert engagement in Selma on Thursday, May 11 at 8:15 p. m. at the Junior High School, to benefit the fund now being raised to furnish the negro community house now nearing completion.

Announcement that the engagement has been secured and that the Tuskegee singers will come here to lend their talent to the cause of aiding in the outfitting of the negro community house was made Saturday by the sponsor for the project, the Rev. E. W. Gamble retired Episcopal rector. Dr. Gamble, active in support of the plan to provide negroes of Selma and vicinity with a center for health clinics, for negro farm and demonstration offices and for other helpful purposes, sought and secured the cooperation of the Tuskegee group whose coming is expected to materially aid the fund.

Committees will be organized by Dr. Gamble Monday, to handle details of the concert which many music lovers in this section will take opportunity to hear. In the past few years the Tuskegee singers have been heard often in New York, and have crowded concert halls in Birmingham, Memphis and other southern cities, so that the proceeds here are expected to be considerable.

Selma, Ala. Times Journal
May 9, 1939

Tuskegee Choir Has National Recognition

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The Tuskegee Choir has been hailed, throughout the nation as one of the finest musical organizations to appear on the American stage. While singing at Radio City, the music critics for the New York Times described it as "a contribution to the folk literature of the world." and the Wall Street Journal sad, "the world's finest."

Other New York papers were equally as warm in their praise al said, "the world's finest."

Besides the presentation of negro folk music as originated among their own people on the cotton plantations of the South, even the most isolated rural regions, the choir also offers in its extensive repertoire the most formal choral arrangements of other negro composers, along with the works of the great masters like Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Verdi and Debussy and the folk songs of many nations.

It will take three thirty-five passenger buses to bring the aggregation from Tuskegee Institute to Selma. On arrival here the organization will be met by members of the Tuskegee Club and will be entertained by that group which is one of the best known and well established organizations of the city.

The engagement is sponsored by Dr. E. W. Gamble and others to raise funds for furnishing the new Community House for negroes. Tickets have been placed on sale at convenient places in the business districts.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
May 4, 1939

NEWS FROM THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

More than one hundred in-service agents will attend the short course in Agriculture which will be offered by Tuskegee Institute, May 29-June 17, J. R. Otis, Director of the Department of Agriculture, announced today.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, and other experts in the field of agriculture will address the group while in session.

* * *

Francis Lee (Jack) Kelly, who received his Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute in 1937 was awarded his Master of Science degree from the graduate School of Ohio State University in History at the recent Convocation which was held on the university campus. Young Kelly is the son of the late Captain Charles G. Kelly who served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War.

* * *

Engineers made their annual inspection of the Tuskegee Alumni Bowl and the one-fourth mile track this week, and workmen began putting the field and track in readiness for the Thirteenth Annual Tuskegee Relay Carnival and the Eleventh Annual Junior and Senior Women's Track and Filed Championships, which will be held in the Bowl on May 12th and 13th. The entry list includes the outstanding athletes from the leading high schools, colleges and universities in America.

* * *

Announcement was made here today by Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Secretary of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletics, that Mrs. Rosa D. Malone of Spokane, Washington, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., had given two prizes of $5.00 each to be awarded during Commencement Week to the most outstanding students in athletics. The donor stipulated that five dolars be awarded to a young man and five dollars to a young woman.

* * *

Dr. Georgeg W. Carver received an Columbus, Georgia, last Sunday, an ovation such as even this celebrated scientist has seldom received. He spoke in the Spencer High School to an audience of white and colored people. Many officials and personnel of the Tom Huston Peanut Company were in the audience. Dr. Carver has for many years been the Consultant Chemist for this company. Dr. Carver had with him his famous peanut exhibit and in the course of his lecture told of several new developments in his study of the lonely guber.

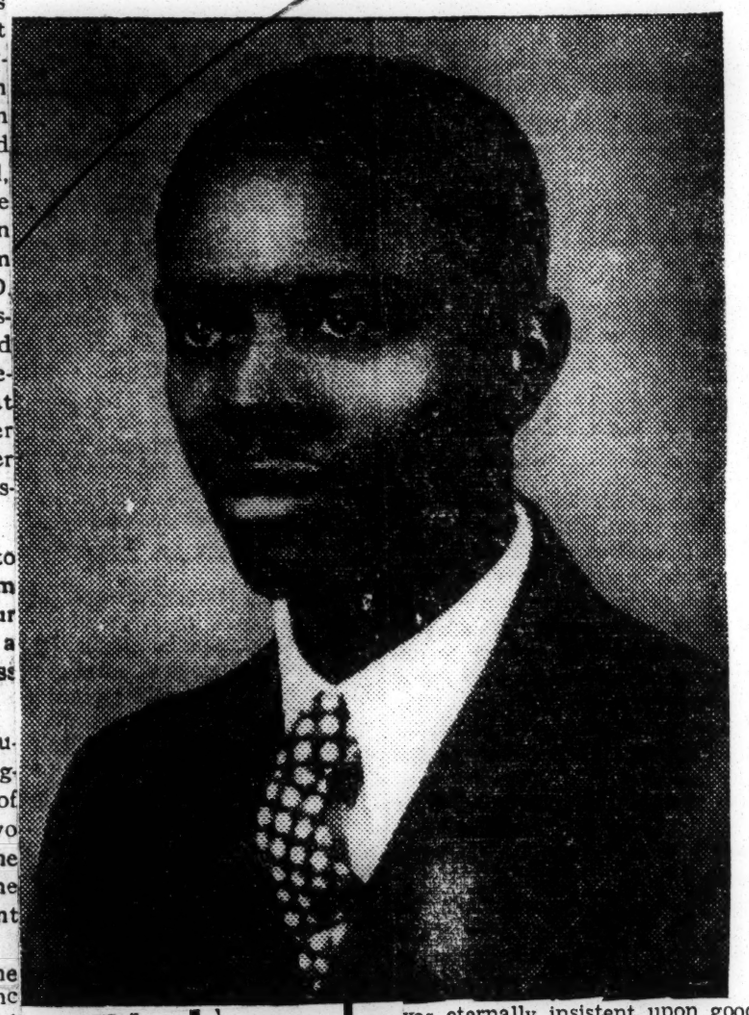
* * *

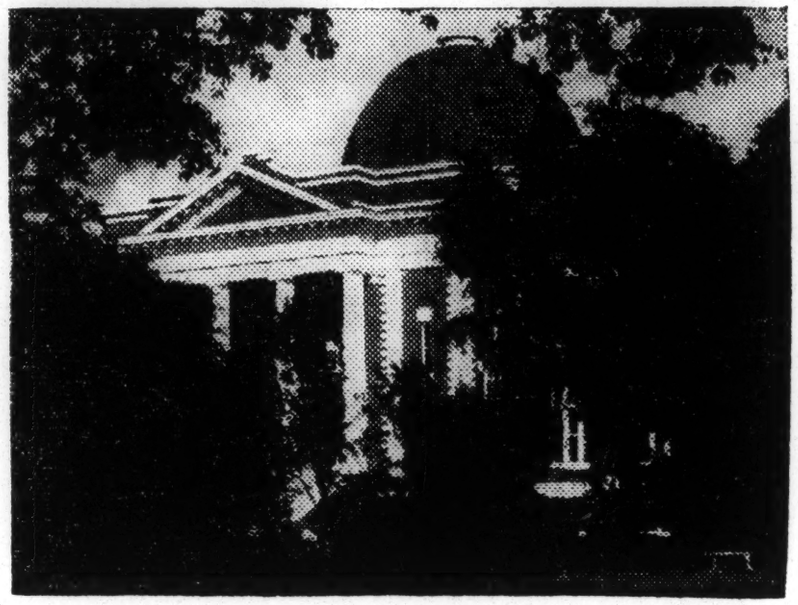
Dr. George W. Carver, eminent Negro Scientist and his assistant Austin W. Curtis, Jr., will leave the Institute, Saturday for Hampton Institute, Virginia. On Monday night Dr. Carver will address the students and faculty of Hampton Institute and exhibit many of his products from his famous laboratory.

This is the first time that Dr. Carver has spoken at Hampton in several years. He appears on the Monday night program in response to a special invitation from Dr. Arthur Howe President, of Hampton Institute, and his address brings to a close the 71st Anniversary Exercises.

* * *

• CAREER IN THE MAKING •





Many young men wait until after college to find positions. But Mr. Joseph W. Williams, a student at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama, is already the local Sales Representative for the Beech-Nut Packing Company, makers of Beech-Nut Chewing Gum. (Above) Tuskegee Institute where Mr. Williams is embarking on his career.

Since Booket T. Washington, distinguished graduate of Hampton Institute, founded Tuskegee Institute in 1881, the two institutions have been bound by the closest bonds of interest, ideals and purpose. These bonds were drawn closer when Major R. R. , Moton Commandant of Hampton and right-hand man of Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal, was chosen to be the successor of Booker T. Washington upon the latter's death in 1915. In line with this tradition, Dr. F. D. Patterson, elected President of Tuskegee Institute in 1935, was invited that year to deliver the Commencement address at Hampton that Hampton might get to know better the young man who succeeded her two sons as head of her most distinguished off-shoot.

The first distinguished leader to receive an honorary degree from Tuskegee was President Arthur Howe and in 1934 he delivered a memorable Founder's Day address at Tuskegee.

The bonds of friendship and mutual helpfulness were further strengthened during the administration of Dr Robert R. Moton when the two schools joined forces to raise the endowment of each through the Hampton - Tuskegee Endowment Campaign.

This year when Tuskegee and the parent school have been so menaced by the budget wolf that both have been driven to almost unprecedented retrenchment of their program, it is the president of the younger school who is chosen to bring the message on the occasion of the anniversary celebration — 71 years after Samuel Chapman Armstrong entered upon his epoch-making adventure in practical education for the Negro and the Indian youth.

When the President of Tuskegee Institute delivered the Anniversary address at Hampton Friday, April 28, the world was given another evidence of the Hampton-Tuskegee tradition of good will and mutual helpfulness begun by General Armstrong, continued through Dr. Washington, Dr. Frissell, Dr. Moton and a host of others and burning steadily today in Arthur Howe and Fred Patterson.

Lauds Founder Of Tuskegee For His Vision

Washington Forerunner Of Present-Day Educational Practise

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Booker T. Washington's program was the forerunner of much that is now being taught and practiced," Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, told the graduates of Tuskegee Institute on Monday of this week in his Commencement address. "I scarcely need to remind you of how eloquent Mr. Washington was in the urging of his people to develop natural resources, to seek land and home ownership, and to work on and on in the application of these talents to the end that they might save money and become substantial citizens capable of the richer life, and the burden of his whole educational program, far ahead of many of the white schools was eternally insistent upon good education, adequate education, strong education, but with it all, skill, training, and high standards.

From this education and training he pointed out again and again what the fruits of the future would be, particularly for his race, but also generally for all men," Dr. Odum said.

Tuskegee Cadets Get Commissions

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Lieutenant B. O. Davis, of the United States Army, presented thirty-five members of the Tuskegee Officers Cadet Corps for commissions recently at exercises which were held in the Student Recreational Center at the Institute here recently.

Lieutenant Davis, who has charge of military instruction at the Institute, praised the cadets for their work this year.

The members of the class of 1929 held their tenth anniversary reunion in the Institute Chapel May 22. Nathaniel R. McCray delivered the main address.

Thirty-eight students were named on the honor roll and thirteen were elected to the Honor Society, it was announced recently by Dean I. A. Derbigny.

EDUCATION-1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
APR 4 1939 A11

Tuskegee Singers Will Typify Negro's Contribution To Music

By BERTHA LOYS GILBERT

Montgomerians will tonight hav the pleasure of hearing the Tuskege Institute Choir under the directio of William L. Dawson in a concer at the City Hall under the sponsor ship of the First Methodist Church as a benefit for its building fund.

The program this evening will be made up of negro spirituals, many of them arranged in modern harmoniza tion for concert performance by Director Dawson, who has done a great service to American music in his work of perpetuating the negro musical idiom. He has been highly praised for his success in preserving the spirituals' primitive emotiona appeal in his original arrangements.

Negro and His Music

A review of the accomplishments of the negro in the field of music would make a highly interesting and revealing chapter. The negro has been a tragic figure in the life of America and the negro and his music can be rightly understood only in the ligh of his historical background both in Africa and America.

Thomasine McGehee, Montgomery writer, and author of "People and Music," describes the origin, character, and importance of negro folk music as a contribution to music in America in this way:

"If you know the music of the negro only from the vaudeville stage or the comic song you know only a caricature of the real music of that race....Genuine negro music shows two influences: the shadowy memor of life in Africa and life in America The result is a music rich in savag color, in flashes of humor, and in great sadness. No more remarkab or genuinely original folk music ex ists today than that of the negro Unlike all other primitive music it built upon harmony. Wherever tw or more negroes are gathered to gether their songs fall into th strangest and richest harmonies minor keys. Only a master musicia could consciously create such ha monies as the most ignorant of th race sings with unstudied beauty.

"The negro sings of a bright fa off heaven where 'all God's chill got shoes.' We smile as we hear thes quaint words but when we hear i sung, we do not smile....we shar the sadness and hope of the singers

Song Sure To Come

"Wherever a group of negroes ar at work or worship a song is sure t come. A leader begins....the grou takes it up....Harmony is added t harmony....The song is vivid through the perfect union of words and tun and the tone quality of the negro voice. Not only has his voice range and power but it has rich resonance Because of its rich harmonies and resonance negro group singing needs no accompaniment of instruments."

Antonin Dvorak, the celebrated Bo hemian composer who resided in thi country for a time and discovered he negro folk music and used th hemes in a symphony which h alled "The New World Symphony, aid of the value of negro folk musi as art material:

"In the negro melodies is all tha s needed for artistic creation—they re pathetic, tender, passionate, mel ancholy, solemn, religious, bold, mer y and gracious—it is music that suit itself to any need."

That the negro race has recognized that his own folk music is a heritage to be treasured and perpetuated is verified in the manner in which the Tuskegee Institute has immortalized the spirituals in the impressive $12,000 chancel window, in the chape on the campus, called "The Singing Window." In this history and aspiration of the negro race as recorded in translucent glass in this window, one realizes something of the deep meaning of the spirituals as an expressio of a race.

The window in which 12 of the spirituals are portrayed, represents the forefathers of the race who were sustained in bondage by religion and looked for deliverance to a childlike faith in God. Former President Robert R. Moton said that it was the wish that the youth of the Institute be pointed constantly to this faith as a basis for aspiration, progress and conception of human brotherhood.

Perpetual Spirit

Director Dawson who was himself a student of the Institute before becoming head of the music department, caught the spirit and in a distinctive way is perpetuating it through his music and the Institute Choir.

As the negro folk music is not limited to his religious songs known as spirituals, so the musical accomplishments of the negro race are not limited to his folk music alone. The program tonight will contain numbers other than the spirituals. Trained negro voices are beautiful when interpreting the works of the masters but the plaintive coloring and the peculiar timber of the negro voice is best brought out in the singing of the songs of his own race.

Negro schools that have been outstanding in preserving and perpetuating the negro folk music have been Fisk University in Nashville and Tuskegee Institute. The Fisk Jubilee Singers were the pioneers in this field.

Negro musicians who with Dr Dawson have gained recognition for advancing the music of the race was the pioneer John Wesley Work, born in Tennessee, who has been called "The rescuer of negro folksong." Nathaniel Dett, whose choral number "Listen to the Lambs," is one of the public's favorites in the Tuskegee Choir's repertoire, has done much to advance the music of the race. Harry Burleigh's compositions based on the spirituals are sung throughout the nation. Many others could be enumerated. Of negro interpretive artists Roland Hayes, tenor, is at the top with Marion Anderson, contralto, who is endowed with one of the rarest voices on the concert stage today.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
APR 4, 1939 A11

THE TUSKEGEE CHOIR

After President Roosevelt had listened to a concert last week by the Tuskegee Choir he remarked to Governor Dixon that it was one of the most stirring musical performances he had ever heard. The thousands of Alabamians who have heard the choir will not be surprised to learn of the praise given it by Mr. Roosevelt. Eminent music critics throughout the country have acclaimed the Tuskegee group as one of the finest of its kind ever created.

Last year Montgomerians were so enthusiastic about a performance given here that it was necessary to arrange for a return engagement. Even the second time the choir was here the City Auditorium was filled to capacity.

Tonight the choir makes its first appearance in Montgomery this season, and again it is sponsored by the First Methodist Church. The opportunity to hear these singers will not be missed by any person who knows what finished artists they really are.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
APR 4, 1939 A11

Tuskegee Choir Concert Will Be Event Of Note This Evening

William L. Dawson, conductor of the famous Tuskegee Choir, will bring that outstanding musical organization to Montgomery tonight for an engagement at the City Auditorium. The Tuskegee choir has met with tremendous success not only on the concert stage but also on the radio. The choir was engaged by the National Broadcasting Company for a series of thirty minute engagements on coast-to-coast hookups and received praise from people in all walks of life for the rare beauty and sweetness of their songs.

Students from all sections of the United States have gone to the well-known Tuskegee Institute not only for the type of education that it offers but also because of the excellent instruction in music that they are able to obtain. Many of these students find it to their advantage to become members of the Institute Choir because of the opportunity offered them to further their musical education under one of the most outstanding musicians of their own race who is a genius in interpreting the deep feeling and fervor of the Negro spirituals, and who at the same time sings the works of the master's with equal feeling and understanding.

The appearance of the Tuskegee Choir in Montgomery is sponsored by the women of the First Methodist Church. Tickets have been placed on sale at McGehee's Drug Store Montgomery Fair and Dean's Drug Store.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 18, 1939

Tuskegee Choir To Sing Here To Help Community House

Negotiations have been opened between the Rev. E. W. Gamble and the Tuskegee choir to bring the organization to Selma for an engagement in May for the benefit of this city's negro community house, now nearing completion.

Mr. Gamble stated Tuesday that the proceeds from the concert, which is expected to attract music lovers here from all over the section, will be used to furnish the community house with clinic equipment, chairs, benches and tables.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
APR 3, 1939 A12

Tuskegee Choir To Give Program Of Folk Music

When the Tuskegee choir comes here for an engagement at the city auditorium Tuesday night music lovers of this city will have an opportunity to hear one of the most famous vocal organizations in this country. The well-known ensemble of a hundred voices is coming to this city under the auspices of the women of First Methodist church.

William L. Dawson, the conductor, a graduate of Tuskegee institute, has furthered his musical education at some of the leading institutions in America. His negro symphony, the first ever written based entirely on negro themes, was played by the Philadelphia symphony, Leopold Stowkowski conducting. The negro folk symphony has been universally recognized as a significant contribution to American music.

Ever since Tuskegee institute was organized in 1881, music has played an important part in the life of the school. One of the first organizations of the infant school was the organizing of a choir made up of untrained voices selected from its small student body. This organization has grown and developed through the years and now music lovers from all sections of the state stop at Tuskegee whenever possible to hear the famous hundred voiced choir which sings on Wednesday evenings at the regular chapel service, at the Sunday morning church services, and on Sunday evenings, when a special program

of music is given.

In addition to the presentation of negro folk music as sung among their own people on the cotton plantations of the south, even in the most isolated rural sections, the choir also offers in its extensive repertoire the more formal arrangements of other negro composers, along with the folk songs of many nations.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
APR 7, 1939 A15

Tuskegee Players Will Present Play

"Night Must Fall" which has been selected by Prof. Earl Sanders Walker for presentation at the State Teachers college auditorium on April 7, at 8 p. m. by the Little Theater players of Tuskegee institute, is a drama of unusual interest and originality. It is a superb, detailed and chilling portrait of a monster. In fact the New York Telegraph said of the original play that it was a dram of real horror. The members of the cast chosen by Professor Walker to protray the various characterizations have been playing the organization for several years and are considered seasoned actors. Montgomerians should not miss the opportunity of seeing a play that completed a run of a year and seven months in London.

N ILL. NEWS INDEX
AY APRIL 11 1939

HEDULE MOVIE AT FOSTER MEET

Film Made By Tuskogee Institute

Members of the Foster Parent-Teacher association will witness a showing of a movie "Let My People Live", which was originally filmed by Tuskegee Institute students, at the 3 p.m. Thursday meeting.

Also on the program will be Dr Elizabeth Hill, Dr. Winston Tucker and Mrs. Florence Williams, who will talk on various subjects of health. Mrs. Williams is director of the Negro Health program for the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago and Cook county.

Preceding the program a short business meeting will be held at which time Mrs. Ruby Wright, chairman of the nominating committee, will present the slate of officers for election. A social hour will follow the program and tea will be served.

Tuskegee Pianist on Concert Tour

LORENZZ JORDAN COLE, head of the piano department in the Tuskegee Institute School of Music, who will begin a series of concert engagements early in June. Miss Cole is an outstanding pianist, having appeared both in this country and abroad. She has won unstinted praise from critics of the daily press and she has been warmly received by the public wherever she has appeared. Her home is in California. She has been asked to appear in a recital at the World's Fair in San Francisco in August.

Scholarship Winner

JOHN T. TALLEY, who was awarded the Merrick-Moore Memorial Scholarship Prize of $100 per year for a period of three years of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham. Young Talley, whose home is in Port Arthur, Texas, is a sophomore in the School of Business at Tuskegee Institute. He is associate editor of the Student Handbook and vice president of the sophomore class. He is a leader in other campus activities.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Charlotte, N C Star
H Zorn

THURSDAY APR 20 1939 Wkly

"The Tuskegee Song" Heard By President Roosevelt

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(C)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, after hearing "The Star Spangled Banner," heard the student body of Tuskegee Institute sing "The Tuskegee Song" on his recent visit to the campus. Words of the song are by Paul Laurence Dunbar, and music is by Major N. Clark Smith. Two groups of spirituals were sung by the Tuskegee Choir, William L. Dawson directing.

10 Per Cet Enrollment Increase at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, announces that according to preliminary figures from the registrar's office, the total enrollment of Tuskegee Institute for 1939-40, is up 10 per cent with a total of 1,261 college students.

The enrollment in the school of mechanical industries and in the school of agriculture shows an increase of approximately 25 per cent each over that of last year. The figures for the school of home economics follow closely with a 12 per cent increase.

Although this increase in enrollment is taxing greatly both the housing facilities and teaching personnel, no expansion of dormitory space or additions to the faculty are felt to be necessary for the present.

Kingsport, Tenn Times
September 19, 1939

Q. Which Negro colleges in the United States have military training?

A. Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. There are also ROTC units at Howard University in Washington, D C., and Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
May 11, 1939

Class Visits State Capital

Miss Britt's room began planning the trip in January and we worked on these plans until our trip was realized last Friday. We traveled in six cars. Those who drove the cars were Miss Lila Mae Britt, Mrs. R. L. Jimmerson, Mrs. Guy Wilder, Mrs. Glen Avant, Mr. C. O. Mathews and Tom Head, Jr. We left Friday morning at about six o'clock and as soon as we arrived in Montgomery we went through the new Highway building where we learned many interesting things about the traffic laws of our state. From the Highway building we went to the State Capital and from there to the Little White House. We were led through the buildings by guides. These buildings were very interesting as we have been studying the War Between the States, and we added some interesting facts to our knowledge of it. A veteran of this war, General Paul Sanquenetti, was at the capital and gave us much first hand information of this war since he was under General Robert E. Lee. We saw so many things in Jefferson Davis' home that it made us feel as if he were still living there. After leaving the Little White House we started on our trip to Tuskegee We stopped at the Log Cabin, three miles this side of Tuskegee, to eat our lunch. Everywhere we went great hospitality was shown us and these people gave us the use of one of their dining rooms to spread our lunch. After lunch we went on to the Tuskegee Institute. Upon our arrival we were given a guide to take us where we wanted to go. We visited the following places: the home of Booker T. Washington, the library, the gymnasium, the dining hall, the chapel, and Dr. Carver's laboratory. We learned many things about the progress of education since this is the largest Negro school in the world. We have been studying the products of the Southern States and were greatly impressed by the many useful things that Dr. Carver has made from our own products of the South. These grounds, the buildings, and the town of this institute show the progress and worthwhile education of these people. We returned home that night feeling we had accomplished much pleasure and learning from our trip.

MARJORIE DOWE HEAD

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
WEDNESDAY APR 19 1939

F. E. D. MORGAN, former Evangelistic club member and a member of the Vineville Baptist church, will speak at the mid-week service of the Mikado Baptist church today.

MISS LUCY CHERRY CRISP, business-industrial secretary of the YWCA, will address the weekly meeting of the Counter-Y's club at 6:30 p.m. today on The Life of Dr. George W. Carver, colored scientist at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MID-WEEK prayer services at Mulberry Street Methodist church will be held at 8 p.m. each Wednesday in the future instead of 7:30 p.m., it was announced yesterday. The change is effective today. Dr. George C. Stoves will have charge of the service tonight.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
May 14, 1939

SELMA AGAIN BLAZES A TRAIL

Successful sponsorship of an appearance here by the Tuskegee Choir has carried Selma one step nearer materialization of Dr. Edward W. Gamble's dream of an adequately-equipped Community house for negroes.

Already a commodious and comfortable building has been erected and proceeds from the concert by generous musicians from the state's great negro college will go a long way toward making it more comfortable and attractive for colored citizens and visitors to Selma.

To make Dr. Gamble's work more complete, however, assistance is needed from Selmians who can contribute usable articles of furniture, books, magazines and games. Such gifts would materially enhance the value of the Community house without any great amount of sacrifice by any individual and permit Dr. Gamble to put the finishing touches on his splendid project in true Selma style.

Success of the retired Episcopal rector in pushing the Community house to completion gives Selma another accomplishment which will bring it nationwide attention. Few cities offer such a facility to negroes and none, we are informed, have anything that approaches Selma's new structure in attractiveness and perfection of detail. The results of efficient operation of this new civic activity cannot be overestimated, as it will combine the functions of a constructive influence upon a large segment of our population and a definite attraction for colored citizens of a wide area.

Selma blazes a new trail to racial good will and character building among negroes by providing facilities which will make their trading trips here more pleasant and offer them companionship and amusement in surroundings which eventually will eliminate many adverse influences.

Each day that passes finds more and more far-seeing Southerners concerning themselves with the problem of bettering the fortunes of the colored population in the conviction that this section's future economic well-being will be gauged largely by the level to which the negro is encouraged to lift himself.

By inaugurating the Community house project, Dr. Gamble has put this conviction into practice and his achievement may some day be recognized as one of the most progressive moves which this city has made in its long history.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
May 25, 1939

98 Get Diplomas From T. Institute

With the largest crowd of visitors since the 50th anniversary, Tuskegee Institute observed her 54th graduating exercises with a scholarly address by Dr. Howard W. Odum, eminent sociologist and author of "The Southern Regions," a stirring pledge of loyalty by N. R. McCray, representing the reunion class of 1929, a well presented dissertation on Tuskegee's program for "Making Education Real for Rural Communities," by Margaret Young, highest honor student, the awarding of 200 degrees, certificates and diplomas by President F. D. Patterson and the induction of the class of 1939 into the General Alumni Association by Capt. A. J. Neely, executive secretary.

The impressive academic procession, colorful with the hoods of leading colleges and universities, the blue and white Tuskegee Institute uniforms, the bachelor of science candidates in black caps and gowns, the trade diploma candidates in gray caps and gowns, the senior girls of the high school in white hats and white dotted Swiss dresses that they made in their sewing class at a total cost of $2.14 each, moved down Elm Road, the main campus highway, at 1:30, headed by the Institute band, Capt. Frank L. Dry, bandmaster and Capt. W. A .Richardson, marshal of the day.

Afternoon Program Highlights

Heading the procession, with President Patterson and Dr. Odum, was Basil O'Conner, former law partner of President Roosevelt and president of the infantile paralysis foundation of Dr M. O. Bouseld of the Rosenwald Foundation.

At the conclusion of the conferring of degrees President Patterson presented Mr. O'Connor for a few words. Mr. O'Connor said the grant of $8,161,336 for an infantile paralysis unit at Tuskegee was the largest yet made and was given because of the type of work Tuskegee is doing and has been doing.

Morning Program

"Reality in Education," the theme of the morning half of the program, was effectively presented with demonstrations by the honor students in the departments. Mildred Green and William P. Smith made it clear that terracing fields, and inoculating hogs were no matters of mere theory to them.

Cleo Sharpe as the spirit of home economics opened the eyes of "teacher of the old school" (Mozelle Motley) to reality in education by showing her Tuskegee students were taught to make over dresses at a cost of 40 and 90 cents and to choose the best brands of canned goods. The tailor shop showed a suit of osnaburg.

Averile Belle, Edna Jones and Adele Johnson presented dramatically the duties of the public health nurse on her visit to a tubercular mother of a three-month-old baby.

Addie Stabler, high honor student, with Harriet Clarke and Ralph B. Stewart, honor student, told convincingly how the school of education as a service unit to the other departments pust reality into the education. Stewart displayed an attractive exhibit of wood stains which he had made from Alabama clay in the laboratory of Dr. George W. Carver under the direction of Austin W. Curtis, assistant to Dr. Carver. Miss Clark told the audience that the classes in English composition and public speaking found their material in actual needs of the school community—letters, speeches, stories for children.

Frankye Manley, honor student of the high school, spoke of Booker T .Washington and his insistence in reality in education and proved her point by a sewing and cooking demonstration by Laurice Campfield and other high school honor students.

Mothers parked their babies and small children in the science building where a temporary nursery set up with beds, toys and a supply of crackers and milk was presided over by Mrs. Catherine Stewart, Oreta A. Curtis, nurse from the home economics school. One hundred and seventy-five children were cared for during the day.

Class of '88 Present Gift

A high point in the afternoon program was the presentation of Rev. Phillip P. Wright, class of '88, Wetumpka, Ala., who, on behalf of the six surviving members of the class, presented President Patterson a check for $85 as a token of their confidence in this administration. Other members of the class of '88 are Eugenia Lyman, Wharton, Texas; S. R. Marshall, Columbus, Ga.; Sarah Hunt Rogers, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Mrs. William H. Clark and Miss Caroline Smith, of Tuskegee.

Track Star Weds

MRS. CARL LOTT
—formerly Mattie Blanche Smith, sensational drum major of the Tuskegee Institute. According to reports, the groom's parents gave the bride and their son a brand new automobile and a home for a wedding present.

Mrs. Lott is of Atlanta, her parents residing at 968 Fair St., S.W.

Lois Thompson, Birmingham Deb, To Wed J. Bryant

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 8. — An announcement of wide social interest was that which was made today by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Thompson of the engagement of their sister, Miss Lois F. Thompson to Mr. James W. Bryant. The marriage will take place early in June at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, 117 Eighth Avenue, N.

Miss Thompson received her Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Tuskegee Institute in 1938. During the past year she has been a teacher in the Birmingham public school system. She is one of the city's most popular young women teachers, and her numerous friends have arranged a series of pre-nuptial parties in her honor.

Mr. Bryant, who received his Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute in Business Administration, in 1938, is a member of the staff of the Registrar's office at Tuskegee. He was an officer in the cadet regiment, President of the NYX club, and was connected in an official capacity in numerous other campus organizations.

The young bride and groom will reside at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where they will become popular members of the younger set.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 21, 1939

GRADUATIONS HELD

Tuskegee Summer Session Close With Degrees Awarded

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala Aug. 20—Praising the work o Booker T. Washington, William H Bell, president of Alcorn A. & M College, Alcorn, Miss., speaking a the closing exercises of the Summer session at Tuskegee Institute declared that "the educationa philosophy of the distinguished educator stands abreast of the age, and the sage of Tuskegee belongs to al times."

He asserted that "educated people have a public duty from which there is no escape."

Eighty bachelor of science degrees, 12 junior college diplomas, three high school diplomas and 17 trade certificates were awarded by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. Music was furnished by the Tuskegee Choir.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

She's Miss Triple Octan

Miss Hattie Clark, Tuskegee senior who has been named "Miss Triple Octan" and who served as hostess at the annual Triple Octan Spring Entertainment held on the Tuskegee campus, March 17. She is completing her four-year college course in three years.

Tuskegee Memorial Rites

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Robert W. Taylor of Birmingham, Ala., retired faculty member at Tuskegee Institute, returned here Sunday night to deliver the principal address at memorial services for the late Chaplain J. W. Whitaker.

Outstanding Girl Athlete Honored

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—An interesting feature of the Saturday night session of the Southern Conference basketball tournament was the presentation of a gold basketball appropriately inscribed to Miss Lula Hymes, who is a member of the Tuskegee Institute women's varsity basketball team. She was named the most outstanding member of the team for the current season. The gold basketball was given by the Upsilon Chapter of The National Sorority—Phi Delto Kappa. Miss Hymes was also outsanding performer in the National A. A. U. women's track meet.

Tuskegee Will Concentrate on Fewer Fields

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—When the trustee board of Tuskegee Institute meets here on April 1 it will consider proposals for elimination of the high school, science degree courses in music education, the two-year course for secretaries, and the school of nurse training.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, said that the recommendations were being made in keeping with modern trends and with reduced income.

Field Concentrated

He announced that new development would be in the schools of agriculture, home economics, mechanical industries, and education, with major expansion in the field of rural education.

President Patterson stated that the local county authorities are being asked to operate the high school in which the enrollment at present is largely local.

TUSKEGEE ATHLETE

in the department of Physical Education. Miss Campanella is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Campanella of Philadelphia, Pa., and is a graduate of the Simon Gratz High School, class of 1936 In high school, she was a member of the track team, basketball team, field hockey team and the volley ball team. She was also a member of the Ensemble, the Glee Club and th Double Quartet. On entering Tuskgee Institute, she entered into numerous student activities on the campus. She is a member of the Creative Dance Group, president of the Y.W.C.A., the Women's Student Council, chairman of the social committee for the young women and member of the entertainment committee of the Junior prom. She was elected junior manager of the Women's Varsity Basketball team.

Kegee Coach Gives Pep Dinner For Cage Team

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Mar. 23—Coach Edward H. Adams entertained the members of the Golden Quint at his home in Greenwood with a sumptious dinner. Prior to the dinner, members of the team were entertained with brief rehearsals of the games of the past season, especially those that were lo t and there was pointed out an amusing incident in connection with each play or player that caused the defeat. These regitals were full of human interest and were among the delightful features of an enjoyable evening.

Speakers at the dinner were Captain Alvin J. Neely, chairman of the committee on the Relation of Athletics; Coach Cleve L. Abbott, Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Frank L. West and Coach Edward H. Adams.

Coach Adams announced that Allen Scisco, senior, Dowagiac, Mich., had been elected honorary captain of the 1939 team, and that James Fuller of Gary, Ind., had been elected the most valuable player. Following this announcement, Captain Scisco introduced young Fuller, who, in his own inimitable manner, presented the coach with a handsome traveling bag on behalf of the members of the team.

Those who enjoyed Coach Adams' hospitality were: William Robinson, James Fuller, Allen Scisco, Arthur Dickens, William Shaw, William Fennoy, Eliot Van Zandt, Allen Thomas, Dennis McBride, Alfred McGill, Robert Davis, Oscar Pendleton, Robert Canson, Robert Moore, Nelson S. Brooks, Edwin Parker, Herbert Schwing, Wilson Smith, Louis Slade, Edwin Murray, Randall Williams, Walter Hutcherson, Lloyd Jones, Linkwood Williams and Josephus Johnson.

Ala. Pastors To Study Problems

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The State Inter-Denominational Alliance will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Wednesday, March 15, the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, announced Friday. The opening session is scheduled to begin at 9:30 o'clock and will be held in the assembly room of the Home Economics Building on the campus.

"The purpose of the Alliance," Rev. Richardson said. "is to provide an opportunity for the ministers to meet and discuss problems which confront the church as a whole." Previous meetings have been most helpful and far-reaching in beneficial results, it was stated.

roads that will lead you into trouble quicker than any other influence I know of. All parents should instruct their children not to associate with bad company. There have been many men, women, boys and girls, who have been indicted by law and they were not guilty, but because they were in bad company they could not prove their innocence. Therefore, let's select our associates and the type of places that we go. If we will do this, we will find that it will keep us out of trouble.

Bad company has no objective save that of trouble. If you follow bad people around you will soon find yourself in trouble or some one will find you dead some where. Do not run with this so-called good crowd if you want to stay out of trouble. Do not hang around the pool rooms, liquor houses and dives if you want to make something out of yourself.

I know a lot of young people who have had good opportunities to make something out of them-

MEMORIAL FOR REV. WHITAKER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Mar 23—(ANP) — Memorial services were held here Sunday night for the late Reverend John W. Whitaker, first chaplain of Tuskegee Institute. Rev. Whitaker served from 1888 to 1891 and again from 1901 to 1927.

Mobile, Ala., Register
March 31, 1939

Tuskegee Is Planning Founders' Day Rites

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—Booker T. Washington, negro educator who was lauded today by President Roosevelt, will be honored tomorrow and Sunday in Founders' Day exercises at the school he established.

President Roosevelt, who toured Tuskegee Institute today while en route to Warm Springs, Ga., said he was "fulfilling a promise" he made to Booker Washington 30 years ago to visit the school.

Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois, a former Tuskegee student and office boy to the institute founder, will deliver the Founders' Day address Sunday afternoon.

Founders' Day is celebrated annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary.

Thomasville Ga. Times-Enterprise
April 1, 1939

TUSKEEGEE HONORS THE MEMORY OF BOOKER WASHINGTON

Tuskegee, Ala., April 1 (AP)—Founded by a former slave who "believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically, Tuskeegee Institute paid tribute today to the memory of Booker T. Washington in a founder's day program.

With an appropriation of $2,009 from the state legislature and a burning ambition to better conditions among his race, the noted negro leader started the institution 57 years ago.

The founder's day exercises, which began today and will be climaxed tomorrow with an address by Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois—a native Alabamian—are held annually round April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

High School And College

– Both Accredited –

WITH CURRICULA DESIGNED TO PREPARE STUDENTS TO MEET THE VOCATIONAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF SUCCESSFUL LIVING.

COURSES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE ARE OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION:

Agriculture Physical Education Home Economics
Education Mechanical Industries Music Education
Commercial Dietetics

(For Chefs, Dieteticians and Cafe Managers)

Complete Courses Leading to Certificates and Diplomas in:

NURSE TRAINING, SECRETARYSHIP, AND SPECIAL TRADE COURSES. . SPECIAL SHORT COURSES IN COMMERCIAL DIETETICS FOR PERSONS IN SERVICE . . . STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL COURSE WITH MANY TRADES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

F. D. Patterson, President
FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS,

A. L. Turner, Registrar

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, SCHOOLS OF

Tuskegee, Ala., News
June 1, 1939

NEWS FROM TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Ministers To Hold Institute

The sixth annual summer institute for ministers to be in session June 5th to 9th, was announced recently by Rev. H. V. Richardson, director.

More than one hundred rural and urban pastors from over the state are expected to avail themselves of this opportunity for a week of study and recreation on the beautiful and inspiring campus of Tuskegee.

President F. D. Patterson will address the group one day during the week. Mr. L. A. Turner will lecture on current world conditions and Mr. Isaac Hathaway will give an illustrated lecture on art.

Among the outstanding churchmen who will conduct classes are R. D. V. Jemison, Selma, Ala., President of the State Baptist Convention and Dr. F. L. Sanders, Talladega, Alabama, an expert on the rural church.

Dr. C. C. H. Patrick, Notasulga, President, extends a cordial invitation to all ministers of all denominations to attend. Those who attend the full five days will receive certificates.

* * *

Tuskegee Summer School Offers Attractive Features

Tuskegee Institute Summer School June 9th to July 13 and July 14 to August 19, offers many attractive features to those interested in rural leadership as well as in certificate extension and the accumulation of credits toward a degree

Director William A. Clark states that the Workshop for rural principals will be outstanding in the summer program. The fact that the workshop method has been adopted by the nation's leading teacher-training institutions is evidence that Tuskegee is in the educational vanguard.

The Workshop activities are in three parts, (1.) Village and rural school administration; (2.) the curriculum materials laboratory; (3.) Scientific study of school-community problems; techniques and tools used in interpretation of data: the simple techniques of research necessary for good classroom teaching.

Special courses in Rural Art include units on flowers and yard beautification. The class in ceramics will refine local clays and make it into dishes, vases, etc. The classes in integrated science will not only be taught science, but how to make sion as a rural community training science in rural schools.

The demonstration - laboratory school at Prairie Farms will be in operation during the summer session as a rural comunity training center.

A special course in Safety Education and Driver Training will be offered through cooperation with the American Automobile Association.

Short courses and conferences for those interested or engaged in various types of rural activity will be held throughout the summer session These include the following: short course for County and Home Demonstration Agents May 29 to June 17, School of Instruction for Vocational Home Economics Teachers July 17 to August 5, A workshop conference course for CCC educational advisors, short course for vocational teachers July 3 to 22, short course for inservice chefs, cooks and pantry workers June 9 to August 19, conference of New Farmers of America June 30 to July 2, annual 4-H Club Conference August 20, Rural life conference July 6 and 7.

Qualified instructors from the Tuskege Institute faculty and several guest instructors will have charge of the classes and projects.

* * *

The Southeastern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has admitted into membership Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee Institute Club. It is believed that these two clubs are the first ever admitted into full A.U.A. membership in the South.

Guy Stallenwerck, president of the Southeastern Association Amateur Union of the United States, has appointed Cleve L. Abbott director of physical education at Tuskegee Institute, deputy athletic commissioner of the Southeastern Association of the Amateur Union of the United States, it was announced recently, from the office of Mr. Stallenwerck. This is believed to be the first appointment of its kind in the South. The new commissioner will serve directly under Mr. George Griffin of the Georgia Institute of Technology at Atlanta, who is chairman of the recreation committee.

* * *

Mozel Ellerbe, Kansas, Penn and N. C. A. A. sprint champion, who severely pulled a tendon in his left leg in winning the 100 yard run in the Tuskegee Relays in 9.6 seconds, is rapidly rounding into condition, Coach William O'Shields believes that Ellerbe will be in condition to take part in the National Championships which will be held in the Colosseum in Los Angeles, California, June 16 and 17. Ellerbe expects to leave for California early in June. He will be accompanied to the coast by Track Coach William O' Shields. If Ellerbe is successful on the coast he will enter the National A.U.A. track and field championships at Lincoln, Nebraska, July 3 and 4th.

* * *

Numerous friends of Dr. George C. Branche at the Veterans' Administration Facility, Tuskegee, and at Tuskegee Institute, extended him a warm and cordial welcome upon his return from Chicago where he appeared on program at the Ninety-fifth meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, held at Palmer House, May 8-12. More than 1200 of the Nation's leaders in Psychiatory and neurology were present at the meeting. The American Psychiatric Association is the oldest society of medical specialists in the United States and the papers selected for presentation are the best in that field which are submitted.

Dr. Branche spoke on the subject "Therapeutic Quartan Malaria in the Treatment of Neuro-Syphillis Among Negroes." It is recalled that Dr. Branche, who is an outstanding physician, won wide commendation at the convention in 1934 when he spoke on his new and radically different method of treating mental disorders brought about by syphillis His address at the Chicago convention was concerned with later developments in this special field. Again, international atention is focused on the young Tuskege ephysician because of the highly scientific value of his recent paper to the medical profession.

Dr. Branche pointed out that this treatment was developed after it was learned that neuro-syphillis among Negro patients could not be treated with the commonly used tertian malaria.

This was because there had been developed a general racial immunity to this form of malaria through generations of living in warm areas where this disease is prevalent. It was brought out by Dr. Branche that quartan malaria, a stronger and more virulent form of the disease which was more or less foreign to the race, might be substituted. Results have been amazing.

Of those inoculated with the quartan malaria treatment, 93 per cent reacted favorably as contrasted with only 14 percent who reacted to inoculation with chills and fever when the tertain variety was used. He is still using the original quartan strain which was obtained in 1932 from the United States' Public Health Station, Columbia, South Carolina, with equally as favorable results as reported in his preliminary publication in 1934. Shipments of the quartan malaria blood have been furnished other hospitals for inoculation.

Dr. Branche is listed in the 1938 Edition of Who'se Who Among Physicians and Surgeons. He appears among the contributing authors in Dr. Stokes' recent edition of 'Modern Clinical Syphiology,' published in 1934, and in the Year Book of Neurology, Psychiatary and Endocrinology published in 1936 by Reese, Paskind and Sevringans with reference to the treatment of neurosyphils in its various stages, a disease which is responsible for a large percentage of nervous and mental disorders among all groups of people.

Dr. Branche is a native of North Carolina. He was granduated from Lincoln University and the Boston University School of Medicine. He has been connected with the Veterans Administration Facility at Tuskegee, Alabama, since 1923.

More Than 200 Attend Mocks 25th Anniversary

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —On June 17, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Mack celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home, "The Arkona," at Tuskegee Institute, from four to seven in the afternoon and evening. Those receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Mack in the "at home" were Capt R. S. Darnaby, best man, and Mrs. Darnaby, Mrs. Robert Gover, Miss Katie Kelly, who is a member of the faculty of the North Carolina College, Durham; Miss Lola Kelly, Mrs. Jennie B. Stewart, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones, Tallahassee, and Mr. Charles Kelly, Los Angeles, Calif.

During the evening more than 200 guests called to extend congratulations and best wishes. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. Charles Kelly, nephew of Mrs. Mack, who came from Los Angeles, California, for the happy occasion. From Durham, N. C., came Mrs. Jane E. Avant, Miss Rosaline B. Eagelson, Miss Hazel Hunter, and Miss Frances Eagelson; from Savannah, Ga.: Miss Ann Lawson; Albany, Ga., Mrs. Ellen Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. Mt. Meiggs, Alabama, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wingfield.

Tuskegee's Feminine Star Honored

Florence Wright Named Supervisor of Four States

7-8-39

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Florence N. Wright, who received her Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee Institute, class of 1937, has been appointed recreational supervisor for the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

Miss Wright is an athelete of exceptional ability. She was a member of the women's championship varsity basketball team, and track and field team. In 1936 she accompanied the team to Providence Rhode Island, for the National AAU women's track and field meet and final Olympic tryouts and won second place in the shot put and discus. At the National AAU, women's track and field meet, held at Trenton, New Jersey. in September 1937, she again won second place in the shot put and second place in the discus. In August, 1938, at Naugatuck, Connecticut, she won second place in the shot put and third place in the discus throw. Miss Wright swims, plays tennis and golf.

Charles H. Smith, captain of the 1937 Golden Tiger football team, who is a member of the faculty of the Palatka, Florida, Public School, is enrolled in the Tuskegee Summer School. Vernon Davis of Portsmouth, who received his Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute in 1932, took his master of Science degree in industrial education from New York University, June 7. Davis was a member of the Tuskegee Institute football team and was active in undergraduate activities. Alonza L. Redmon, quarterback on the Golden Tiger football team in 1937 and who graduated in 1938, has been promoted to the assistant principalship of the Garrison High School at Chillicothe, Missouri.

CHAIN LETTER IDEA

Tuskegee athletes, both men and women, are writing a chain letter this summer. It is expected that the letter will wind up at Tuskegee Institute on or about September 1 and Coach Cleve L. Abott has been named as the recipient. The letter will furnish interesting data on the activities of the members of the various athletic teams during the summer months. Captain R. S. Darnaby is said to have originated the idea and will see that the letter keeps moving. In the Spring, Robert H. McClasky ,of Lexington, Kentucky, sent his usual plentiful supply of Blue Grass seed to be sown in the Alumni Bowl. The Bowl should be in ideal condition for the opening football game with LeMoyne College Saturday afternoon, September 23. Baseball is being played by students and teachers during the summer, but tennis is engaging the attention of the larger number of persons. These tennis fans may be seen practicing on the championship Courts daily. A large delegation from Tuskegee will go to Hampton in August for the Nationals.

Darnaby's Chain Letter To Be Sent Out Soon

WANTS 100 PIECE BAND

Capt. Frank L. Drye wants a hundred members in the Tuskegee Band for the Academic Year, 1939-1940. Applications from young women have been received for membership in the band.

The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football team which has used the single wing back system for the past several years will continue to use the same system this season Coach Cleve L. Abbott said recently when questioned regarding his prospects for the Fall of 1939.

TUSKEGEEAN IS APPOINTED SUPERVISOR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 13—Florence N. Wright, who received her Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1937, and who taught during the academic year of 1937-1938, at the Swainsboro High and Industrial School, Swainsboro, Ga., has been appointed recreational supervisor for the states of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, it was announced this week by J Julius Flood, personnel director, Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Wright is not only well qualified as a teacher of Home Economics, but she is also an athlete of exceptional ability. She was a member of the women's championship varsity basketball team, and track and field team. In 1936, she accompanied the team to Providence, R.I. for the National A. A. U. women's track and field meet and final Olympic tryouts, and won second place in the shot put and discus. At the women's National A. A. U. track and field meet, held at Trenton, New Jersey, in September, 1937, she again won second place in the shot put and second place in the discus. In August 1938, Miss Wright was a participant in the meet which was held at Naugatuck, Conn., at which time there was assembled the greatest array of men athletes ever to participate in a national meet. She won second place in the shot put and third place in the discus throw. Miss Wright swims, plays tennis and golf.

"She is ideally prepared for the work which she has been called by the government to do. She goes into an uncharted field and I am sure she will demonstrate her fitness for the position," said Cleve L. Abbott, director of Physical Education, who proposed her name for the appointment.

THIRD ANNUAL CCC SCHOOL HELD AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP)—For the third year, CCC Negro educational advisers of the fourth corps area at Tuskegee Institute. The school started on June 11 and ended June 24. This school was held to give the camp advisers more training and to prepare teaching material to be used in the CCC camps.

W. Henri Payne Resigns; Accepts New Position

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 13. — W. Henri Payne, who resigned his position as instructor at Tuskegee Institute, left the campus this week for Camp McClellan, Alabama, where he has accepted appointment as Educational Advisor in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Mr. Payne has been a valued instructor in the college department for the past nine years. He was coach of the Debate team and served the Institute in many other useful ways. He was financial secretary of the Alabama State Teachers association and was credited with building up one of the largest membership enrollments in the history of the association.

Mr. Payne has done graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania and at New York university. He studied both in France and in Spain. He spent several months in Spain studying the Spanish language prior to the revolution. Several faculty friends of Mr. Payne joined in testimonial tributes to him prior to his departure.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 5, 1939

Tuskegee To Play Santa Claus Again To Poor Farmers

With Aid Of Contributions, College Aims To Brighten Homes At Christmas

Tuskegee Institute, with the aid of contributors throughout the state, is planning again this year to play the role of Santa Claus for rural families who find themselves in dire straits between harvest time and Spring.

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, who issued an appeal Saturday for contributions to brighten Christmas for such families, pointed out that "when settlements are made for the Fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecroppers and farm labor families who 'didn't come out.'"

A large majority of this group, he points out, are Negro farmers, and from harvest time until the meager advances are made for Spring planting, such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

"Right in the midst of this period," the Tuskegee president adds, "Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

"For many years, devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm the hearts of the children.

"We, therefore, renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed."

Dr. Patterson asks that packages and letters be sent to him, care of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
November 5, 1939

APPEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

To the Editor of The Telegraph and News:

Through a staff of consecrated, experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecroppers and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are Negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

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We, terefore, renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to the undersigned.

F. D. PATTERSON, President,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

EDUCATION - 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

WHERE IS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE DRIFTING?

Where is Tuskegee Institute Drifting' that is to say the Old Booker T. Washington Ideas are Vanishing and New and Foolish ones Substituted.

There are created positions such as:Dean of Administration, and Secretary of Labor. Such position holders draw annual pay checks around $3,000 and $4,000, and the teachers' pay is just on the pay roll.

It was Dean Durbenger's idea to eliminate the high school. This idea was very foolish beacuse, the high school is the reserve for the college department and the main stay for football material.

The other crazy idea is To Reduce Joh n A. Andrew Memorial Hospital to An Infirmary, which would take away the school's Nurse Training Unit.

The officials want to cut annual running expense $85,000.00; A very good idea but Don't make this possible by cutting out the High School and reducing the hospital. ABETTER WAY IS TO CUT THOSE CREATED POSITIONS AND RED CING EXTORTIOUS SALARIES. Let the Registrar and the Dean of Men take over the duties of the Dean of Administration and Secretary of Labor as in yester-years.

Some of the good trustees are dissatisfied and are resigning and becoming members of Howard and other Universities Board of Trustees. This will cut some of the financial aid.

There is a let down on the Industrial Side--the one thing that Tuskegee was founded upon. And if it were possible for Booker T. Washington to step from his grave, he would blast these crazy ideas and the ones responsible to Kingdom Come.

It is now up to the Alumni Associations throughout the entire United States to come to the battle front and fight for Tuskegee and the principles of Booker T.Washington.

Signed:
Porcher L. Taylor,Alumnus
Class of 1922

The Florida Tattler
March 4, 1939
Jacksonville,Fla.

The Arthur Macks Celebrate 25th Anniversary

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 29. — On Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Mack celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home, "The Arkona" at Tuskegee Institute, from four to seven in the afternoon and evening. Those receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Mack in the "at home" were Captain R. S. Darnaby, best man, and Mrs. Darnaby, Mrs. Robert Gover, Miss Katie Kelly, who is a member of the faculty of the North Carolina College, Durham; Miss Iola Kelly, Mrs. Jennie B. Stewart, Morehouse college, Atlanta; Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones, Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, and Mr. Charles Kelly, Los Angeles, California.

Musical numbers during the receiving hours were rendered by the following persons: Miss Gwendolyn Persley, vocal solos, "I Love Life" and "As the Years Roll By"; "Adoration," and "Sylvia," both sung by Mr. John L. Anderson; vocal duet, "The Rosary," Miss Persley and Miss Elizabeth Campbell; a monologue, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," Miss Elizabeth Campbell, and a vocal solo by Mrs. Charles W. Kelly. Piano solos, Miss Frankie Manley, Miss Louise Driver, Miss Letitia Woods; duet, Shubert's Serenade, Miss Manley, at the piano; the violin was played by Miss Driver and a cornet solo by Mr. P. D. Davis.

The home was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, gladiolas, roses and cut flowers of all kinds in baskets tastefully arranged throughout the house. The table in the hall with the register kept by Mrs. M. D. Garner had on it a huge bowl of cut flowers. The dining room table with its beautiful lace cloth over blue, silver candle sticks with candles tied with pink ribbon and the centerpiece of pink roses carried out most artistically the color scheme of blue and pink. The cream was pink and green; the cakes were pink and green and were decorated with rosebud and green leaves. Pink and green mints were also served.

One of the Junior Clubs, The Sojourner Truth, composed of the following young girls, did the serving: Thomasine, Helen Dibble, Frances Stokes, Hortense Tildon, Gloria Washington, and Ethel Bulls. Others assisting were Mrs. E. C. Cooper, Miss Arnena West, Miss Jean Turner and Miss Melba Savoy.

During the evening more than 200 delegates called to extend congratulations and best wishes.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. Charles Kelly, nephew of Mrs. Mack, who came from Los Angeles, California, for the happy occasion. From Durham, North Carolina, came Mrs. Jane E. Avant, Miss Rosaline B. Eagelson, Miss Hazel Hunter and Miss Frances Eagelson; from Savannah, Georgia: Miss Ann Lawson; Albany, Georgia, Mrs. Ellen Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown; Mt. Meigs, Alabama, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wingfield.

More than 100 beautiful gifts of silver were received. In addition more than $60.00 in cash. Among the gifts was a box containing pink and white flowers from snapdragons and in each petal was a dime, 25 in all, which attracted much attention and comment because of the unique arrangement. Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones presented two pieces of silver which were given to her when she was married thirty years ago.

Along with the numerous gifts given was a separate table which contained 20 gifts of silver which were wedding gifts of the happy couple 25 years ago. Telegrams were received from Miss Grace Bradley, Atlanta, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Reney, Indianapolis, Indiana; Evelyn and Emilie Martin, Tallahassee, Florida; Rev. and Mrs. H. V. Richardson and Mrs. S. P. Martin, Charlottsville, Virginia; Mr. Jack Kelly, Cincinnati, Ohio, nephew of Mrs. Mack; Miss Maude Watkins, Tallahassee, Florida, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Green. Another nephew, Dr. Paul Kelly of Talladega college, was unable to be present.

The large number of gifts and host of friends who were present at the anniversary testify the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Mack are held. Mr. Mack, who was graduated from Tuskegee in 1908, for twenty-five years has been a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute as head of the plumbing and heating department. For twenty years Mr. Mack has been the Master of the Masonic Lodge at the Institute and is also a 33rd degree Mason. Mrs. Mack is a very active member of the Tuskegee Woman's club and is now head of the Junior Department of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's clubs. She is also leader of the choir of Washington Chapel A. M. E. church and has organized the young people of the people of their community into several clubs which meet regularly with their own officers but under the supervision of Mrs. Mack.

Some Smile—Some Girl

HOUSTON, Texas—(SNS)—The lady with the charming smile is Miss Lovie Mae Arnold, of Memphis, Tenn., who is here visiting friends. She is a recent Tuskegee Institute graduate and a glamorous figure in Memphis society.

WALLACE TO LEAD TUSKEGEE RALLY

Secretary To Address Negro Farmers At Institute Armistice Day

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—This Alabama city readied itself today to welcome Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace here tomorrow for an Armistice Day address before a rally of Negro farmers and educators from five southeastern states.

Site of the address will be Tuskegee Institute, largest institution of higher learning for Negroes in the United States, and among those on the program is Dr. George Washington Carver, institute director of research and experiment, who was a pupil of Mr. Wallace's father at Iowa State College.

The secretary was invited here by heads of Negro educational institutions in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi. Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, will preside and Dr. B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College at Savannah, will respond to the address.

Mr. Wallace will be introduced by P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Agricultural Extension Service, of Auburn, who will accompany the secretary here from Atlanta.

The program begins at noon in the institute's Logan Hall

Secretary Of Agriculture Speaker At Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will address a gathering of Southeastern Negro farmers here November 11, it was announced by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Besides Secretary Wallace, Dr. Patterson said R. M. Evans, AAA administrator; L. W. Duggan, Southern AAA chief; and E. A. Miller, assistant to Duggan, are expected to attend the meeting.

The speaking invitation was sent Secretary Wallace by Dr. Patterson, President J. F. Drake, of the Alabama A. and M. College for Negroes at Alcorn; President B. F. Hubert, of the Georgia State Industrial College at Savannah; President J. R. Lee, Fla., A. & M. College and Pres. M. F. Whittaker, S. C. State College, Orangeburg.

Montgomery, Ala., Journal
November 3, 1939

Voice of The People

Appeal for Gifts

To the Editor, Journal and Times:

Through a staff of consecrated experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecropper and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

For many years, devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm the hearts of the children.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to: L. D. PATTERSON.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. President

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
November 7, 1939

APPEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

To The Commercial Appeal:

Through a staff of consecrated and experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the Fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecropper and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for the Spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

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Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, President Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

F. D. PATTERSON.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

OTHER EDITORS SAY

TUSKEGEE DESERVES MORE THAN IT RECEIVES

ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT for Tuskegee Institute finds that famous and useful school in a sound and healthy condition, but suffering nevertheless from the same ills that endowed institutions the land over are suffering from.

For a decade the living waters of philanthropists have been falling. The investments of institutions have declined in value along with the investments of individual citizens. Private philanthropists have been in no position to increase their gifts; on the contrary they have had to curtail their donations.

In consequence the revenues of Tuskegee Institute have been drastically reduced. It has been necessary for President F. D. Patterson to meet the situation by drastically curtailing the functions of Tuskegee Institute. The excisions he has made have been painful and unfortunate, but inescapable, and The Advertiser knows that his board of trustees has been pleased at his efficiency and courage in meeting the crisis.

It is deplorable that so powerful an agency for the advancement of our common civilization here in the Deep South should be crippled at this turning point in its history by the drying-up of its resources. But it is in the public interest, it is in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, for our people, white and black, to understand that Tuskegee Institute is not "rich." It is no longer easy prey for those that regard it as a good thing. It has become at last a public responsibility, even as from the beginning it has been a public benefaction. Since 1881 Tuskegee Institute has contributed richly to the people—the whole people of Alabama—without receiving anything in return except a nominal appropriation from the state and the lip service of white orators and white editorial writers.

If the inherent capacity of Tuskegee Institute to strengthen the bright pillars of civilization in Alabama is to be preserved, The Advertiser submits that the white people of Alabama must contribute more of their money to its support than in the past. Endowment funds are no longer equal to the demands upon them at Tuskegee, but the demands of our people, white and black, upon the flowing well-springs at Tuskegee are greater, not less, than they were in the lush days of the past.

It is, therefore, the opinion of The Advertiser that the legislature of Alabama should now consider its apparent duty to increase, and substantially, its appropriation for the support of Tuskegee Institute. We in Alabama cannot go on forever receiving and not giving!

—Montgomery Advertiser.

'Kegee Summer School Offers New Courses

TUSKEGEE, June 8. (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute summer school, June 9, to July 13 and July 14 to August 19, offers many attractive features to those interested in rural leadership as well as in certificate extension and accumulation of credits toward a degree.

Director William A. Clark states that the Workshop for rural principals will be outstanding in the summer program. The fact that the workshop method has been adopted by the nation's leading teacher-training institutions is evidence that Tuskegee is in the educational vanguard.

The "Workshop" activities are in three parts: (1) village and rural school administration, (2) the curriculum materials laboratory, and (3) scientific study of school-community problems; techniques and tools used in interpretation of data; the simple techniques of research necessary for good classroom teaching.

Special courses in rural art include units on flowers and yard beautification. The class in ceramics will refine local clays and make it into dishes, vases, etc. The classes in integrated science will not only be taught science, but how to make and adapt equipment for teaching science in rural schools.

The demonstration-laboratory school at Prairie Farms will be in operation during the summer session as a Rural Community Training center. Special course in Safety Education and Driver Training will be offered through cooperation with the American Automobile association.

Short courses and conferences for those interested or engaged in various types of rural activity will be held throughout the summer session. These include the following: short course for county and home demonstration agents, May 29 to June 17; school of instruction for vocational home economics teachers, July 17 to August 5; a workshop conference course for CCC educational advisers; short course for vocational teachers, July 3 to July 22; short course for in-service chefs, cooks and pantry workers, June 9 to August 19; conference of new farmers of America, June 30 to July 2; annual 4-H Club conference, August 20; Rural Life conference, July 6 and 7, and Parent-Teacher conference, July 10-16.

Qualified instructors from the Tuskegee institute faculty and several guest instructors will have charge of the classes and projects. The Summer Entertainment course announces feature motion pictures, outstanding lecturers and musicians have been engaged for the entertainment of those attending the summer school.

Tuskegee The Mecca

(Chicago Bee.)

Tuskegee Institute, long a center of cultural activity for Negroes, and the birthplace of ideas and moves that have meant advancement for our group in many lines, is soon to have an infantile paralysis center, where treatment of crippled children may be carried on in an institution built and equipped for that purpose, as a result of a recently announced grant of more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars This is good news for the Negroes of the whole country, and especially will it prove valuable to Tuskegee. The site of the Veteran's Facility, and the probable site for an aviation school for Negroes, with the addition of th Infantile Paralysis Center, the famed Alabama institution will soon be, in fact, the mecca for the Negro population of the United States, where they may have hope of gaining satisfaction for all of their varied desires.

The outstanding work that has been accomplished at this Alabama institution is alone responsible for its having been chosen as the site for so important an institution as the infantile paralysis center will prove to be; and the recognition that it will thus gain will serve to further magnify the wisdom of the man who founded and laid the ground work of the institute. There has never been any cause to discount the importance of the place Tuskegee fills in the life of the whole Negro people. With the addition of the center for treatment for infantile paralysis, there will be additional proof of its importance as a dynamic center from which goes forth the power of beneficence and achievement through the work accomplished there by those who are actively engaged in carrying on its many and varied activities.

Needless to say, we are proud of this new recognition that has come to so worthy an institution as is Tuskegee Institute.

MOBILE, ALA. Advocate
JUN 3, 1939 REGISTER
J16

TUSKEGEE YOUTHS ENJOY VISIT IN MOBILE

Miss Addie Pearl Knox, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs James R. Knox of the Knox Bros. Undertaking Co. has returned home from school and had as her guests for a day, two of her Tuskegee friends.

Those visiting Miss Knox were Messrs. George Haynes, Jr. and Leon Beckham, both of whom were enroute for their home in Houston, Texas.

During their brief visit in Mobile they had an opportunity to visit some of the business establishment including Print- other points of interest as well as attend the movies and enjoy themselves at a school Junior and Senior Prom given at the Elks Rest.

After being thoroughly shown through the Knox Bros establishmant including Printing department, lobbies, Private office, waiting room, casket and display room, Morgue, Chapel and Garage, they expressed themselves as being very much impressed.

At Tuskegee Mr. Haynes in addition to his splendid record made in his vocation Industrial Arts, also played in the Tuskegee Band and Melody Barons specializing in his drums. Mr. Beckham also is a member of the band and Royal Swingsters at Tuskegee. While attending the prom in Mobile Mr Haynes was asked to give a demonstration on the drums which proved of much interest to those in attendance.

As they departed they expressed themselves as having enjoyed a happy stay in Mobile and that they anticipate an early return.

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER
JUN 2, 1939 J16

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE COMMISSIONS 35 CADET OFFICERS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May, 1939—Thirty-five members of the Officers Cadet Corps were awarded their commissions at exercises which were held in the Students Recreational Center Friday evening. Lieut B. O. Davis, Jr., United States Army, P. M. S. & T., who has charge of the military instruction at the Institute, presented the officers for their commissions. He praised their work and thanked them for the very satisfactory service which they had rendered the Institute during the year. Capt. Charles Ecton, U. S. A., retired; Capt. Walter J. Love, and Sergt. John D. Patton, REML (ROTC) assisted Lieut. Davis in the military instruction during the year.

W. A. Clark, director of the School of Education, who presented the commissions to the officers, said: "It is a great pleasure for me to have the honor to present these commissions to the members of the officers cadet corps of Tuskegee Institute in appreciation of the loyal and faithful service which you have rendered the Institute during the Academic Year, 1938-1939. You young men have been honored as perhaps no other group here has been honored in being selected to direct the dormitory activities of the cadets over whom you have preaided and to command the units of the Cadet Regiment. We constantly turn to the cadet officers to assist us in many administrative duties and it would be hard to contemplate Tuskegee Institute without the cadet officer personnel. I commend you and wish for you continued success as you go forth to conquer in other fields On behalf of President Patterson who is unable to be present because of his absence from Tuskegee, I present you these commissions, not as a reward, but as an expression of appreciation of your faithfulness in the discharge of the many duties which you have cheerfully performed throughout the year." At the conclusion of Dean Clark's address, the officers rendered the traditional salute.

Officers Who Received Commissions

William B. Roberts, Cadet Lieut. Colonel, Bessemer City, N. C.

Cadet Majors

Andrew W. Walker, McGehee, Arkansas.

Ruben A. Alba, Cleveland, Ohio
John D. Eberhardt, Carlton, Ga.

Cadet Captains

Greenville, S. C Piedmont
June 19, 1939

A New Farm Paint

Tuskeegee Institute, famous school for negroes in Alabama, is recommending a paint composed of common clay and used motor oil as an economical covering for southern farmhouses and outbuildings.

The idea that led up to the new product was to devise a cheap paint which southern farmers could use on unfinished woodwork and the rough type of buildings prevalent in the South.

Variations of color may be obtained by mixing soot with the natural clays. It is reported that several houses painted with the mixture have retained their original luster for six months.

Such a paint should not offer serious competition with the more expensive commercial products, since the houses which would be painted with this mixture would go unpainted if a very cheap product were not available.

But if this new paint proves to be attractive, cheap and good, it is to be hoped that its use will not be confined to the farm. Every town and city in the land has "rough" houses that ought to be painted.

Harper-Pitts Wedding Takes Place at 'Kegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 20. — At a lovely afternoon ceremony taking place at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. B. Williams, Miss Inez Jeanette Harper, daughter of Mrs. Wilbur T. Jackson of Evanston, Illinois, became the bride of Walter Franklin Pitts, last Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles W. Kelly in the presence of a group of relatives and a limited number of friends of the young couple. Bee

An improvised altar of palms and ferns was graced by candelabra holding burning tapers, surrounded by baskets of Easter lilies which formed an impressive background in the living room of the home. 7-23-39

Preceding the ceremony a program of music was presented by Mrs. A. E. Weeks, pianist, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; solo by Mrs. Charles W. Kelly: solo by Mr. John L. Anderson. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Frederick D. Patterson.

Miss Emily May Harper was maid of honor for her sister. She chose for the occasion an orchid marquisette gown. Mrs. Scott N. Harper and Mrs. John W. Chenault served as matrons of honor. Mrs. Chenault wore a gown of dainty pink chiffon. Mrs. Harper wore a becoming model of blue net.

The bridesmaids included Misses Lottie Younge and Laly Charlton. They were similarly dressed in pastel-shaded chiffon posed over taffeta. The attendants carried bouquets of dallias, lilies and ferns tied with the respectively contrasting ribbon. Little Jeanette Gamlin Reynolds, as flower girl, and Carol Patterson, as train bearer, completed the personnel of the bride.

The ushers and groomsmen were Dr. William Waddell, William Washington, Taylor Williams and George Walker.

When the bride descended the stairway, she was escorted by her uncle, Dr. W. T. B. Williams; at the altar they were met by the bridegroom and his brother, Dr. W. A. Pitts, of Montgomery, who was best man. The radiant beauty of the bride was enhanced by her wedding gown of marquisette fashioned over white taffeta. The bodice featured short puff sleeves; lace mittens met the sleeves completing a dainty effect. The long circular train was built into the back of the full graceful skirt. The bridal veil of Venetian lace, with a bonnet of lace in halo effect caught under the chin and was held in place by clusters of lilies of the valley. Her bouquet was of bride's roses showered with lilies of the valley and ferns.

After the ceremony, a reception was given by Dr. and Mrs. W. T. B. Williams for the couple and the guests included the wedding party and a host of friends. Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. Frank Steele, Mrs. Richard Collins, Miss Albertine Johnson, Miss Julia Gaillard, Miss Helen Harper and Miss Gwendolyn Persley.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur T. Jackson, mother of the bride, and Mrs. Scott N. Harper, sister-in-law, of Evanston, Illinois; Miss Emily Mae Harper, Raleigh, North Carolina, sister of the bride; Mrs. A. E. Weeks, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Dr. A. W. Pitts, Montgomery, and Mrs. J. H. Michael, Asheville, North Carolina.

The bride is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Fisk university, and did further work at Northwestern university. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. The groom is a graduate of Virginia State college and is engaged in business at Tuskegee Institute where the popular young couple will make their home.

Pre-nuptial affairs included a shower by the bride's attendants, Mrs. John W. Chenault, Miss Lottie Younge, Miss Laly Charlton, Miss Albertine Johnson and Mrs. Frank Steele at the residence of Mrs. Chenault; a reception by Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Patterson at their residence, and a lovely breakfast by Dr. and Mrs. W. T. B. Williams given at their residence on the Montgomery highway.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Lucille Marian Hayes Is Wed To Hugh Holland

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 1.—Miss Lucille Marian Hayes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace W. Hayes, was given in marriage to Hugh Brown Holland in a very impressive lawn ceremony which was solemnized at the residence of her parents in Greenwood, a suburb of Tuskegee institute, at six o'clock Thursday evening. The Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church, officiated.

On the arrival of the guests they were ushered to the beautiful and spacious lawn in the rear of the home by Mrs. Winfred Woods Davis and Miss Emma Campfield. They were lovely in long dresses of blue taffeta and blue chiffon. Miss Lennie Whitfield had charge of the register. Her gown was of white organdy.

The young couple took their marriage vows in the front of an improvised arch banked with ferns, flowers and shrubbery indigenous to this section, and which was advantageously placed in the center of the lawn. Pre-nuptial music was rendered by Mrs. Sarah Owsley Stivers, who sang "I Promise You" and by Nathaniel McCray, who sang "I Love You Truly". The accompanist was Mrs. Ruth West Adams who also played the wedding march.

The bride was beautiful in a gown of white mousseline de soie and lace posed over a gorgeous satin slip. She was escorted to the altar on the arm of her father who gave her in marriage. Her veil of the same material as her wedding gown, was waist length and was caught with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums.

The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Crayton, of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Sarah M. Locklair, of Marion, Ala. They were dressed becomingly in aqua flowered marquisette over agua taffeta and carried bouquets of pink roses. Miss Naomi Perdue served the bride as maid of honor. She wore a blue net gown trimmed in blue lace over taffeta. Her bouquet was of blue and white asters.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother-in-law, Charles Doute.

Mrs. Hayes, mother of the bride, was charming in a flowered chiffon gown with a pink taffeta jacket. She wore a corsage of pink roses. Miss Pearl Holland and Mrs. Charles Doute, sisters of the groom, wore becoming gowns of long pink flowered chiffon and pink crepe.

Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hayes entertained with a reception. Immediately following the reception Mr. and Mrs. Holland left on a brief honeymoon before going to Bristol, Tenn., where they will make their home and where the groom is an instructor in the Bristol school system.

Mrs. Holland is a native of Tuskegee. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. Her degree in Home Economics was received at Hampton Institute and for the past four years she has taught in Alcoa, Tenn.

Mr. Holland is a graduate of Hampton Institute where he majored in Industrial Arts. He has done additional work at West Virginia State college.

Tuskegee Summer Theatre Closes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 1 — The Tuskegee institute little theatre closed its second summer session with the presentation of three one-act plays. Earl Sanders Walker, the director, was assisted in directing and producing by members of the class in play production.

Mrs. Blanche McConnell Meares, teacher in the public schools of Muskogee, Okla., assisted in directing "Ile" by Eugene O'Neill. Mrs. Meares was a former member of Stage crafters, Fisk university, Grace Dramatic league and Abbie Mitchell players, Chicago.

Mrs. Annie B. H. Ball, Jeanes teacher, Livingston, Ala., assisted with the direction of "The Happy Journey" by Thornton Wilder.

The feature of the evening was "Beyond" by Alice Gerstenberg. The single character, a woman, was portrayed by Miss Kathryn Remmons of Tuskegee institute.

Mrs. Cornelia L. Addison, principal Muscoda junior high school, Bessemer, Ala., assisted in directing "Beyond."

TO MICHIGAN U.

MISS JEAN TURNER

Who is an honor student of Tuskegee Institute high school, and is also a member of the National Honor society of high school students. She was a representative of the Margaret Murray Washington club at the convention of Federated women this year in Boston, and is to enter the University of Michigan this month. Miss Turner is the daughter of Albert L. Turner, registrar of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Turner.

SCHOOL OPENING SET AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With orientation plans complete, Tuskegee Institute opens its doors Monday to all new students, although classes in the Fall quarter will not begin until Monday, Sept. 11.

Registration is to be held in Logan Gymnasium, and activities of orientation week are to be in charge of J. J. Flood, personnel director. New students will make tours to the museum of Dr. George W. Carver, to the study of Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee, and to Butler's Chapel where Washington held first classes of the Tuskegee Normal School in 1881.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the college, will officially welcome student body and faculty at vespers Sunday, Sept. 17.

ANNOUNCE TEACHERS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 1—Teachers for the Washington public school, Tuskegee, Ala., for the academic year, 1939-40, announced last week by Leroy A. Jones, supervisor, are Mrs. M. K. Frazier, principal; Mrs. Kate H. Darnaby, Mrs. Madge Craven, Mrs. Odette Baker, Mrs. Clara Bell, Mrs. Marie B. Williamson, Mrs. Willie Brewer, Mrs. Clara M. Bell and Mrs. Willow Welch Burrell. The opening date has been set for Monday, September 11, Mr. Jones said.

Former Tuskegee Star Named Friendship Coach

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The appointment of Bennett K. Brown, as teacher of agriculture and coach at Friendship Junior College, Rock Hill, South Carolina, was recently announced by J. Julius Flood, Personal Director, who is also in charge of the Institute Placement Bureau. Brown, who was manager of the 1939 Golden Tiger football team, was also connected with the basketball, track and tennis teams. He will assume his new duties on or about September 1.

Little Theater Closes Season At Tuskegee

Three Receive Certificates As Star Actors

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre closed its second summer session with the presentation of three one-act plays. Earl Sanders Walker, director, was assisted by members of the class in play production.

Mrs. Blanche McConnell Meares, teacher of Muskogee, Okla., and Mrs. Annie B. H. Ball, Livingston, Alabama, also assisted.

The entire bill was run a second night to accommodate all who had purchased tickets. By special request "Beyond" was presented for a third performance on Sunday night. Mrs. Cornelia L. Addison, Bessemer, Ala., assisted in directing "Beyond." Costumes were designed by Charles Davis.

President F. D. Patterson paid a warm tribute to Mr. Walker, for the outstanding contribution made to the cultural life of the campus and community by the productions of the Little Theatre. Mr. Walker will be at Yale University for study during the coming year.

Mr. Walker has a fellowship. During his leave the work of the Little Theatre will be directed by a group of faculty members.

Wendell Powell, '38, who won high praise for his acting in "The Valiant," "Candida" and numerous other offerings; Charles Stephens '38, starred as Captain Keeney in "Ile" and Prosecuting Attorney in "The Night of January 16," and Gerald Daingerfield were awarded Little Theatre certificates during the summer session at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Daingerfield qualified for his certificate during the summer session. He did outstanding work in "Ile," "A Slave with Two Faces," and in the stage management of other productions. Mr. Daingerfield is the first Summer School teacher to be awarded a Little Theatre certificate at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Daingerfield comes from Massachusetts, but has been teaching in Georgia for the past two years.

Teachers Granted Leave

10-19-39

Other Changes In Tuskegee Faculty

Tuskegee Institute Ala.—Dr. F. D Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced this week that nine members of the Tuskegee staff have been granted leave for advanced stury during the academic year, 1939-1940. The president also announced other changes and transfers in the faculty staff:

School of Home Economics, and Commercial Dietetics: Mrs. Ophelia Pearson, B. S., University of Nebraska, goes to Columbia for advanced work in Consumer Education a field in which she has already done considerable work in connect on with her duties as teacher-trainer in home economics.

Miss Bennie Mae Ware who returns from a year of study at Cornell where she received the Masters Degree will have charge of teacher-trainer during Mrs. Pearson's absence. Miss Ware's work of itinerant teacher-trainer in home economics will continue in charge of Miss Betty Steele.

Miss Queen E. Shootes returns with M. A. in H. E. from Cornell to teach Housing and assist with the Nursery School.

Miss Lucile Womack will study Foods and Nutrition at Columbia. Miss Womack's work as dietition in the Dorothy Hall Guest House is being carried on by Mrs. Juanita Dobbs who has been transferred from similar work at the Cafetera.

Leroy Partridge returns from two year's study in Cornell University School of Hotel Administation to teach Food and Beverage Control and Engineering in the Department of Commercial Dietetics.

Arthur Glover, University of California and Howard University is serving as dietitian for the Cafeteria and teaching Foods and Nutrition in the School of Commericial Dietetics.

Wilford A. Strong has been transferred from staff assistant to have charge of the store room for the Cafeteria and Teacher's Dining Room.

With the transfer of the high school to the Macon County system, the rooms formerly used as work rooms for high school women's vocations have made available much needed space for the expanded program of the Nursery School.

Evelina A. Wilkerson, formerly instructor in plain sewing and dressmaking for high school girls, will head the Productive Sewing Room and will supervise the construction of hospital garments, uniforms for women students, and linens for the various food and housing units on the campus. The Productive Sewing Room will provide work for advanced sewing students who wish experience in mass production.

Miss S. A. Elliott, director of the Department of Home Economics has apprised President Patterson of the fact that several partially sighted and crippled women are being given special instruction in Home crafts. The young women in this department will receive practical experience under expert supervision in Home Management and laundry living in the new Practice House in the east wing of Dorothy Hall. The Practice House is the last word in modern housing from the electrically convenient home laundry unit to the attractively furnished little nursery. The Practice House was temporarily located at The Oaks last year.

Mechanical Industries: William Childs Curtis, Bachelor and Master of Science from the University of Illinois and for the past two years head of the Electrical Division at Tuskegee, will study developments in radio construction and repair at the R. C. A. Institute in New York City. During Mr. Curtis' leave the division will be headed by Guy R. Trammel. Mr. Trammel will be assisted by Waymon G. Mitchell in applied electricity. Mr. Mitchell is a graduate of the Newark College of Engineers, Roselle N. J.

J. H. Quarles widely known for his artistic portraiture, will have charge of the photographic work.

Richard Collins returns to the department as head of Building and Carpentry after a two years leave as engineer with the U. S. Land Use and Reforestation Project in Macon County. Thomas N. Roberts: Project Manager.

Dola Miller will for another year give half time to the Agriculture Extension Service in connection with the project in low cost rural housing in which Tuskegee Institute is so vitally interested.

Booker T. Washington, III apprentice in Architecture at Tuskegee for 1938-40, will continue his studies in this field at University of Michigan on a Trustee scholarship.

John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. Miss Octavia Shappen, R. N., after an absence of two years, returns as Superintendent of Nurses and Superintendent of Operating Room. Miss Jeanette Caden, Tuskegee 37, is Supervisor of Student Clinic.

Dr. George B. Kobe, M. D., Menairy, has been appointed Resident Physician. Dr. Kobe served his interneship at Hubbard Hospital Nashville. He is a native of Abyssinion, but has made his home in America for anumber of years.

Dr. John A. Kenny, pioneer in the Negro health, institutional and public and for many years medical director of Tuskegee and personal physician to Booker T. Washington, returns after an absence of 15 years to his former position as head of the John A. Andrew Hospital and Nurse Training School.

Miss Marjorie Franklin, Supervisor Therapy, under a grant from the Rosenwald Fund. Miss Franklin will study at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled the oldest Orthopedic hospital in this county. Miss Franklin will return to John A. Andrew Hospital to supervise the Physical Therapy in the new Orthoperic unit to be built from funds granted this year by the Infantile Paralysis Foundation. According to Dr. John A. Chenault, director of Orthopedics, ground will be broken for the new unit within the next few weeks. Miss Avelle Bell has been appointed acting Supervisor of Ortnopedics during Miss Franklin's leave.

Building and Grounds: J. D. Reed, for many years freight agent has been transferred from the Maintenance Supply room to the maintenance office as general assistance.

J. W. Maddox has been transferred from the Accountant's office to take charge of the Maintenance Supply Room.

J. C. Williams has been advanced to Staff membership.

Agricultural Department: Elvin T. Miles, in charge of farm crops will study at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.

Richard Richardson, formerly with the U. S. Land Use Project in Macon County, has been placed in charge of the Truck Garden. Roscoe Lee, formerly with the Mitchell's Mill Project becomes Superintendent of the School Farm.

Smile Hooker, 1938-39 General Education Board Fellow at Cornell University, where he received the Master's degree, returns to Tuskegee to teach Agricultural Economics.

James Riley Mundy Poultry Husbandry, will pursue graduate work at Michigan State College Emery S. Jefferson has been appointed acting head of Poultry Husbandry.

Warren E. Henry, on leave 1938-39, at Chicago University has been granted extension of leave to continue his work in Chemistry on a departmental scholarship granted by the University as a result of outstanding research done by Mr. Henry during the year.

Harry J. Romm, head, Division of Biology, goes to Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., for work on his doctorate in the field of soil Micro-biology. Mr. Romm has been granted a fellowship without stipend by the Department of Biology at Rutgers. Mr. Romm has had scientific articles published in the Journal of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club, The Florida Entomologist and in collaboration with R. E. Tisdale, has published a widely used Manual for General Botany and Manual for General Zoology. Mr. Romm who is a native of Texas did his undergraduate work and two years of graduate work at Iowa State University, Ames Iowa, and has headed the Department of Biology at Tuskegee since 1926.

Miss M. M. Berry Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania, has joined the faculty as a teacher of Biology. R. E. Tisdale who has been in this department since 1933 has taken up the study of Medicine at Meharry Medical College.

School of Education: Saunders Earl Walker instructor in speech and director of the Tuskegee Little Theate, will spend the year studying in the Yale School of the Drama on a General Education Board Grant.

Mrs. Willie Cowan Davis, Talladega College and the University of Colorado, formerly of the high school department, will teach speech and children's literature.

Mrs. Betty Shepard Williams, Pennsylvania State College and the Sorbonne, Paris France will teach composition.

Neal F. Herreford, former principal of the high school department has been appointed chairman of the division of English in the College.

Alonzo J. Davis, head, division of Psychology will study at Harvard University on a grant from the Rosenwald Fund.

T. J. Williamson has been transferred from the School of Agriculture to teach phychology in the School of Education.

Mrs. Florence B. Sorrell has been transferred from the School of Business to join the staff of the Curriculum Laboratory.

Miss Zenobia Powell, Tuskegee 38, has been added to the staff at Priarie Farms Laboratory as Assistant Principal.

Chambliss Children's Home: Mrs. Hilda Brannon rejoins the faculty of the Chambliss Children's House as teacher of Social studies. Mrs. Hattie S West has been appointed teaching principal of the Chambliss Children's House, succeeding Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair.

Miss Rebecca E. Davis is general supervisor of on-campus and off-campus laboratory schols. Mrs. Alberta Sims, supervisor of music and Mrs. Christine Petty, supervisor of Physical Education.

Office of the Dean of Women: Mrs. Danella F. Paker after a year's leave returns as House Advisor for Huntington Hall; Miss Beatrice M. Graine after a year's leave returns to succeed Mrs. Cecelia E. Watkins as House Adviser for James Hall Tuskegee Alumni everywhere will be happy to know that "Mother" Watkins as she is affectionately called by hundreds of Tuskegeans, will continue to live on the campus making her home at Tantum Hall.

Agricultural Research and Experiment: The Staff of the Carver Laboratories has been increased by the appointment of Joseph V. Williams and Ralph B. Stewart, Jr., as research fellows in Chemistry.

Miss Mohelia Johnson has resigned as Critic Teacher-Teacher-Trainer in the School of Home Economics to become Home Demonstration Agent in Chambers County.

Miss Mandry Turpin has been appointed Master Teacher for teacher-traning in home economics in the on-campus high school and at Prairie Farms.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Jackson Miss News
January 17, 1939

"Songs of Souls" Gain Favor; Plan Tuskegee Program

The leading white organizations throughout the state are including 'Songs of the Soul," negro organization placing emphasis on songs of negro origin in their programs as evidence of their appreciation for the songs of the negro and the South, according to Anslem J. Finch of Brandon, originator of "Songs of the Soul."

Finch states that March, April and May will keep members of the organization busy filling engagements all over Mississippi. A plan is now under way to district the organization in order to touch more groups. Jackson will be the headquarters and central district. Other places under study are Vicksburg, Meridian, Indianola and the Prentiss Institute. These points in the state will have charge of certain territories, working under "Songs of the Soul."

Several leading negroes of the state will accompany about 20 or 30 members of the "Songs of the Soul" group on their trip to Tuskegee, which is now being planned by Jesse O. Thomas of Atlanta, a native of Pike county, and a graduate of Tuskegee. Thomas is one of Tuskegee's leading graduates. Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist at Tuskegee and once Finch's teacher, wrote: "Even though I am not strong enough to get out much, I shall save myself that I may be privileged to hear 'Songs of the Soul'."

Among leading Mississippi negroes who plan making the trip are M. M. Hubert, of the extension department, Prof. B. B. Dansby, of Jackson college, I. S. Sanders, principal Lanier high school, Jackson; William H. Holtzclaw, alumnus of Tuskegee and founder of the Utica Institute, and B. L. Johnson, a graduate of Tuskegee and president of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Birmingham Ala News
January 29, 1939

TUSKEGEE BILL OFFERED

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Senator George (D., Ga.) introduced Saturday a bill to authorize the administrator of veterans affairs to exchange certain property at Tuskegee, Ala., for property of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Stephen, Minn., Messenger
THURS., JAN. 12, 1939—WEEKLY

HEALTH FILM TO BE EXHIBITED AT COMING NEW YORK EXPOSITION

The first motion picture selected for showing at the New York World's Fair in the field of health, medicine, and science, was "Let My People Live," the sound film distributed thru Minnesota in recent months by the Minnesota Public Health Association. It will be shown in the auditorium of the Medical and Health Building, according to Homer N. Calver, director of Health Exhibits.

Rex Ingram heads the all Negro cast of the picture which depicts up-to-date medical and scientific efforts to combat superstitions and fear surrounding tuberculosis. Many of the scenes were filmed on the campus of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and the Tuskegee choir of 100 voices is heard in several selections.

The film has been shown to school children, parents, teachers, at county fairs, to 4-H club groups, and at many meetings of organizations and clubs throughout Minnesota. Lumbermen on the Red Lake Indian Reservation were recently added to the more than 50,000 people in the state who have seen the film, when it was given a wide showing in Beltrami county. Its purpose is to emphasize the importance of early diagnosis and proper treatment of tuberculosis.

Motion pictures are being used with increasing effectiveness for purposes of education in the Christmas Seal program, according to Dr. E. A. Meyerding, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association.

Ardsley, N. Y. Recorder
JAN 12 1939

Silliman Addresses Rotary In Ardsley

Arthur W. Silliman, supervising principal of Ardsley Public Schools spoke on the life of Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute at the luncheon of the Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings Rotary at Leighton's Tavern, Saw Mill River Road.

Dr. A. G. Petruzzelli, who presided, welcomed as guests. Lucian Heck new manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who was the guest of Pelham Enterline; James O'Neill of Long Island City the guest of Benjafin Adler; Russell Rawlings and Edward Hanyon of Tarrytown and Gordon Granger of Yonkers.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. AGE-HERALD
JAN. 20, 1939

TUSKEGEE FLYING BASE CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP)—Representative Mitchell (D., Ill.) the only Negro member of the House, announced Thursday he had been notified by the Civil Aeronautics Authority that Tuskegee Institute in Alabama would be considered for a student air training program if the experimental program now under way was successful.

The Illinoisan said he hoped this would be the first step toward furnishing such training to Negro youths in colleges throughout the country.

"We need airplane mechanics and pilots," Mitchell said, "and Tuskegee and other such institutions for Negroes can furnish needed men and should be given the opportunity."

Robert W. Hinckley, member of the authority, wrote Mitchell that when the program was broadened in the Fall Tuskegee would be given every possible consideration for participation along with other colleges and universities of the country.

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, wrote Mitchell the institute was "definitely interested in a training unit for mechanics

Ft. Myers Fla News Press
January 10, 1939

Tuskegee Urged For Air Training

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(AP)—Representative Mitchell (D-Ill), only negro congressman, asked Secretary Woodring today to choose Tuskegee institute, negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., as one of the schools for training pilots and aircraft mechanics.

President Roosevelt has recommended that 20,000 be trained. Mitchell said that on a population basis one-tenth of them should be negroes.

He said Woodring promised consideration of his proposal.

Ozark, Ala., Star
January 12, 1939

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Mobile, Ala. Register
January 10, 1939

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Birmingham Ala. Age Herald
January 20, 1939

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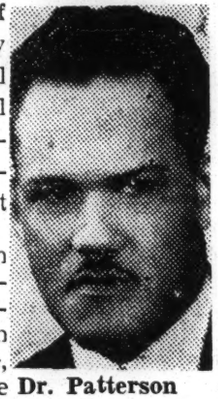
Tuskegee Plans More Emphasis on College

No Liberal Arts Program; High School Work Ending

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —While Tuskegee Institute plans to discontinue its high school and emphasize college work, there is no intention of turning away from vocational and technical training, President F. D. Patterson said last week.



Dr. Patterson

Dr. Patterson asserted that emphasis on industrial education will increase, and Tuskegee will not become a liberal arts college. "Agriculture, home economics, mechanic arts and rural education will be its major specialties," he said.

Commenting on discontinuance of the high school, he said:

"Tuskegee Institute is simply recognizing the changes which have come in our work as a result of the natural growth in evolution of the education process.

"Our high school at the present time has a comparatively small number of students who live outside of the immediate community and county.

"Those who come to us from far away frequently leave satisfactory facilities.

"They are, likewise, too young and too immature physically to fit into the industrial program of Tuskegee Institute. They therefore represent a group difficult to provide for as well as an unreasonable expense."

Tuskegee It is our hope that untoward incidents at Tuskegee Institute, which are to be expected in the course of events, will not cause any doubt in the public mind as to the basic value of the Tuskegee program or any reflection on the able administration with which the institution has been blessed since the passing of the founder.

Under Dr. Moton Tuskegee made notable advances, in both the field of education as such, and in the field of financial administration The work went forward profitably insofar as support of the school was concerned, and it went forward quite creditably from the viewpoint of improving society by training more and more useful members of society. Under the youthful but able and dynamic Dr. Patterson the prestige of the school in both the old fields has not suffered. Its financial support has continued, and students continue to flock there for the training which Dr. Washington outlined and projected.

As a group, we must learn group responsibility. Group responsibility means we must uphold to the utmost any agency which stands for the highest and best in our group life, and in American life, as does Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala. News
March 9, 1939

STATE AID TO BE ASKED FOR NURSE-TRAINING PROGRAM

Dr. Patterson stated that since rumors of the possible elimination of the Nurse-Training school had got abroad, numerous letters had been received from all sections of the country, giving evidence of the national service this training school renders; that its work is outstanding and its continuance is regarded as needed not only because of the general shortage of nurses, but also because of the south-wide medical and surgical clinics operated in connection with the nursing school at Tuskegee.

An appropraition, he said, would be sought from the State in order to continue this very valuable program in nurse training.

All the changes stated above have been under careful study for at least five years and have been made because of a continuing reduction in cash income during the past five years. This reduction has come to a point that at present the income represents a little more than one half that expended during the peak year, 1931. The reorganization is a crystalization of the Tuskegee Institute program in the fields of vocation and technical education to the end that the school founded by Booker T. Washington may continue to render through the years a regional and a national service.

Scholarship aid and grants received from several Foundation have for the past few years been contributed largely in support of the technical phases of the Tuskegee Program.

Outstanding developments are planned in connection with the agricultural program to meet growing demand for highly trained personnel in vocational ariculture, in Extension Service and among those preparing to be teachers in agricultural colleges and to fill positions as agricultural specialists who will be concerned Federal resettlement and agricultural conservation programs.

The work in Home Economics has been enriched and broadened by the addition of the department of Commercial Dietetics, which though but three years old, had received the endorsement of the American Hotel Association and which has been unable to meet the heavy demands for its graduates to take jobs in commercially operated food establishments.

The trustees, although they regret that Tuskegee has found it necessary to make any curtailment whatever in its broad program of education, realize that many of the things for which the Institution has worked and striven for more than a half century, are now on the way up toward a splendid fulfilment. They feel that it is not only sound education, but that it is in the protection of the interests of the work that Tuskegee has determined to continue and promote that its energies and resources be conserved for concentration in fewer fields.

R. R. WALCOTT.

AT IOWA U.

MRS. SARAH OWSLEY STIVERS —who received her Bachelor of Science degree in Music Education from Tuskegee Institute in 1936 is studying for her master's degree in music at the University of Iowa at Iowa City. Because of her exceptional musical attainments Mrs. Stivers has been selected as a member of the University Choir and has taken a leading part in other activities on the University campus. For the past three years Mrs. Stivers has been the director of music at the Lincoln High School, Port Arthur, Texas to which position she will return upon the completion of her summer work at the University.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

They Sang To Audience At World's Fair

Daily World 7-24-39 Atlanta, Ga.

The famed Tuskegee Institute Male Quintette, now making a tour of the east on behalf of the work of Tuskegee, appeared as the stellar attraction at the World's Fair in New York on July 8 during Connecticut Day Observance. They sang in the Temple of Religion there before a large throng. Members of the organization are Otis D. Wright, first tenor, a senior; Charles R. Foxx, second tenor, a senior; Willis Brown, second tenor, a sophomore; Richard Montgomery, baritone, a graduate; and William A. Wiley, bass and director, also a graduate. Frank P. Chisolm, field secretary of Tuskegee, accompanied the quintette and made a short talk.

"South Needs Leadership, Tuskegee $1,000,000 Yearly For Research" -- Alexander

Courier 10-28-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Oct. 26—(ANP)—The greatest need of the South today is for intellectual leadership, declared Dr. Will W. Alexander, Farm Security chief, speaking here last week.

In a firm address to FSA workers gathered here for a two week's study conference, Dr. Alexander pictured the national problem and especially the South's problem as one of human relations standing still while industry forged ahead.

THERE SHOULD BE TEN RESEARCH LEADERS

To help solve its social problems there should be ten research centers working the whole Southern area, the FSA chief asserted. Deploring the lack of "a single first-class university with first-class research facilities within the borders of the South," Dr. Alexander declared:

"Tuskegee institute needs a million a year for research. The kind of thing we need won't get done at Harvard, or Cornell or Yale.

"While we are living in an age of combines, our human relations are at the age of the mowing scythe," said the FSA head, who predicted changes in social and economic fields "as revolutionary as those which have taken place in the field of mechanics."

SAYS MACHINE AGE HAS GONE AS FAR AS IT CAN

He expressed the belief that the machine age has gone "as far as it is good for it to go without pause for adjustment," citing the displacement of thousands of agricultural workers by a handful of men operating tractors, combines, drills and gang plows.

Answering his own question, "Where are these workers, now?" Dr. Alexander said that they were probably among the hundreds of thousands of agricultural workers whom FSA is trying to adjust through its rehabilitation program

Tuskegee Lists Staff Changes

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Changes in the faculty at Tuskegee Institute announced this week by President F. D. Patterson include the following:

Miss Bennie Mae Ware, Miss Queen E. Shootes, Leroy Partridge and Emile Hooker returned from Cornell University.

Dr. George B. Kobo, native Abyssinian and Meharry graduate, has been appointed resident physician.

J. J. Quarles will have charge of photographic work.

Emery S. Jefferson appointed acting head of poultry husbandry.

Mrs. Betty Shepard Williams, Pennsylvania State College and the Sorbonne, Paris, France, will teach composition.

Joseph V. Williams and Ralph B. Stewart, Jr., have been added to the staff of the Carver laboratories.

Harry J. Romm, head of the division of biology, goes to Rutgers University for advanced study.

Saunders Earl Walker will spend the year in the Yale school of drama.

James Riley Mundy will pursue graduate work at Michigan State College.

Mrs. Ophelia Pearson and Miss Lucile Womack will go to Columbia for advanced work in consumer education and nutrition, respectively.

William C. Curits will study developments in radio construction and repair at the R.C.A. Institute in New York.

BATON TWIRLERS

MATTIE JEAN JOHNSON, PRISCILLA TAYLOR and BLANCHE M. BELIZARE are baton twirlers who lead Tuskegee's crack eighty-piece band known as the Crimson Pipers. They will be seen in action Friday, October 13, at 8 p. m.

Upswing In Enrollment At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 5—With 1,261 students already enrolled for the 1939-40 school year, the enrollment at Tuskegee Institute shows an increase over last session of 10 per cent.

According to institute officials the upsurge in enrollments is due to increased attendance from all sections of the country. The boost in the student body total is taxing available housing facilities to capacity.

Queen, Tuskegee's Only Solace

When a vengeful Morehouse Tiger bared its teeth to a golden Tuskegee Tiger in the Memorial Stadium, Columbus, Ga., Friday night, to win 18-9, the only solace that the Alabamans had was lovely Miss Gladys Campanella of Philadelphia, "Miss Tuskegee of 1939." Miss Campanella is pictured in the center of the trio. To her left is Mrs. C. T. Petty, faculty sponsor and to the right, Miss Nolle Campbell of Tuskegee (SNS Staff Photo).

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
August 7, 1939

TUSKEGEE FACULTY MEMBER WINNING DRAMATIC LAURELS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 7.—A young Birmingham Negro, now a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, is being cited for his outstanding contributions to the drama and the theater.

Earl Saunders Walker, of Birmingham, according to Dr. F. D. Patterson Tuskegee president, has been awarded a fellowship in the department of drama at Yale University Walker holds an A. B. degree from Talladega College and an M. A. Degree from the University of Michigan.

At Tuskegee, he introduced the Little Theater movement, converting a one-time barn into an experimental theater. He has since gained nationwide notice for his dramataic work at Tuskegee.

Upon his return from Yale, Walker plans to establish another experimental theatre here devoted to producing plays centered about the life of this section. He plans to call it "The Bucket Theater," deriving the name from an admonition to Negroes by Booker T. Washington to "cast down your bucket where you are."

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
August 7, 1939

Tuskegee Faculty Member Winning Dramatic Laurels

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Named Medical Head Of Tuskegee Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Sept.—Dr. John A. Kenney was appointed to the post of Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Hospital here, last week.

Dr. Kenney, who has been connected with the hospital for 20 years, succeeds Dr. Cyril Z. Walwyn, who will return to private practice.

Dr. Kenney will assume his new duties on November 1st.

Colored Judge

Publicity Head

CAPT. R. S. DARNABY, director of publicity at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who will leave the institution in a few days for Chicago to assist with final details of the Tuskegee-Wilberforce game to be held at Soldier Field, Friday night, October 13.

AN APPEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Editor, The Advertiser:

Through a staff of consecrated, experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the Fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecroppers and farm families who didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are Negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for Spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

For many years, devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten those homes and warm the hearts of the children.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

November 1939 F. D. PATTERSON.

TUSKEGEE CADET OFFICERS NAMED

Nelson S. Brooks Chosen As Regimental Commander

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Nelson S. Brooks, senior, whose home is in Springfield, Ill., was named cadet colonel and regimental commander of the Tuskegee Institute Cadet Regiment for the academic year 1939-1940, it was announced by Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., U. S. Army, P. M. S. & T. The newly appointed cadet colonel, who will receive his bachelor of science degree in mechanical industries in May, is a leader in many campus activities and has made an excellent record in the military department. Brooks was selected for a place in the 1938-39 and the 1939-1940 editions of Who's Who Among College Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Other appointments in the regiment include:

To Be Cadet Majors — Albert E. Frazier, Savannah; Alexander B. Jordan, St. Paul; Silas J. Hill, Leslie, Ga.; Herbert J. Schwing, Anderson, S. C.

To Be Cadet Captains—William C. Jackson, Galveston, Tex.; Frank Butler, Magnolia, Miss.; Clarence B. Cannon, Sacramento, Calif.; Herbert Samuel, Rome, Ga.; Clarence B. Williams, Charleston, S. C.; Oscar L. Downs, Muskogee, Okla.; Lucius Thompson, Dumas; Clifford H. Russell, West Palm Beach; William Morris, Woodbine, Ga.; Arthur Dickens, Montrose, Ark.

To Be Cadet First Lieutenants—John D. Lewis, Shorter; Otis D. Wright, Eldorado, Ark.; Henry T. Howard, Tuskegee Institute; Osmond L. Moore, Ford City, Pa.; Woodrow McGowan, Kansas City, Mo.; Irvin L. Simpson, Florence; Coylee T. Rice, San Antonio; Rufus C. Vaughn, Birmingham; Eliot C. Van Zandt, Chicago; Taylor Williams, Tuskegee Institute; Marior Mann, New York City.

To Be Cadet Second Lieutenants—Charles Foxx, West Palm Beach; Walter L. McCreary, San Antonio; Willie H. Fuller, Tarbo, N. C.; George H. Sawyer, Columbus, Ohio; Clifton Bozeman, Tallulah, La. James W. Woodson, Fairmont, W. Va. James M. Conley, Livingston; William E Boone, Wilmington, N. C.; James A. Ward Birmingham.

'Skegee Enrollment Rises 10 Per Cent

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The 1,261 college students enrolled at Tuskegee Institute for 1939-40, represent an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year, according to preliminary figures from the registrar's office.

The enrollment in the school of mechanical industries and in the school of agriculture shows an increase of approximately 25 per cent each over that of last year. The school of home economics has a 15 per cent increase.

PERSONNEL TAXED

Although the increases are greatly taxing the housing facilities and the teaching personnel, no expansion of dormitory space or additions to the faculty are felt to be necessary for the present.

George W. Scott, professor of college geography accepted the appointment as chairman of the 1940 Red Cross Roll Call, President Patterson announced last week.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
November 12, 1939

Tuskegee Choir Coming Here To Sing In Red Cross Show

When the Tuskegee Choir comes to Montgomery to take part in the big show in the City Auditorium next Monday night, music lovers of central Alabama will have an opportunity to hear one of the best known ensembles of its kind in America.

And in addition to the famous Tuskegee Choir of 75 voices, the entertainment of this free show includes Mrs. Seibels's Little Symphony, dance extravaganza by Eura Beringer's pupils, violin solo by Joe Petranka with Emily Lincoln at the piano, and a genuine Montgomery "Believe It Or Not" presented by Dr. John A. Martin.

Gov. Dixon will officially start Montgomery's Roll Call, other speakers will include Henry C. Meader, Fred A. Duran and Rabbi Eugene Blachschleger. Dr. H. V. Carson, the master of ceremonies, has promised that there will be no collection and no pledges requested . . . and that no speaker will be allowed more than three minutes.

With a large army of volunteer workers all ready for the go signal, and a spirit of optimism predominant among the leaders and permeating the ranks of the entire volunteer corps, this big free entertainment at the City Auditorium will mark the official opening of the annual Roll Call of the Montgomery chapter of the American Red Cross. With such speakers and such entertainment, a capacity house is expected and all are urged to go early as the program will start promptly at 8 o'clock and officers will be on duty to close the doors when every seat is filled.

The entire Tuskegee Choir is making the trip to Montgomery just to carry its part of this celebration program and will return to Tuskegee after the show. Songs of the Old South and the new South will be sung, some of the arrangements by William L. Dawson, conductor. Every time this choir has appeared in Montgomery it has drawn a capacity house.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
November 11, 1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE appeals for Christmas presents for rural Negro families.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

Through a staff of consecrated, experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecropper and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are Negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

For many years, devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm the hearts of the children.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 1 1939.

EDUCATION- 1939
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Tuskegee Institute Begins Its 58th School Year; Fall Quarter Classes Started September 11

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Sept. 14 — New students have been arriving on the campus of Tuskegee Institute for the past two weeks although September 4th was the date set for their arrival. Fall quarter classes began September 11th. September 21st is the last day of registration for credit for the Fall Quarter.

All offices at the Institute are working hours over time preparing for the heavy enrollment of freshmen and returning students. The offices of the Dean of Administration, the Registrar, the Personnel Director, Dean of Men and Dean of Women are especially busy.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, has an extra force preparing for the intensive testing program for the classification of the incoming students. The results of these tests which have been given over a period of years are being carefully compiled for a study that Dr. Derbigny will publish in the near future. This study, Dr. Derbigny feels, will be a constructive contribution to the literature dealing with the re-evaluation of freshmen and high school curricula in Negro schools.

The School of Education is entering upon the third year of experimentation in certain areas as a result of early findings from the testing program. Mr. William A. Clark, Director of the School of Education, says these findings have been invaluable in the revision of Tuskegee's curricula that has resulted in the general college plan that is being inaugurated this year.

A. L. Turner, Registrar, announced this week the procedure for the registration of Tuskegee's fifteen hundred students. Registration includes much more than the payment of fees and the filling out of a class schedule. Every new student must be photographed, must have a complete physical examination, be assigned to a Sunday School class, receive a meal ticket, an entertainment course ticket, pay his fees and have his class schedule approved. Each male student who is physically fit must be assigned to a company in the cadet regiment.

It is the duty of the Office of the Registrar to plan the progressive steps of the registration to the end that there may be effective functioning of all the departments affected with a minimum of confusion and loss of time on the part of students. All operations or registration are concentrated in Logan Hall. Typewriters, file cabinets, adding machines and other office equipment transforms the huge gymnasium into temporary headquarters for the Treasurer, heads of departments, Registrar, and advisors.

J. Julius Flood, Personnel Director, who has just returned from a summer course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, has made known the program for the 1939 Orientation Week. These are seven days packed full of activities that are certain to steep the newcomers in Tuskegee history and traditions. This program will include personally conducted tours about the campus, a free movie, an acquaintance social, conferences with Personal Advisors and spe-

TUSKEGEE'S GIRLS RETAIN NATIONAL AAU TRACK TITLE

WATERBURY, Conn. — The Tuskegee Institute Girls' track team scored their third successive victory in the National Women's A.A.U. track and field championships here this week. Led by Alice Cochrane who won the high jump at 5 feet 2 inches and Lula Hymes who competed in four events, the Tigerettes piled up a total of 33 points to more than double the score of the second place Chicago Park Hurricanes.

The Tuskegee 400-meter relay team retained its title through a fine anchor by Miss Hymes in the remarkable time of 49.4 seconds. The Tiger girl scored in all of the 11 events but one, the baseball throw. Scoring for Tuskegee were Misses Cochrane, Hymes, Florence Wright, Ernestine Rogers, Margaret Barnes, Lelia Perry, Lucy Newell and Hester Brown.

Jewel Cole of Prairie View College placed fifth in the 200-meter run.

Tuskegee Women Win Track Pennant

WATERBURY, Conn.—ANP)—Although taking first in only one individual event, the high jump, Tuskegee's squad had enough team strength to again win the National A. A. U. women's track and field meet Sunday at the municipal stadium. Tuskegee scored 33 points, more than double that of the Chicago Park Hurricanes, second with 16.

Alice Cochrane was the lone champion, winning the high jump at 5 feet 2 inches. Florence Wright was third in the eight-pound shot put, Ernestine Rogers fourth in the 50-meter sprint, Hattie Hall second and Miss Wright third in the discus, Margaret Barnes fourth in the javelon, Leila Berry third in the 80 meter hurdles, Lula Hymes and Lucy Newell second and third in the broad jump. Misses Newell and Hymes second and fourth in the 100 meters, and Hester Brown second in the 200 meters. Jewel Cole of Prairie View was fourth in the 200.

Tuskegee also won the 400 meter relay, largely through a fine anchor leg by Miss Hymes who still had considerable speed left after competing in individual events. Other relay runners were Celestine Birge, Jessie Abbott and Rowena Harrison.

Chicagoan Is Feted by Band At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 14—Delightful in every way was the reception tendered Miss Pearl Tate, secretary of the Chicago-Tuskegee club, by the Tuskegee Institute band, on the occasion of her recent visit to Tuskegee institute. Miss Tate was escorted to the band practice room on the pretext that she was going to hear the band render one of its favorite numbers, but instead a delightful program of music had been arranged in her honor.

At the conclusion of the program Miss Tate was presented with a large box of candy by Miss Elizabeth Lindsay for and on behalf of the members of the band "for her interest in the care and comfort of the Crimson Pipers on the occasion of their annual visit to Chicago in connection with the Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game." Miss Tate's gracious response was pleasing in its sincerity and simplicity. After pleasant reminiscences the members of the band gave Miss Tate a vociferous Tuskegee Yell which was followed by the singing of the Tuskegee song.

Awarded Trophy for Work With Alabama Boy Scouts

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.—Prior to the showing of the screen play Union Pacific in Logan hall Saturday evening, Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, presented Ralph B. Stewart Jr., a member of the class of 1939, with a handsome Sundial trophy, suitably inscribed, given to him by the members of Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout Troop No. 33, in appreciation of his service as scoutmaster of the troop, which position he filled acceptably since his freshman year at Tuskegee.

Mr. Stewart, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Stewart Sr., of Jacksonville, Fla., has been active in the scout program over a period of eight years, and as a result has attained the highest rank in scouting—that of the Combination Gold and Silver Palm on the Eagle and supplemented by 94 merit badges and a Senior Red Cross Life Saving certificate. These coveted honors place him in the top group of this particular organization in the United States.

Mr. Stewart has recently been appointed to the faculty of Tuskegee Insitute as part time instructor in chemistry and as an assistant to Dr. George W. Carver.

Members of the Tuskegee Institute Troop committee are Captain Frank L. Drye, chairman; Dr. W. T. B. Williams and Mr. J. H. Palmer.

ASHEVILLE N C TIMES

JUN 7 1939

TUSKEGEE QUINTETTE TO APPEAR AT CENTRAL

The Tuskegee Quintette, of Tuskegee institute, famous negro institute in Alabama founded by Booker T. Washington, will present a program of spirituals at the evening service at 3 o'clock tomorrow night at Central Methodist church. The quintette is a well-known musical organization throughout the country.

ASHEVILLE N C TIMES

JUN 8 1939

TUSKEGEE QUINTET TO SING TUESDAY NIGHT

The Tuskegee Institute quintet, of Tuskegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala., will appear in a special program at Hill Street (negro) Baptist church Tuesday night, June 20, at 8:15 o'clock. A small admission fee will be charged. Accommoditions will be made for white visitors.

COLUMBUS GA ENQUIRER

JUN 18 1939

TUSKEGEE GRADUATES

All graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute are requested to meet at the Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Business of importance is scheduled.

ASHEVILLE N C CITIZEN TIMES

JUN 18 1939

TUSKEGEE GROUP TO GIVE CONCERT TUESDAY NIGHT

The Tuskegee Institute quintet, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., will appear in a special program at the Hill Street Baptist (negro) church Tuesday night at 8:15 o'clock. The public has been invited to attend and accommodations will be provided for white persons. The program is sponsored by the auxiliaries of the church

Ten Per Cent Increase In Tuskegee Enrollment

Daily World 10-8-39

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Dean of Administration I. A. Derrigny announces that according to preliminary figures from the Registrar's office, the total enrollment of Tuskegee Institute for the year 1939-1940 is up ten per cent with a total of 1,261 college students, as of September 25.

The enrollment in the School of Mechanical Industries and in the School of Agriculture shows an increase of approximately 25 per cent each over that of last year. The figures for the School of Home Economics follow closely with a 12 per cent increase.

The distribution of the 1,261 college students among the several schools is as follows: Mechanical Industries, 26 per cent; Agriculture, 24 per cent; Home Economics, 15 per cent; Education, 15 per cent; Commercial Dietetics, 10 per cent. The remaining 10 per cent is distributed in the departments of Nurse Training, Physical Education, Business and Music.

Although this increase in enrollment is taxing greatly both the housing facilities and the teaching personnel, no expansion of dormitory space or additions to the faculty are felt to be necessary for the present.

The enrollment shows its usual nation-wide distribution with additional students from several foreign countries including Africa, China, Haiti, Cuba and the Bahamas.

The Administration considers the large enrollment of especial significance in view of the fact the figures do not include the enrollment in the high school, which this year was taken over by Macon County and merged with public sshool system of Alabama. When enrollment in the campus laboratory school and in special groups is added the total enrollment for the year will be well toward the 2000 mark.

Tuskegee Club News

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By PERCY R. HINES

Mr. and Mrs. William Dunagan, and their daughter, Patricia, 491 Forestville avenue, entertained members of the Chicago-Tuskegee club on September 27, preparatory to the Tuskegee-Wilberforce football classic scheduled for October 13, at Soldier Field. In addition to enjoying games and refreshments, the large assembly of Tuskegeeans made plans for entertaining many visitors during "Game Week", including a reception and a carnival on the nights of October 12 and 13, respectively. Arrangements were also made for housing the personnel of the Tuskegee Institute band. Theodore T. (Ted) Greene, Miss Verlie Bell, and other youthful Tuskegeeans led the group in yells, while paraphernalia for the gridiron spectacle was distributed. The next meeting was announced for Wednesday, October 4, at the home of Mrs. Una Van Zandt, 4743 Prairie avenue.

The Chicago-Tuskegee club gave its annual tea Sunday, Oct. 1, from 4 to 6 p. m., at the Ambassadors Athletic Association 4336 South Parkway, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Amos C. Saunders. Dr. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of Metropolitan Community church, was the principal speaker. Mrs. Coralie Davis Crook, well-known musical artist, was mistress of ceremonies.

During the week Captain R. S. Darnaby, Alumni secretary of Tuskegee Institute, has made numerous contacts among Tuskegeeans of Chicago in the interest of the Tuskegee General Alumni association, and the Nurse Training School of the Alabama institution. He graduated from the institute in 1908, and has been affiliated with the school in an official capacity since that year, except for several months during the World War, in 1918 and 1919. Captain Darnaby is also publicity director of the noted shrine founded by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington.

The annual gridiron ball and pigskin frolic, sponsored by the Chicago-Tuskegee club, will take place Thursday night, Oct. 12, at Boulevard Hall, 366 E. 47th street. Tuskegee's famous collegiate band will be on hand and give a demonstration. The crimnson pipers aggregation includes several charming, baton-twirling co-eds whose performances are among the highlights of festivities connected with the Tuskegee-Wilberforce spectacle on the lake front. Captain Frank L. Drye will be in charge of the musical outfit.

She Will Boost 'Skegee

Daily World 11-26-39

Tuskegee will be fighting with all her Tiger strength Thursday when she will be with the ardent backing of charming Anne Collins meets the tough Alabama State Hornets in the annual Turkey Day clash in Montgomery's Cramton Bowl. Miss Collins, a junior at Tuskegee, hails from Bakersfield, Cal., and is manager of publicity for the campus YWCA.

EDUCATION- 1939 Tusk

1939, EDUCATION, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Continues on Reel 62